

ESTABLISHED 1882

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER

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FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

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## The Canadian West Twenty Years Ago.

Items of Interest taken from the Early Issues of The Nor-West Farmer of Year 1882.



**T**WENTY YEARS AGO the first issue of The Nor-West Farmer was taken from the press and passed out to be read by the world. Although the new publication was wrapped in its swaddling garments, it was blessed, nevertheless, with a good measure of lusty vigor, and its opinions were, for those early days in the West, well matured, and its utterances a very true reflection of the conditions then prevailing in the great prairie land of whose agricultural interests it proposed to become the mouthpiece.

For the entertainment of present-day readers of The Nor-West Farmer, we are reproducing a number of items from the very earliest issues in 1882. Looked at in the light of the development of twenty years, they are very interesting.

In the first issue is a summer report of the state of the crops in different parts of Manitoba. Extracts from these reports are given below:—

Grand Valley (near present Brandon)—1,430 acres cultivated. We have 70 settlers here, 30 of whom have arrived since last January.

Flat Creek (vicinity of Oak Lake)—Here 1,500 acres are laid out in crops. There are 60 settlers here; the most of them have come in this spring.

Griswold—700 acres in crop; 60 settlers in this township, 15 being newcomers. Over 1,500 acres broken this season. All travel for Oak River district passes through this township.

Portage la Prairie—15,000 acres under cultivation in this district. We have 300 settlers here, 90 of whom have come since January.

Macgregor—500 acres under cultivation; 38 families are settled here; 8 arrivals this spring.

Sydney—1,000 acres under cultivation. There are 400 settlers here, half of whom have come in this season.

Austin—475 acres of land in crop. There are 17 families here.

Carberry—10,000 acres of land in crop. Over 100 families are settled here.

Turtle Mountain—About 15,000 acres of land under cultivation. There are about 1,500 settlers around here, and there have been over 3,000 entries made at the land office this spring. The country is all settled, and only railway lands not sold.

Oak River—10,800 acres in crop this season. We have 200 old settlers here, and over 450 new ones.

Rounthwaite—There are 2,500 acres in cultivation. There are 76 settlers here, 8 of whom have arrived this season. The most of the land in this vicinity was taken up before the survey was made, which accounts for so few new settlers.

Sourisford—About 2,000 acres under cultivation. The land is pretty well settled here, all of it being taken up.

A note accompanying this report says:

"It will be observed that the immense immigration we had this spring has moved west, and comparatively few have taken up land in the older settlements. . . . So far as the report goes, it indicates that there are in Manitoba about 300,000 acres under cultivation. Something less than one-half the acreage in crop is in wheat."

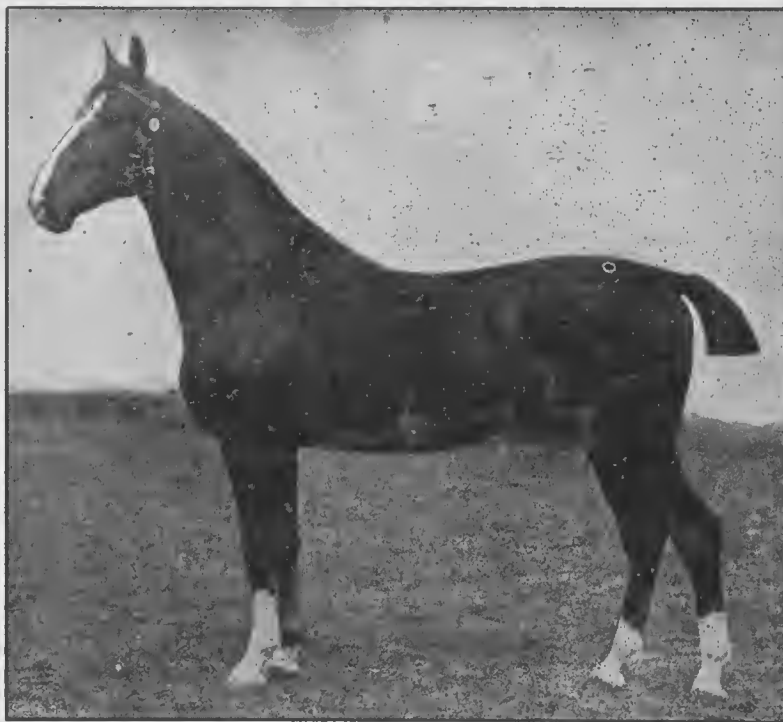
The following editorial comment was made in the December issue as to the year's experiences:

"At least 40,000 immigrants of a very superior class have come to take possession of the great wheat fields of the west. . . . The wheat crop is reported at more than 30 bushels to the acre, potatoes more than 300, and oats and barley over 70 bushels. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been pushed forward with most commendable vigor, and already the locomotive is awakening the activities

mate are in the Bow River country now?"

"When I went there just fifteen months ago there were less than 1,000 head all told. There was then no ranch in existence. These 1,000 were owned by squatters. Now there are fully 40,000 head, and the whole country from beyond Fort Calgary on the north to the boundary on the south, a distance of about 200 miles, and from the foot of the Rockies, fully one hundred miles east, is now taken up, and I am told that cattle can be grazed all the year round as far east as the Cypress Hills, over 250 miles from the Rockies. These 40,000 cattle represent a value of \$2,000,000. And all this has been accomplished within the past fifteen months! Besides the cattle, there are over 1,000 horses up there, worth \$150,000."

Below are given a number of items selected with a view of showing the state of development which marked the



THE FRENCH COACH HORSE, PALADINO, 2186.

Owned by G. E. Goddard, of the Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane, Alta. Paladino is a chestnut, foaled July 8, 1898, and weighed when three years old 1360 lbs. He was bred at the famous Oaklawn Stud of Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill. His sire is Perfection, a noted prize winner in the United States, being sweepstakes winner of his class at the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893; Champion of all Coach and Carriage breeds, Chicago Horse Show, 1894; and Championship over all Coach and Carriage breeds at Chicago, 1897. Paladino's dam is Jurande, a noted mare of a noted family. Her full sister won the Saint Leger of 1884, while a half sister won the French Trotting Derby in 1888, and the fastest mare of her age ever produced in that country.

of pioneer life across 700 miles of the great prairies that lie to the west of our city. Settlements, towns and cities are growing up as if by magic all along its track. And now about 1,200 miles of this great national highway, which is to connect the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific, has been opened up for traffic."

A rather interesting interview with J. E. Chapman, of the Halifax Cattle Ranching Co., in which he tells of the development in ranching in Alberta, contains the following:

"What number of cattle do you esti-

country at that time. They are all very interesting reading:

It is understood that the Manitoba Steam Ploughing and Draining Company have concluded their negotiations for the purchase of the business of the Birtle Farming Co., the latter company retaining \$34,000 stock in the new company.

The second shipment of patent process flour was made from Winnipeg to Ontario a few days ago.

The Toronto World pauses to re-

mark: "Perhaps there is no country in the world where the small boy (the terror and pest of every public gathering in the province) is so noticeably absent as in the Northwest. He is not to be found there at all, as any person who has visited that part will bear witness. The country is not old enough to produce him yet. You will find plenty of the undeveloped species ranging from the infant of days up to five or six years; then there is a blank which is resumed by the youth of eighteen or twenty, who is able to take his place as a man. But the small boy is nowhere. Parents with small boys don't move much; the Northwest is inhabited by bachelors and half-breeds. But he will come with time and civilization."

Dollar bills do not grow on bushes, and it is a precarious existence looking for them in the streets of a city. In this country dollars grow on the end of wheat stalks. You have to break the soil to grow the seed before the dollars appear on the stalks.

The Portage, Westbourne & North-Western Railway is being pushed rapidly forward.

The Morton Dairy Farming Company, whose farm is about 65 miles south of Brandon, intend next year milking 3,000 cows.

A correspondent writes from the Little Saskatchewan that he has experimented with red and white clover, also the butternut tree, the European pine, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, and even the hollyhock, and demonstrated the fact that all these will grow in Manitoba.

The erection of Government buildings at Regina, commonly known as Pilc o' Bones, is to be proceeded with forthwith. The present population of the Northwest capital is about 400.

Rapid City has promised a bonus of \$150,000 for a branch of the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway.

Over 200,000 bushels have been harvested within a radius of fifteen miles of Souris city. The average was thirty bushels to the acre. The nearest market is Brandon, some thirty miles distant.

Threshing has commenced at St. Albert, N.W.T., on the Mission farm. The yield is expected to reach 2,000 bushels. Last year the same ground only yielded 1,100 bushels. Corn ripened well in the garden of the Sisters of Charity at the Mission. The seed was brought from Sun River, and is of an early variety. Tobacco also grew luxuriantly, being about six feet in height.

As the summing up of an article quoting the text of an Order-in-Council dividing the Northwest into the present territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca, we read the following:—"This division of the vast country, hitherto known as the Northwest, will have the effect of localizing points which hitherto were only indefinitely comprehended, and, by having each its capital assigned it, will form nuclei for settlements more com-

fact than the straggling homesteads of prairie squatters."

A branch line of the Government telegraph will be run to Prince Albert this fall.

Horticulture seems to be at a discount here in the Northwest. Much is said, and truthfully enough, about the wonderful growth of Winnipeg, but there are few indications of it in the way of vegetables, fruits and flowers. For a city of its size, there is less of horticultural taste and industry here than we ever remember to have noticed in the course of our travels. Few dwellings can boast of anything in the shape of a garden. Lawns are scarce. Tree-planting has received very little attention. It is a rare thing to see house plants in anybody's window. A button-hole bouquet is a phenomenon. Vegetables, with almost the sole exception of potatoes, are scarce and dear. Fruit is costly, being all of it imported. There is hardly an evergreen to be seen anywhere.

A fine settlement of good substantial farms is now to be found in the vicinity of Souris city.

Regina is to have a newspaper shortly.

The corner stone of the Canadian Pacific Hotel is shortly to be laid with Masonic honors.

A list of agricultural exhibitions gives dates of fairs at the following places:—Birtle, West Lynne, Carman, Emerson, Turtle Mountain, Pilot Mound, Mountain City, Selkirk, Brandon and Portage la Prairie.

There will be no fair in Winnipeg this year. For 1883, however, an exhibition will be gotten up that will astonish the natives.

Wm. Waugh, the Northwest correspondent of the Irish Farmers' Gazette, says in a communication published in that journal of the date of July 1st:—"Everywhere in the city one hears talk of 'lots,' at the breakfast, conversation is about 'lots,' at dinner, 'lots,' and at times between of 'lots.' Of course fabulous prices are paid for these lots, and I fear many paper towns, as they are called, have been planned, and purchases made on the supposed future sites. There are some Americans here—shrewd chaps—doubtless they know what they are about. If matters continue as they are, it will be well, but it seems to be too good to last. Some think there will be a recoil in prices of lots, and then won't there be lamentations? Well, whatever happens won't affect agriculture. It cannot change the nature of the soil, nor will it decimate the population, nor can it materially check emigration, for the advantages of this province are too many to be affected by a few speculators. I should think the normal condition of affairs is the healthiest, and the sooner business here resumes that state the better for everybody. The soil is undoubtedly excellent. It is a deep alluvial deposit of great richness, and should grow good crops."

A steam yacht has been purchased by Messrs. T. P. Murray and H. McMicken, and on its arrival here will be placed on Pelican Lake, at Tisdale.

Portage la Prairie can boast of as many fast horses as any town of its size in Canada.

Rifles and breech-loading guns are not of as much service in raising wheat as a plough.

The exhibits to represent the products of this province at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston are being gathered together. The disadvantage in former years of sending the exhibits in a freight car will be obviated, General Manager Van Horne, of the C. P. R., having promised to place a baggage

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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**J. T. ELLIOTT**, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-Sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

**HEIFER OR BULL CALVES**.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

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**WM. RYAN**, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young hells sired by Sittytown Hero and Crimson Chief.

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**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**A. CUMMING**, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man. Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

**D. E. CORBETT**, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearling rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

**JOHN TRAQUAIR**, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

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**ALEX. STEVENSON**, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

**L. A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

**G. & W. BENNIE**, Castleavery, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

**S. WHITMAN**, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**WM. J. MILLER**, Solsgirth, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old hells for sale.

**T. R. TODD**, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

**P. MC DONALD**, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

**D. ALLISON**, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

**W. H. PHILLIPS**, Keyes, Man., has fine purebred Berkshires always for sale.

**JOHN WALLACE**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

**THOS. JASPER**, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

**J. M. MACFARLANE**, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

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**JOHN LOGAN**, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

**W. FOSTER**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

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Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**Housekeeper Wanted** on farm. Apply to Robert Pearson, Hamiota, Man. 13-14

**For Sale**—One four-year-old Shorthorn bull, good stock getter, color dark red. Price \$100. J. W. Brown, Lumsden, Assa. 13-16

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**Threshermen**—We sell an adjustable cylinder wrench, fits any nut, is absolutely the best wrench money can buy. Write for circulars to Phillips & McAdam, Indian Head, Assa.

**Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale**—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 14

**For Sale**—Western Rye Grass Seed, large or small quantities, splendid quality, thoroughly cleaned, 4c. per lb., sacks extra. James Strang, Baldur, Man.

**For Sale**—Two hundred and forty acres. Will take pedigreed Shorthorn cattle as part payment. Write "C," care Postmaster, Bagot, Man.

**For Sale**—First-class farm horses in teams or carloads. Parties wanting Indian ponies can be supplied by carload. John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. 13-20

**Ranch for Sale**, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 14

**For Sale**—Three Gordon setter hitches, 12 months old, their father and mother both purebred pedigree dogs, imported in 1900. Splendid pups. Price \$25 each. Capt. Davidson, Box 406, Calgary, Alta. 13-16

**Wanted to Rent** with option to purchase at end of second or third year, dairy or mixed farm in some good settlement and convenient to station. Reply to J. J. Golden, Government Agent, 617 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**For Sale**—A second hand Cornell Engine, 14-horse-power, in good repair, or will exchange for a second hand 20 or 25-horse-power engine and give difference. Price \$550. D. M. McKellar, Box 10, Brandon, Man. 12-14

**Wanted**—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

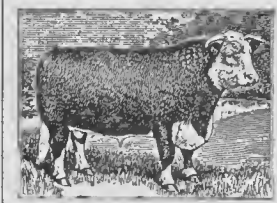
**Speltz**—The most profitable feed grown. Seed for sale, 75c. per bushel of 50 lbs., at our farm, section 15, 15, 2e, near Balmoral. Buyers own bags or charged extra at cost. Samples on application. Apply to the Executors of Alex. McIntyre, Room 203, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

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We have 100 head of purebred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

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Young bulls, also females, all ages, for sale. Quality and breeding of the very best. Such families as Butterflies, Ahotsurns, Beautys, etc. Write quick. Prices always right.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103, KILLARNEY, MAN.

## Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.) Also three young hells by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and hoars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome. JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



car at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture.

The Morris Herald has considerably improved its appearance of late. This is probably owing to the approach of the "boom" consequent upon the coming advent of the railway.

The first element to success in farming is to lay in a stock of elbow grease. It tells well at harvest time.

Pelican Lake, a few miles from Tisdale, in South-Western Manitoba, is said to be a regular "sportsman's paradise." The lake abounds in fish, while all along the shores are to be found moose, elk and deer in great variety. It is probable a summer hotel will be erected here before long, and a branch line of the South-Western Railway run to the lake shore through Tisdale.

In one case in Kildonan a field has yielded wheat for fifty consecutive years without a particle of manure.

Mr. J. J. Jardine, one of the most successful breeders of Ayrshire cattle in Ontario, went out to Bow River the other day to take up 10,000 acres of land for ranching purposes.

Winnipeg street railway (horse cars) will be in operation next month.

The Canada thistle is in bloom in different parts of the city. The corporation has had a gang of men cutting them down on the streets, but private citizens seem to neglect destroying them. The edict should be obeyed by all in the interests of the country.

Some of the Rock Lake settlers are making an effort to have a grist mill established in that district. 2,000 bushels of wheat and a considerable amount of money will be offered as a bonus.

A few of the prices quoted in the market reports are as follows: "Wheat, 80 to 85c.; oats, 75c.; roast beef, 15c. to 25c.; butter, 33c.; eggs, 35c.; wood, \$9 per cord."

### The Model Draft Horse.

By Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.



NOW I will try to give your readers as accurate a description as possible of what is considered a model draft horse in the markets of large cities of the present day.

The main difference between the American and the European idea is that in Europe they demand a horse of at least 2,000 lbs., whereas with us 1,800 lbs. is about as heavy as there is any call for. It may be that through course of time and with an increasing congestion of traffic on our crowded streets, we may yet come to want still heavier horses than we do now, but it is safe to say that for many years to come a well made horse of 1,800 lbs. will always be considered very desirable for city traffic and command a good price in the market. As regards height, I would recommend from 16 hands up to 16½ hands. Horses of 17 hands and over are almost invariably leggy, and therefore not so suitable for draft purposes. The man who described such horses as being "too near heaven to be of any use on earth" had a lively appreciation of the necessity of having them close to the ground, and therefore near to their work. For carriage or road or light draft purposes a greater length of leg is desirable than in the heavy draft horse. As regards color I may state that with the exception of light greys all other colors are almost equally good. Brown, bay, black, chestnut, sorrel, roan and dark grey are all good, and it makes no practical difference whether they have white legs and faces or not. Grey colors used to be quite popular, but of late years the buyers have discriminated against

grey horses on account of their tendency to get early white and old looking, as well as being much more difficult to keep clean.

The head of the draft horse should be a fair size in proportion to the weight of the animal. There is a craze for pony heads and very short ears. This is a mistake. If you purchase a colt with a very small head and ear you will almost inevitably find to your loss that when matured you have only got an undersized animal of comparatively little value. Both head and ear, as already stated, should be of a medium size with considerable width between the eyes. This is a sure indication of brain power, and taken in conjunction with the eye itself is by far the most important part of the head. See that the eye is clear and full, standing out boldly so that, as the Englishman says, "You can hit it off with a stick." The eye should express vigor, intelligence and a good disposition. The crown of the head should not be so wide as the forehead—wide crowned horses are frequently of stubborn disposition and the ears are apt to be low set and hang heavily. Everybody likes to see a brisk up-turned ear, and it should also be decidedly active. The face should be flat—not dishd out like the Arabian horse, nor yet too full or Roman nosed, although the latter fault is the less objectionable of the two.

tail set up pretty high, the arms, thighs and second thighs particularly strong and heavily muscled. This for the special reason that herein lies the propelling power of the draft horse. If he is weak in loins or thighs—no matter how perfect in other parts—he cannot be a powerful draft horse. The hocks are the most important joint in the horse and therefore should receive from the breeder the most critical attention. They should be broad from a side view and perfectly clear of all tendency to fullness or fleshiness or any unsoundness, such as spavin or curb. Many otherwise excellent draft horses are rendered virtually useless by defective hock joints. They must not only be free from actual defects, but also from such conformation as might under severe straining produce any defects or blemishes. The canon bones should descend perpendicularly from hock to pastern and from front knee to fetlock joints. The bone must be ample, as light-boned draft horses will not stand the tear and wear of heavy city work. The muscles and sinews should stand out prominently, giving the bones a "razor-shaped" look, flat, clean and cordy. The knee lids should be broad, the pasterns of good length and sloped well forward, with the object of obviating or lessening the natural concussion on the hard streets. Beware of crooked or curby hind legs

in a fast trotter or a hunting horse, but in a draft horse or a carriage horse it is simply unpardonable. At each bend of the knees and flex of the hocks the sole of the foot should be turned up so as to be easily visible from behind.

Editorial Note. — Though Mr. Galbraith's excellent paper has reference mainly to city drafters, yet every point he makes is as desirable in a farm horse as for street work on hard pavements, because the farm is where these horses must be bred.

### Comparing the Breeds.

By A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

The various champions of their favorite breeds are quite often heard to speak unkindly of rival ones. Regarding the beef breeds I would submit the following:—

The Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford are all good. The best breeders the world ever saw have improved them for generations with beef in view, and neither of these breeds will always surpass the others until all the clever men take up one breed. The best of each will always be a credit and a profit to mankind. Also the culls of each, dwarfed by poor keep, too early breeding, or in-and-in-breeding will always be a disgrace to their owners, and their



GROUP OF FIVE ALBERTA YEARLING BULLS

Which topped the Association Sale at Calgary, May, 1902, making an average of \$175 each. No. 122 was awarded first prize as a yearling and sweepstakes for best Alberta-bred bull. All bred and sold by Mead Bros., Pincher Creek, Alta.

The nostrils should be wide to admit of the utmost freedom in breathing, the jaws well developed but not abnormally large, the throat-latch as clean as possible, the neck strong, well muscled and of good length and well arched on to the shoulders, which should be powerful and well sloped backward so as to allow freedom of action in front. Horses with upright shoulders are seldom good movers, and for riding purposes are simply intolerable.

Let the chest be wide and deep, thus giving plenty of room for lung power, but see that the front legs are set right under and not on outside of the shoulders. Many wide-chested draft horses are poor travellers for the simple reason that their front legs are not properly placed under the shoulders, so that in walking or trotting they are inclined to paddle or throw out their front heels. This is a bad defect and should be carefully avoided.

The model draft horse should be very thick around the heart, his ribs well sprung from the back bone and coming well down in flank — no slab sides or herring guts. The coupling should be short, the loin strong, the hind quarter long and level, with the

and short, steep pasterns. Those are about the worst kinds of malformation, and ought instinctively to be avoided.

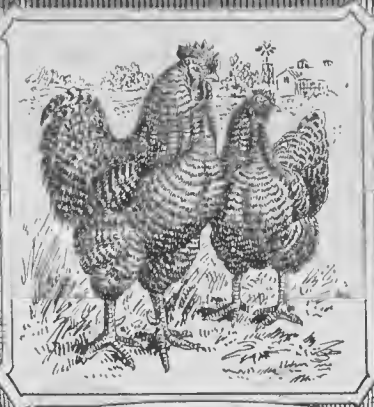
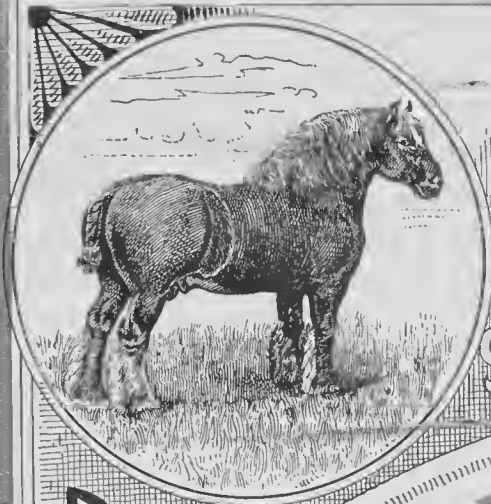
The feet should be of good size, with fairly wide hoof heads, the texture as tough as possible and the heels prominent and deep. Remember that a perfect foot both as to shape and quantity is a sine qua non in the model draft horse, and probably a larger number of heavy draft horses are seen on our streets with defective feet than any other kind. This results very largely from defective shoeing or carelessness in overfeeding. Avoid shallow, flat, brittle or abnormally small feet, contracted heels, ring bones and side bones.

The model draft horse should be full of vitality, carry himself gaily and cheerfully, and should walk and trot freely and squarely. In walking, a long, swinging, easy, rapid gait is most desirable, and he must neither turn his toes out nor in, but go straight forward. He must keep his hocks pretty close together—straddling is very objectionable in a draft horse for the reason that he loses a great deal of his power when the hind legs are not properly under the body and in perfect control. Wide hind action is all right

presence a prevention of good sales. I have read that two generations of poor keep will reduce the best to the level of common cattle. While admitting the excellence of the Angus and the Hereford, I am satisfied with the Shorthorn. The greater number of my cows have more milk than the calves can take for the first few weeks. One cow is now fifteen and has produced thirteen calves and all dropped in the winter. The best grades I ever saw were Shorthorns, and the fact of their tremendous numbers, as compared with other breeds, seems to prove their popularity, which is seen even in Argentina.

I venture to predict at the shows of the coming summer that the Shorthorn classes will be the leading feature, as before, and that the highest compliment the rival breeds will win is that they are nearly as good.

Regarding horses, the farmers can see at the fairs the various breeds and have a chance to note if the Clydesdales really are, as claimed, more active, cleaner jointed and better gaited than the Shires or Percherons. The Clydesdales are said to excel especially in the hocks and hock action, while the Percherons are inclined to shuffle. Farmers will do well to notice if this be true.



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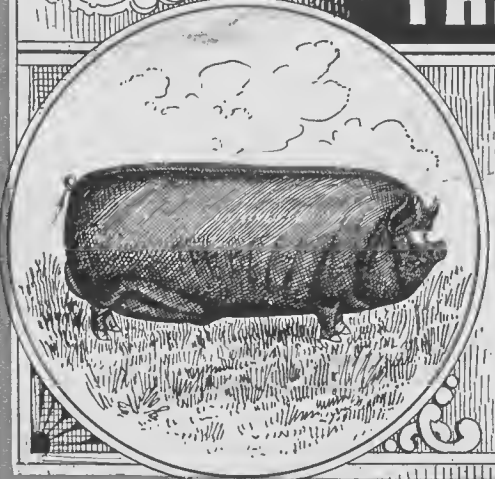
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### A Last Word to Breeders.

By Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Man.

Will you allow me space in your columns to thank the farmers, stockmen and breeders of the West for the send off they gave me on the 11th of June at my sale, and to consider briefly whether that sale has any lessons for the breeders of this country. I think it has, and I think the breeding interests of the West took very much higher ground that day than they had ever occupied before. No such opportunity had offered since the Binscarth sale (and people were poor then) to test the demand for good cattle. A good many people wanted to get better cattle, but each one thought he was the only one who did, and he did not like, therefore, to put much money into an article for which he thought there was no demand; but when Jimmy McKenzie opened the ball on the 11th with a bid of \$200, and doubled that bid inside of ten seconds, with half a dozen farmers close after him, people began to wake up and wonder whether the bidding was genuine. When another lot or two was knocked down in the same way to different purchasers they had no more doubts and settled down to business. Very few public speakers have had a better hearing than Mr. Macdonald had for the next two hours, and those two hours showed a demand (that was not sup-

any one could tell them. I was advised also to make a great effort to get Americans to come, but I said I did not want them, and I did not send a single catalogue across the line, except when they were asked for.

I would have liked to have seen a larger attendance from our own Northwest, because I think it is most desirable we should do business together. I also think I see that it will be necessary for us in the near future to work together for mutual self protection. I wanted to see these cattle remain near home, and my wish was gratified. A few days before the sale a breeder asked me what inducements I was offering the Americans to attend, for he said, "They are the boys to make things lively." I said I did not want them and that I hoped and expected the most of the stock to remain in Manitoba. "Then," said he, "you will see small prices, about \$60 to \$75." But I knew the people of this country better than he did, and gauged them more correctly. The average nearly trebled his estimate, and only one lot, a cow and calf, went outside of Manitoba.

There is no use in a man being too modest, and it gives me great pleasure to say I knew before the sale that I had a fair share of the confidence of the people, but not a greater share than any man may have who deals half fairly by his customers. Judging from this standpoint, the future of the stock in-

### Profit in Young Stock.

By J. J. Ring, Crystal City, Man.

The prospects of a big crop of grains and grasses were seldom better at this date than they are at present. It seems to me that this is a very opportune time to urge on every farmer the importance of increasing as rapidly as possible the number of his stock, so as to turn all this extra feed to the best account. Colts are slow business, but calves, pigs and poultry can be bred and fed so as to make much stuff, otherwise difficult to market, into good money. Even if the calves are to be sold west to the ranchers, they will, if well bred and well cared for, bring \$5 to \$8 a head more than can be got from scrubs. This on 10 to 30 head means a lot of money.

To make the most of hand-fed calves, they should be kept in a clean, warm, but roomy house, fed the best kind of hay and well bedded. Always feed them their milk sweet and in clean pails. After feeding milk give them all the oats they can eat up clean. When fed oats directly after their milk it prevents them from sucking each other, which is always an injurious practice. To feed pigs to advantage they should always have good summer pasture with a bit of leafy shade, clean water in abundance and plenty of ground feed.

Don't breed to scrub stock of any



SQUEEZE BRANDING AT MEDICINE HAT BY THE MILK RIVER CATTLE CO.'S OUTFIT.

posed to exist) for cattle that warranted people in putting money in them as a good investment.

When I first announced my intention of selling it was said by some breeders that I would glut the market for a year, but the result showed that people were hungry for cattle, and after the sale I heard many people say if there was another lot just like them to follow they would fetch more money. One gentleman who had selected two cows for his purchase congratulated himself on their being put up early, for he said they would have cost him hundreds of dollars more if they had been sold later. I know of several instances where men were offered advances of from \$25 to \$125 on single purchases. These figures may not sound very large to people who are used to reading about thousands of dollars for single animals and sales running into tens of thousands of dollars, but they show a wide and healthy demand for good cattle at fair prices. You must bear in mind that this was a genuine, plain, everyday sale, such as any farmer can put up if he try.

I had lots of well meant advice as to the best way of making a success of it. I was advised to load the cattle with flesh (which I declined to do), and I was advised to get an auctioneer from Ontario or the United States to talk people into buying, but I declined, because I thought the people of this country knew their own business better than

terests looks very hopeful, but in closing I just want to say to the breeders: You cannot build up your own reputation, or the reputation of your herds, by saying nasty things about your fellow breeders, or defaming their stock.

I say "good bye" (in the capacity of a breeder) to the stockmen and agriculturists of the West, including the agricultural papers, with a good deal of regret. I thank you one and all for all your many kindnesses to me and wish you all the greatest prosperity.

### An Effectual Remedy for Scrub Bulls.

By J. Leppington, Bredenbury, Assa.

I may say to begin with that I have seeded 107 acres, mostly in coarse grain, with one team of three horses. This grain I use to feed good Shorthorn cattle. But I have great difficulty in keeping clear of scrub bulls. I think the law on this point is not half stringent enough. The charge for seizing them, when found running at large, should be \$25 instead of \$5. If you tie up a bull of that kind you are sure to get on bad terms with the owner anyway, and if the bill was steeper the owners would be just that much more careful to avoid letting their scrub bulls run.

kind under any circumstances. Always keep a high ideal before you and aim at perfection. Such work done in such a spirit ought to bring success, and usually does.

### The Hog as a Benefactor.

By W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

I find it economical for a man to have swine on the farm in Manitoba as well as in the East. They consume some of the inferior and spoiled grain. Of course I know some men object to keeping them. But they buy canned meats and smoked hams not of home production. To my mind this is a mistake, and people miss a great chance to save money. I have found by producing these goods at home I reduce the outlay.

The poor despised hog has a poor chance to do for his owner all he is capable and willing to do. Here in Manitoba many people seem to regard the hog as if he was the cause of the misfortunes of the prodigal son instead of being a means to his salvation. I venture to say that if some people who are now in the hole financially will join their fortunes to the hog, he will be the means of lifting them out of the mire.

If you want a harvesting machine that is reliable—one that will work successfully in all conditions of grain—buy the McCormick. [Advt.]



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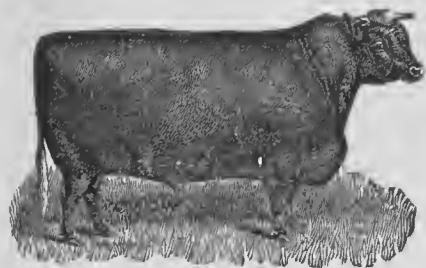
with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.

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station at Portage la Prairie.



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I have imported from Ontario, Prince Pat-  
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Several young Bulls for sale.

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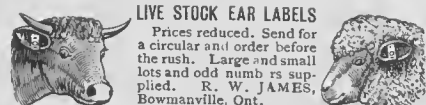


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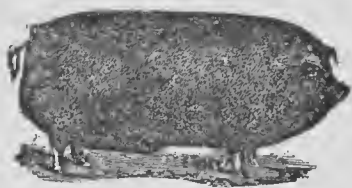
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3 yearling bulls and 5 bull calves.

Young Yorkshire and Tamworth

pigs, both sexes ready for ship-  
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24 SHORTHORN BULLS  
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a  
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Large English Berk-  
shires are still to  
the front. Some  
grand sows bred for  
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are falling off in flesh or in the yield of milk and  
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FOR SALE

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

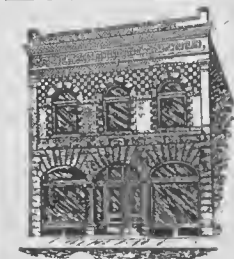
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quality.

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Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.



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### A Royally Bred Race Horse.

On this page we give a cut of the 3-year-old Thoroughbred filly Sceptre, which, as stated on page 437 of our June 5th issue, had then won two of the greatest races of the season. She was, both on account of these successes and of her fine racing form, a hot favorite for the Derby, but was beaten by horses much less favored. Two days after she showed her heels to all her rivals in the Oaks, and, barring accidents, may still add to her winnings this summer. It is stated that in this last race her jockey was allowed to run as he pleased, and she won with a good deal to spare, though the course was much worse than on the day she was beaten. If she wins the St. Leger, for which she is entered, she will stand as the unapproached champion of her year.

#### WHERE DID SHE GET HER QUALITY?

Her sire is Persimmon, the famous stallion owned by King Edward VII, her grand-sire, St. Simon; her great-grand-sire, Galopin, all of them great race horses. Her dam, Ornament, is of equally distinguished breeding. She is a full sister to Ormonde, whose sire was Bend Or and dam Lady Agnes, of rare breeding fame. There is beyond these more than a century of breeding and skilled selection. The late Duke of Westminster, their owner, had everything to fit him for his place as the greatest breeder of Thoroughbreds in the world. He was very rich, had good judgment, and wide and long experience. Success in breeding is not like an arithmetical problem. You cannot with certainty figure out the results of the best you know in breeding and management. But the Duke of Westminster had rare success because he could afford to pick and pay for the best blood and the most capable management and did not jump around trying cranky experiments. In another part of this issue will be found, under the heading of "Horse Breeding for the Army of India," a sketch of the simple but greatly sensible methods by which he was able to raise a succession of race horses of whose achievements all the world has heard about.

### Wild Horses From Central Asia.

We have pleasure in giving a photo of the first wild horses that have ever been brought to England. The Country Gentleman has the following to say about them:—

If it is legitimate to be proud that you are not something else, then these ragged but interesting little beasts may be proud indeed. They have come, or been brought, all the way from the remotest bit of the cold deserts of Central Asia to prove that they are not donkeys, and have done so to everyone's satisfaction. One of them at least must have known what they were expected to do, for as soon as ever he was taken out of the ship at the docks he heard a neigh from one of the animals in the street, and promptly neighed back again to show that he was a horse and a brother.

Their arrival was a speedy realization of what half-a-century ago would have been little more than a naturalist's dream. There had always been a crop of stories about wild horses in South Russia and in various parts of Central Asia. Some said they were the original wild horse; others that they were descendants of horses run wild. Very little was known accurately about them. It was, however, believed that those which ran wild in the Ukraine early in the century were descendants of tame horses which had escaped while the Russians were besieging Azof.

The further east travellers went the further off did the wild horse recede. There were plenty of herds of semi-wild, domestic horses, the property of the Tartars, but of genuine wild horses none. There were, however, numbers of genuine wild asses, or kiangs, strong, swift, and ugly beasts, with plenty of courage and "go," but decidedly asses, not horses. These were described as



THOROUGHbred FILLY SCEPTRE.

Winner of the 2,000 Guineas and the Oaks races, 1902, sired by King Edward's Persimmon, a Derby winner.

wild "horses" by some travellers, which did not make matters clearer. Then a Russian traveller, a scientific soldier named Colonel Prejvalski, penetrated into a most remote region, called the desert of Dsungaria. It is about the geographical middle of Central Asia, cold, stony, barren, and intensely "prehistoric." There were a very few nomad inhabitants, but these migrated for much of the year. They knew the country, and assured Prejvalski that if he would let them help him in the quest for the wild horse they could find it. They also told him there were wild camels there, which he found to be true, and obtained some of them, gaunt, grey beasts, covered with woolly fur. Prejvalski did not see the horses himself, but he did obtain skins, and forwarded them to Europe. Later some of the animals were caught and taken to St. Petersburg. Photographs sent to London showed that the animals were less like donkeys than the kiang, but it was generally believed that they were a cross between the wild ass and "feral" or strayed horses. This hypothesis is completely banished by the capture of some thirty of the young of these wild horses by the hunters on the very deserts where Prejvalski said they were to be found. They were all foals, about half-grown when taken, and are undeniable horses, rougher than forest ponies which have laid out all the winter, but all true to type, all one color, with short ponies' ears, and with tails which, when the animals came to Europe, had hair on them starting near the base, but which the ponies have amused themselves by eating reciprocally, so that until they get new coats and lose their taste for horse-hair the tails will be no

great things to boast of. They have also four "corns" on the fore legs, instead of only two, as donkeys have.

We still do not know if they are the original of the horse, or only relapsed horses. Nor are we very likely to be able to settle that point. If they are "relapsed" they have been so long enough to have a distinct type. There is room for interesting experiments in seeing how far they are capable of being improved by good food and surroundings, and no one yet knows what their full size will be. Most wild breeds are naturally quite as fine as their tame descendants, which these are very far from being. But, on the other hand, they have had to exist in such desolate and sterile lands that they may not unnaturally have degenerated for lack of good food during many generations. Those brought here are as tame as any domestic pony could become, and have no trace of temper or of natural shyness as have most zebras.

### A GOOD INVESTMENT.

15 cents (stamps or silver) sent to Western Veterinary Co., P.O. Box 573, Winnipeg, will bring you post paid a regular 25 cent bottle of Owan's Cascara Liver Tablets. Far superior to pills for all stomach, liver and bowel troubles; also a sample bottle of Owan's Liquid Catarrh Snuff and a sample bottle of Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure, for barbed wire cuts, a wonderful healing medicine. Mr. Walter Bregg, Oak Lake, writes:—"Owan's Cascara Liver Tablets is the best medicine for constipation I have ever tried and I have been a great sufferer from this complaint. Please send me by mail \$1.00 worth."

Try this 15 cent investment.

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WILD HORSES FROM CENTRAL ASIA.

## The Coronation Spoon

Made in five sizes.

Salt Spoon, size 2½ inches long.. 75c.  
Coffee Spoon, size 4 inches long.. \$1.00  
Tea Spoon, size 4½ inches long.. 2.00  
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Here is the most popular souvenir of Coronation Year.

An exact reproduction of the spoon used in the anointing ceremony of King Edward VII's Coronation.

The original is preserved amongst the regalia in the Tower of London, and is the only piece of mediæval metal work in that collection except the state swords.

Cut out this advt., send it with your remittance, and we will send any of the spoons, postage paid, anywhere in Canada.

**HENRY BIRKS & SONS,**  
Silversmiths,  
MONTREAL, CANADA

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Most desirable land can be obtained in the OLDS District, along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, about fifty miles north of Calgary.

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In the BEAVER HILL District and along the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.

For full information concerning these Districts, Maps, Pamphlets, etc., FREE, apply to

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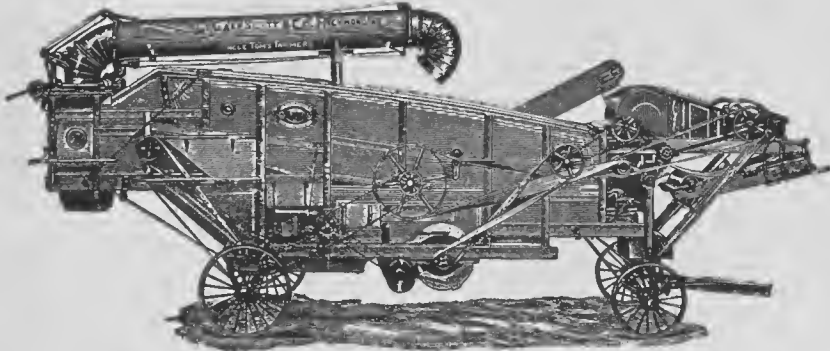
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See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR SCOTT &amp; CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONSDALE NELLES

WRITES

Under date of

BRANDON, December 16th, 1901.

My son and I like our 25-Horse Compound Gaar-Scott straw-burning Engine fine. It works well in every respect. Our 3-way crank Separator is the best cleaner I ever used and I have threshed for 25 years. The self-feeder also works well. We threshed this fall 60,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000 bushels of oats. I will recommend it to those wanting a first-class rig.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON &amp; STEWART.

## Leicesters *Exclusively*

The largest flock of pure-bred sheep in the West. A large number of choice breeders and show stock of both sexes for sale.



I will show a bunch of my breeding at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, and will be glad to meet intending purchasers.

**ALEX. D. GAMLEY,**

Balgay Farm,

Brandon, Manitoba

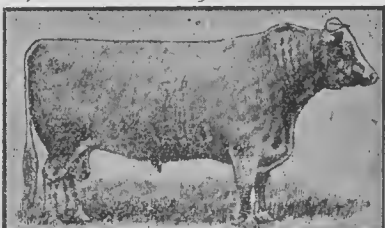
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Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

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BRANDON MAN.

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CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.  
SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytown Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.  
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.  
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.  
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.  
YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.  
Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.  
SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.  
Thos. Greenway, Prop. Jas. Yule, Mgr.

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### The Original NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

#### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

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Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

### NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

#### Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sole by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

**ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.**

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## CARBERRY SUMMER FAIR

to be held at  
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July 15th and 16th, 1902

\$3,500 - In Prizes - \$3,500

Write for Prize List.

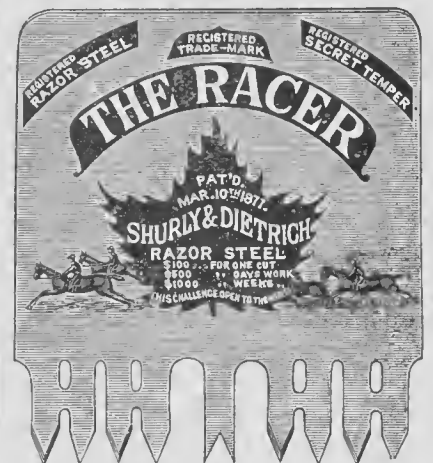
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The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 204—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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SECRET TEMPER

## Cross-Cut **Saw**



WE take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These Saws are elliptic ground tbin back, requiring less set than any Saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf Razor Steel Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other Saw is just as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large days work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American Saws.

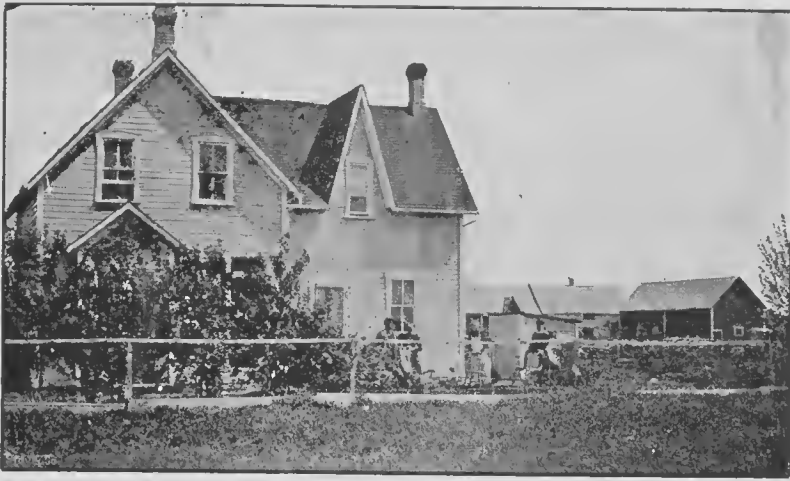
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RESIDENCE AND OUTBUILDINGS OF A. W. PLAYFAIR, BALDUR, MAN.

### A General Purpose Horse.

By John Clark, Jun., Crowfoot, Alta.

I want to say a few words about that animal we cannot do without, the horse. My hobby is the Clydesdale, the king of draft horses. A great deal has been written in *The Farmer* about a general purpose horse. We have not yet found a breed of itself that can be called a general purpose horse. The progeny of the Hackney or the Thoroughbred will not, in my opinion, fill the bill for a general purpose horse on a Western farm. One team of them is all right on a farm, but for every day work they will be found wanting. Then, how are we to produce that much-desired horse? We have been breeding horses in Alberta for 19 years, and this is what I find: To get a class of horses that will sell on sight we should select a Clydesdale sire. He must be of the low down sort, short coupled, with plenty of clean, hard, flinty bone, not too heavy in the head, and with good square action. The weight may be from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. If his breeding is right you will have a model sire. Now, say your mares will weigh from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs., the progeny of the heavy mares will find a ready market for draying and heavy work, while the progeny of the light mares will be what I have found to fill the bill as the general purpose horse. They will haul your wheat to market or drive you to church on Sunday. I don't wish it to be understood that I am not in favor of using a sire over 1,800 lbs. We have used them here that weighed 2,200 lbs. As long as the sire has action and clean bone, his progeny will be all right. I have always found there were plenty of under-sized geldings to do the general purpose work and a ready market for them. I want to hear the views of other breeders.

### Improvement of Ranch Cattle.

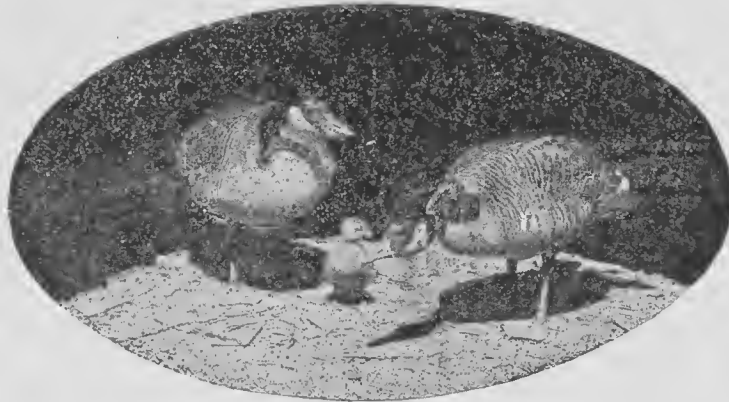
By a Western Breeder.

The association auction sale of pure bred cattle at Calgary is a thing of the past and it is now in order to comment on the lessons conveyed. In looking over the list of buyers presented in the June 5th issue of *The Farmer*, one cannot help being struck with the fact that the names of the larger cattle concerns operating in Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta were conspicuous by their absence, indeed, only very few of them were represented at the show and sale. This, to an outsider, seems to be a most extraordinary state of affairs and might lead to conclusions not altogether complimentary to the managements of these ranches.

The chief argument advanced by the promoters in favor of the sale was that it would take place in a district convenient to the ranchers and therefore presenting the most favorable market conditions on the continent of America. But the ranchers did not buy; they were not even there! Still the sale was from every point of view a success. The question might with propriety be asked, Are the large ranchers in the

market for pure bred bulls? Here was a sale especially organized for their about 200 bulls in one place, from which could be selected animals to suit the taste of every one and the limits of everybody's purse and—the ranchers did not patronize it. We are forced to the conclusion that the good work of improving the cattle of the ranching districts is not making as much progress as is popularly believed owing to the fact that many large cattle owners will not buy pure bred bulls.

It is argued by some of them that under the present faulty system of ranging cattle, they do not derive reasonable benefit, possessing the numerous advantages incidental to the gathering of



IN NEED OF A KING SOLOMON.

Photo showing a couple of Canada Honkers on the Indian Head Experimental Farm which have both undertaken to mother one tame gosling.

benefit from providing high-class sires for the range, chiefly for the benefit of their neighbors who depend upon the larger operators to supply enough bulls to go around, and that until the system changes and every one is compelled to turn out a proportionate number of pure bred bulls, based on the size of his herd, there is more philanthropy than business about investing in high class bulls. This is a narrow view of the situation, but not altogether an illegitimate one and it certainly suggests the advisability of the government providing as stringent regulations on the subject as its powers and jurisdiction permit of.

The statement is often made that ranch cattle do not possess as much quality to-day, taking it all around, as they did fifteen years ago and the attitude of the ranchers towards the recent sale forces one to the belief that there is more truth than poetry in that assertion, moreover, that this state of affairs is apparently only the natural outcome of a penurious policy in the management of the business of many of our leading cattle concerns. Of course, there are shining exceptions. The Cochrane, New Oxley, Canadian Land & Ranch companies, and many others have for years been introducing the very best bulls that money could procure, but the fact remains that much is yet left to be done on the part of many large cattle outfits.

It has also been argued that one reason why the large ranchers were absent from the sale is that the present tendency of ranchers is entirely towards the stocker business and away from breeding operations, on the principle that breeding operations can be more successfully prosecuted on the farm than on the ranche; while a steer can be more economically matured on the ranch than on the farm and that, consequently, the rancher is becoming less interested in buying bulls than he used to be. This is doubtless true to some extent, but would scarcely account for the lack of interest displayed by the ranchers not alone in the sale, but in the show, which was the best ever seen in the Territories.

A further examination of the list of buyers reveals the fact that the bulk of the bulls, and every one of the high-priced animals went to Northern and Central Alberta, where the herds are small and stock raising is looked upon as an adjunct of general farming; in other words that the influence the Territories must look to to bring about an improvement in the present cattle stock, is not the large rancher with ample capital at his command, but the mixed farming community.

### Fall vs. Spring Colts.

By F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.

I was induced to try the above upside down plan of colt breeding some short time ago and would like to induce some of my brother farmers to do likewise. When one goes contrary to natural laws one must guard against and make other conditions as nearly natural as possible.

summer in which to run wild. The mare worked all through seeding and was bred for another fall colt. Some people said that the colt would shed his hair in the fall instead of the spring, but he followed the natural way this spring and is now nice and clean with his permanent color. I would not advise breeding a mare that is a poor milker this way, but a good mother may be bred every year and do her field work without so much drag on her as when she is bred for spring foaling. Then the colt goes from the mother to grass, gets a grand growth through the summer season and is well able to stand his first winter.

### A Strange Malformation and How it was Handled.

By John Aikenhead, Hartney, Man.

On the evening of the 29th of May we had a valuable pure bred cow sick to calve. I saw something was wrong, so made an examination and sent at once for our veterinary surgeon, Dr. Reid. He was very busy, but got here in two hours. I kept the cow very quiet in the meantime. In 20 minutes he had the calf delivered and the cow resting quietly. The calf was a conglomeration of twins, no sex about it. The navel cord was right in the middle of the back bone; the front feet were turned right the opposite way from the hind legs. Dr. Reid never saw anything like it in his extensive practice. The cow is doing nicely now. Whenever anything is wrong that he does not understand, every farmer should send for his veterinary surgeon right away and give him a chance to save his dumb friends' life and save them much suffering as well as saving a good deal of money at the same time. Our dumb animals cannot tell where the pain strikes them, but if we give our doctor a timely chance to relieve them, he will be pretty likely to succeed.

### A Great Railway.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway owns and operates over 6,600 miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

It owns and operates all equipment in service on its lines, including Sleeping Cars, Parlor Cars and Dining Cars, maintaining an excellence of service unequalled on any railway in the world.

It has been a Pioneer in the Northwest and West in the use of the block system in the operation of its trains, in the lighting of trains by electricity, heating by steam and many other progressive methods, which have added safety, comfort and luxury to travel. It is always the leader in that direction.

The Pioneer Limited Trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis have the costliest and handsomest Sleeping Cars in the world and the best Dining Car service.

Time tables, maps and information furnished on application to J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 365 Robert St., St. Paul. [Adv't.]

When writing please mention *The Farmer*.



PART OF THE GRADE HERD OF A. W. PLAYFAIR, BALDUR, MAN.

**Bronco Breaking.**

By G. S. Tuxford, Moose Jaw, Assa.

Nearly every farmer has at one time or another experienced the trouble of breaking in a broncho, or some animal in the horse line that has never previously been handled by halter. Often enough, the animal, after being handled for a week or two with the greatest care and quietness, takes a contrarious fit and cannot be approached without flying back, rearing, or perhaps striking out with both feet in front; while getting the bit into his mouth is fraught with considerable danger. This may continue until the owner's patience, say after perhaps a couple of weeks' experience of the restive animal, gives out, and he is in despair. The reason for such fractiousness is easy to see. Not being used to man and his ways, no matter how gentle the man may be, he naturally looks upon him as his enemy, and immediately his head is approached the trouble begins. What we want to do is to be able to handle the animal, especially around the head, without his being able to resent it. If the horse once finds that he is held under perfect control, that moment is he practically broken.

Take about 50 feet of common rope, and attach to the nigh fetlock by a bowline. To the off fetlock buckle an ordinary hobble holding a plow ring. Pass the rope from the bowline on the nigh fetlock over the animal's back through the plow ring, and back behind the animal, to an assistant. Now lead the animal up by the halter shank, and offer to handle him around the head, and immediately on his rearing, or breaking away, let your assistant pull smartly on the rope. This brings the animal down on his knees. Pressure on the rope keeps him there. If you again approach him he may make a few bounds on his knees, but he will very soon stop that. You can approach the animal now with perfect safety. As

long as the rope is kept tight he cannot move. Handle him freely all over, especially around the head, placing the bit in his mouth and removing it frequently. Throw the halter shank around his neck and you will find you can easily pull him over on his side, when you can complete your handling. Let him up, and after leading him a while, approach his head again, and if again fractious repeat the performance. Twenty minutes of this will cure the most obstinate case. The horse soon realizes when he is mastered. The beauty of this rig is its simplicity; it is neither cruel, nor does it hurt your horse. Care should be taken not to use too fine a rope, as it may chafe the horse's back.

**The Eyes and Ears of a Horse, and What They Indicate.**

Many persons, in forming opinions as to the character of a horse regard the eye as the feature above all others which tells the tale, says Prof. Grange, in New York Times, but our investigation of the subject has led us to somewhat different conclusions, and experience with these animals has caused us not to place too much reliance upon its expression in deciding as to its vicious traits or docility. Notwithstanding that the examination of the eye is almost an inborn habit in judging the character of the creature, yet it seems that this particular feature is often over-estimated.

We have known persons to condemn horses on account of the appearance of their eyes, saying: "I never feel safe with a horse which is always turning the whites of its eyes at me," but closer inspection would have shown the ivory white to be the result of absence of the coloring matter in a part which is usually of a darkened hue, and was really the natural condition of things rather than a vicious habit. This deviation

from the ordinary course of nature produces a variety sometimes called "watch eye," occasionally confused, however, with another kind called "wall eye;" and here it may not be out of place to explain the difference between these two peculiar conditions.

The former appears as if illuminated by the contrast of the ivory white surrounding that part of the eye frequently called the sight, which in its turn may be almost black. This somewhat singular arrangement of things gives the organ the appearance of being ever on the outlook, watching, as it were. Some horses have both eyes constructed on the watch-eye plan, and it gives the animal a rather wild expression, when in point of fact it may be a very docile creature.

The wall-eye, on the other hand, is a condition due to the absence of coloring matter, this time in the interior of the organ, giving it a bluish or steel-grey appearance which is in striking contrast to the soft brown eyes so often noticed in horses.

It must not be inferred that the eye should be entirely disregarded in forming an opinion as to the character of a horse, but it should be remembered that its expression is materially influenced by the attitude of the ear, an organ which is often lost sight of as far as being an index to the animal's character is concerned.

Our experience in judging horses has led us to regard the ear with much care, as its attitude and movements indicate quite a variety of conditions; horses whose ears are ever restless without apparent cause are frequently ultra-nervous creatures, well worth watching. Again, the restless ear will sometimes point to defective eyesight, which may be accompanied with partial or total loss of vision, while animals which throw them closely back upon the poll are often inclined to nip or bite. Indeed, this very attitude is frequently a signal for combat.

On the other hand, horses whose ears

are kept nearly in the same position most of the time are more than likely to be dull, stupid creatures, if they are not totally deaf. Deafness in horses is not a common thing, though we occasionally meet with cases in which the animal's attention cannot be attracted by sound.

The ear of the horse is not only a partial index to the animal's character as far as vice and docility are concerned, but its movements will at times sound the keynote of danger and warn us to be on the alert.

It may be well to say at this point that the part we call the ear has nothing to do with the function of hearing; it is simply an appendage, one of the duties of which is to collect waves of sound as they pass through the air and direct them to the internal ear, where the essential organs of hearing are to be found; hence its mobility.

**No! No! No! No!**

This word is used four times by Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, in reporting the result of his analyses of Sunlight Soap.

"No unsaponified fat"; that means no waste.

"No free alkali"; that means no damage to clothes or hands.

"No loading mixture"; that means every atom is pure soap.

"No adulteration whatever"; that means pure ingredients.

Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—and you will see Prof. Ellis is right. He should know. 202

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits."

"Have you tried it?"

Save the tags; they are valuable. (Advt.)

**O.I.C. SWINE** A. E. Thompson, Hannah North Dakota.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

# "My Kingdom for a Horse!"

BUT KING RICHARD WOULD NOT HAVE GIVEN A BRASS FARTHING FOR A SPAVINED HORSE.

## A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING AND CURES

Founder  
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SAFE FOR ANY ONE TO USE.

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Is a RELIABLE, safe and active blister and counter irritant—is used successfully by the very best horsemen in this country, and the very fact that it is both "reliable and safe" for any person to use is of interest to horsemen, and especially those who are not veterinarians, or within reach of one, when you consider that many of the veterinary surgeons are buying and using it, a horseman can well say that

## It is a Valuable Remedy.

**WHY?** Because Caustic Balsam can be applied by anyone with safety, will do its work well and in no way injure the horse, while other blisters need daily attention and care and are then liable to leave a blemish.

**WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of **Caustic Balsam** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Sent free.

"Worth its Weight in Gold."

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:  
I must congratulate you, gentlemen, on your GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. It is one of the best cures in the world. It is worth its weight in gold. I have a valuable mare that had a lump on her knee, and it took it clean off. It was a good-sized lump and got hard. I tried ———, but it failed to do its work. It is taking the run here with horsemen. It has done good work.—GUS GOEBEL.

Mitchell, Ont.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam.

Berkeley, Ont., Nov. 26th, 1901.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:  
I have been selling GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for a number of years and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best of results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,

**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio, Toronto, Ont.**



## Territorial Sheep Breeders Meet.

A well-attended meeting of the board of directors of the recently organized Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association was held at Medicine Hat on the 23rd of June, the president, D. H. Andrews, of Crane Lake, in the chair. The object of the meeting was to discuss and decide upon the work the association is to undertake at present in the interest of the sheep industry of the Territories.

### RAM SALE.

C. W. Peterson, secretary, suggested that arrangements might be made to organize a sale of pure bred sheep during the coming fall. There were now very few breeders of pure bred sheep in the country, principally owing to the absence of a regular cash market for rams, which such a sale would create. Messrs. D. H. Andrews, John A. Turner, J. A. Grant and others spoke very strongly in favor of the proposition.

One of the principal objects of such a sale would also be to facilitate the exchange of sires, owners of small flocks being able to consign their discarded rams to the sale and buy others. It was pointed out that there were a great many useful pure bred rams now on the range that had lost their ear tags and that some difficulty would, therefore, be experienced in identifying them. In order to overcome this diffi-



VULCAN, THE SMALLEST SHETLAND PONY IN ENGLAND.

connection with the cattle sale at Calgary should be followed, in respect to the free delivery of all stock purchased to the purchaser's nearest railway station. It was finally decided to charge purchasers a uniform fee of 50c. a head upon all sheep to be shipped by the association to points lying west of Moose Jaw, to assist towards covering expenses.

### EASTERN RAMS MAY ENTER.

The feeling of the meeting was that the number of pure bred rams in the country was greatly out of proportion to the actual requirements, and it was,

after careful deliberation the decision was arrived at to meet the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society with a view to arranging to have the sheep section of its fall fair placed under the charge and control of the Sheep Breeders' Association. The intention was to offer prizes for breeding stock and provide separate classes open only to competition amongst sheep consigned to the sale, thus following the practice of the Spring Pure Bred Cattle Show at Calgary.

At a subsequent joint meeting of the directors of the local agricultural society and the Sheep Breeders' Associa-

tion, the former expressed their willingness to comply in every way with the wishes of the association and to co-operate in the heartiest manner towards rendering the sale and show a success. The agricultural fair grounds were placed at the disposal of the Association, and a covered sale ring, containing the accommodation required for the sale, will be provided by the agricultural society and exhibition board.

### A SHEEP RECORD.

John A. Turner then introduced a motion to the effect that a record, to be called "The Western Canadian Pure Bred Sheep Record," should be started by the association. In speaking to the motion, the mover explained that there were at present no Canadian records for the registration of pure bred Shropshire sheep, as well as of other breeds of sheep, and that all sheep of such breeds had to be recorded in the United States. This caused endless delay and inconvenience and a considerable sum of money was thus annually sent out of the country for which it was felt local breeders did not receive any adequate return.

Mr. Peterson was quite in accord with the object of the motion, but called attention to the fact that legislation had been provided by parliament in 1901 authorizing the Dominion Department of



RESIDENCE OF JAMES MENNELL, GLENEWEN, ASSA.

Photo by J. H. McCall, Oxbow.

culty, a motion was passed to the effect that for the coming sale rams to be offered should be divided into two classes. The first, accompanied by regular certificate of breeding; the second, only accompanied by owners' declaration of pure breeding to meet the cases where the identity of the ram had been lost.

Upon the motion of John A. Turner, it was decided also to accept entries of pure bred ewes. The mover stated that it would greatly stimulate the production of rams in the Territories if female stock were included in the sale. The auction sale is to be held in conjunction with the fall fair of the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society, which is to take place during the last week in September.

### RULES OF THE SALE.

In framing the rules governing the auction sale, those of the purebred cattle sale held at Calgary by the sister association were largely followed. It was decided to charge an entry fee of \$1.00 per head on all sheep entered, which will entitle the owner to free transportation from his nearest railway station to the point of sale and also to free feed and maintenance of the animal up to the time it is disposed of. The entry fee for sheep delivered on the grounds at Medicine Hat was fixed at 50 cents. Considerable discussion arose as to whether the practice adopted in

therefore, agreed that rams imported from the Eastern provinces should be admitted to the privileges of the sale upon the same conditions as those now owned or bred in the Territories. Two members present at the meeting immediately professed their willingness to bring in one hundred and fifty pure bred rams from Ontario to be put up at the forthcoming auction sale, without reserve.

### A SHEEP SHOW.

The question of holding a show of pure bred sheep was then taken up and

tion, the former expressed their willingness to comply in every way with the wishes of the association and to co-operate in the heartiest manner towards rendering the sale and show a success. The agricultural fair grounds were placed at the disposal of the Association, and a covered sale ring, containing the accommodation required for the sale, will be provided by the agricultural society and exhibition board.

### SHEEP DOG TRIALS.

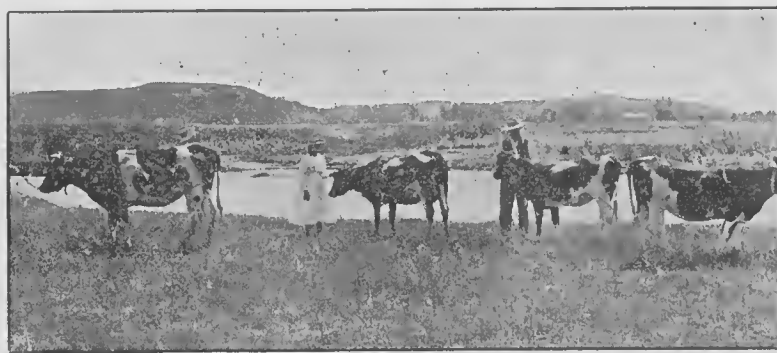
A number of the directors were in

Agriculture to organize records for pure bred live stock and, while in favor of the proposal, would suggest that the register be started subject to the understanding that it would be handed over to the Dominion authorities, free of charge, as soon as the necessary machinery had been provided to deal with the matter in the office of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner. The fee was fixed at 25 cents for each record. The motion was unanimously carried.

The intention of the Sheep Breeders' Association is to organize the proposed sheep sale and show on the same basis as that of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary. Medicine Hat is looked upon by the board of directors as the most central and convenient point for the purpose, and judging by the attitude of the people of that place towards the Sheep Breeders' Association, there can be no doubt that it will receive the hearty support of the citizens, without which it would scarcely be possible for the association to successfully carry out the useful and interesting programme it has decided upon.

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.  
"Have you tried it?"  
Save the tags; they are valuable.  
(Advt.)

When writing please mention The Farmer.



GRADE HOLSTEINS OWNED BY THOS. LAYCOCK, CALGARY.

The heifer on the left was winner of 1st place as dairy two-year-old at Calgary fair last year; the cow in the centre 1st in milk and butter contest; the next one 1st as yearling dairy heifer; and the right-hand one 2nd as yearling dairy heifer.

# Visitors to the Winnipeg Fair



Are respectfully invited to visit the magnificent show rooms of **JOSEPH MAW & CO.**, situated on Market Square, where we will be pleased to show them the finest display and the latest designs of

## Carriages and Cutters

of the age. **MR. WHITEHEAD**, the president of the carriage works at Brantford, will be on hand to meet all visitors and dealers from all parts of the country and explain the merits of the

## BRANTFORD CARRIAGES

which have no superior in their line in America. Every dealer throughout Manitoba and the Territories should take this opportunity of examining these carriages with a view of securing the handling of them at their respective places of business.

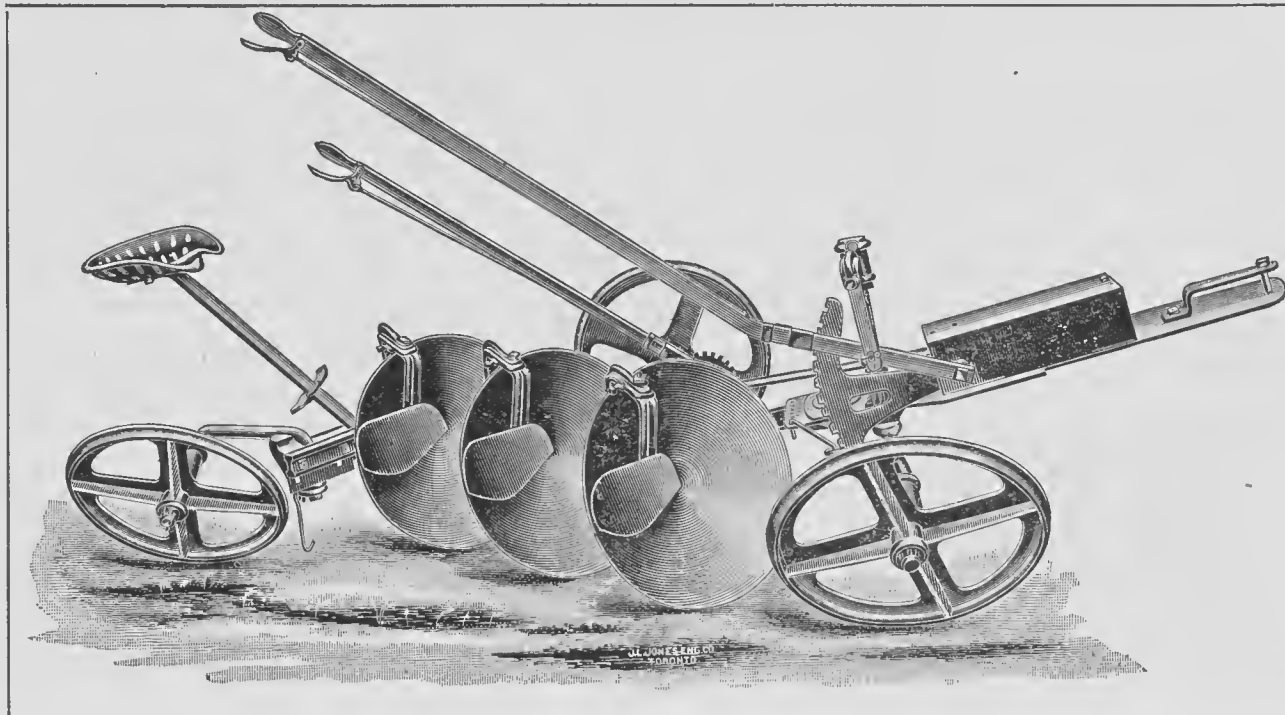
We also want to talk plows to the dealers and interest the farmers in the new wonder of the 20th century, the

## Maw - Hancock

## Disc Plow

which has gained a notable reputation for its lightness of draft, its good work and simplicity. This plow has done more to revolutionize the plowing of the broad acres of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories than any article that was ever offered to the farmer. We

want the best dealers throughout Manitoba and the Territories to look carefully into the merits of our separate lines of goods. The public have, no doubt, learned by this time that there are a number of manufacturers infringing on this plow, which is a positive proof of its good merits. We will have placed on the market within one year in the neighborhood of 1500 of these plows.



We will be pleased to show you the

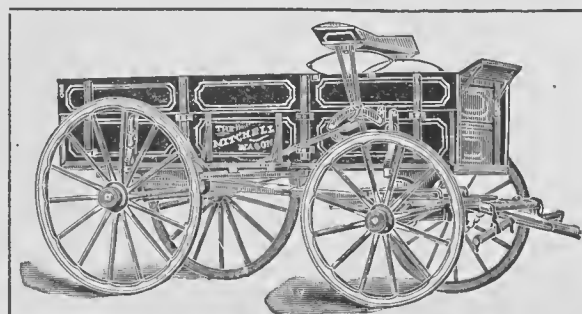
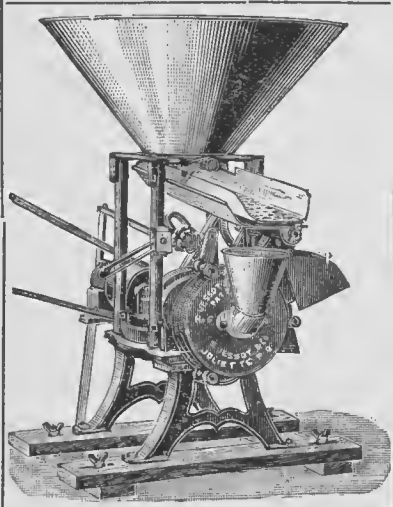
## MITCHELL & LEWIS WAGON

manufactured in Racine, Wisconsin, along with a number of other lines, including the Vessot Grain Grinders, Empire Pumps, Harness, New Idea Seats, etc.

Our motto is to supply the best and latest up-to-date goods in the market. We are on record as being the first in the field and claim the title of leaders in our separate lines along with courtesy to our patrons and fair treatment to all.

**JOSEPH MAW & CO.,**

**Market Square, Winnipeg, Manitoba.**





## The Gasoline Engine for Farm Use.

**D**URING the last few years the introduction of the gasoline engine as the motive power in so many elevators throughout the country has brought this style of power to the notice of farmers and set them thinking about its suitability as a power for work on the farm, including threshing. This has been intensified by a shortage in the necessary number of threshing outfits last fall to thresh the heavy crop. The delay experienced by farmers in getting threshed has caused many a one to study this problem in order to see if there were any way whereby his annual threshing could not be done when he wanted it and as he wanted it.

For years the threshers have been demanding larger and stronger threshing machines and the manufacturers, to meet this demand, have been increasing the size and weight of their outfits. But in such seasons as we have had the past two years a heavy engine has proved very unsatisfactory, as it is difficult to move it from place to place on heavy ground. This has caused farmers to think of a lighter motive power and they have turned their attention to gasoline engines. We have quite a number of enquiries regarding the advantages and feasibility of using a gasoline engine, also as to its safety. In answer to these questions we give below letters from a number of sources on this most interesting topic.

One who has had considerable experience with gasoline engines writes:—  
ADVANTAGES.

There are many points of advantage in a gasoline engine. In the first place there is no danger whatever of fire, and there is no danger of an explosion unless it is that a man is so careless that he would drop a lighted match into the can of gasoline. But unless through some gross carelessness on his part, it is impossible to have an explosion. Again, the gasoline engine can be started almost at once and it is not necessary to send a man out early in the morning to get up steam to be prepared to start threshing at daylight. The engineer can go out with the rest of the men and start his work with them. There is also a saving of one man, the fireman, and another saving is a team to draw water, but against this must be figured the cost of the gasoline when considering the matter of expense.

The gasoline engines are known to require very little repairing. This is also an item to consider, as it is found that every few years steam boilers must be re-tubed, and there are other repairs continually required.

The gasoline engine is a machine that is still somewhat new in the market, but manufacturers have been experimenting the last two or three years, and it is expected that this coming season gasoline engines will be placed upon the market in such a condition that they will give entire satisfaction.

### OVER-RATING THE POWER.

There is one point that has always been overlooked in the past in making a sale of gasoline engines, and that is the lack of extra power. A gasoline engine is not the same as a steam engine. With a steam engine, by increasing the steam pressure, greater power can be gotten up on the engine, also by increasing the speed. This cannot be done with a gasoline engine.

The effective power is the force of the expansion of the gasoline, and if the engine is properly adjusted, and taking in its proper proportion of gasoline and air, and the explosion taking place at the proper instant, no more power can be gotten out of the engine, and as soon as the engine is working to more than its capacity the speed will slacken and therefore the power be reduced. Engines have been sent to do



IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL, PILGRIM—36075—PROPERTY OF J. G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MAN.

Pilgrim was calved March 3rd, 1900, and bred by Charles Strachan, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His sire is Spencer (73699) he by Nansen (67525), (a son of the Miss Ramsden bull Walter Scott), out of Sunshine, by Sittytton Yet (61833), (a Cruickshank Lovely by the great old Sittytton Clipper, sire Cumberland.) Spencer's dam was Lovely 20th, by Lord Lancaster (26666), he by Champion of England. The dam of Pilgrim is Lady Dorothy 31st, imp. —38162—, by Redstart (63194), he by Star of Morning, one of the greatest of modern sires.

threshing work without having this clearly studied out. They have been placed on separators too large for the capacity of the engine, and this has been a great drawback in the past. All gasoline engines are usually rated higher than steam engines, and therefore the power developed is disappointing.

### COST.

The quantity of gasoline estimated is one gallon per hour, and it comes very close to the mark. The average cost of gasoline would probably be between 23 and 25 cents per gallon. There is no necessity of any explosion by leakage if the gasoline is properly handled.

With reference to their working in frosty weather, there is no danger of the cold affecting them in any way no more than in steam engines, in fact, the danger is not so great.

Many threshing machines have lost money threshing at 3 and 4 cents per bushel. Any thresher who would undertake to thresh for that amount of money in a season such as last should not have an outfit, as it shows clearly that he does not understand his business, and the quicker he withdraws from it the better it will be for the farmer and also for himself. In most districts farmers are paying 5 and 6 cents and even that is little enough.

Another subscriber writes as follows:

If farmers realized the advantages of one of these powers they would soon come into very general use. As econo-

mical labor-savers they have no equal. For the price of a team of ponies, viz., \$200, a three-horse power engine can be purchased in Winnipeg, which with sufficient line shaft, pulleys and belting, for distributing the power to various machines, will run a cream separator, churn, fanning mill, feed crusher, chaff cutter, circular saw, sewing machine, or rock the cradle.

### COST OF RUNNING.

The cost is 1½ gallons of gasoline for 10 hours' work, provided the engine is working to its full capacity, and proportionately less if less work is performed. The price of gasoline is about 30 cents per gallon. There is no danger from fire or increase of insurance rates, provided the stock of gasoline, beyond what is in the engine tank, is stored in an out-house apart from the insured premises a certain number of feet.

Engines are now made that any man with an ordinary knowledge of machinery can operate without trouble and the engine itself will work under any conditions of weather or temperature. The water, however, necessary to supply the water-jacket, which cools the cylinder, creates a difficulty in frosty weather. This difficulty is not serious in the case of small stationary engines, as these can either be placed in a frost proof building or have the water drained off when the engine is through working.

If any of your readers contemplate purchasing a gasoline engine for out-

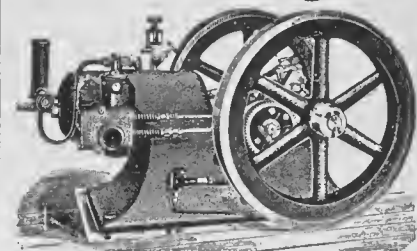
door work in the winter, such as threshing, this is a disadvantage to be considered. One must be prepared to spill out a 60-gallon tank full of water at night, when it is frosty weather, and re-fill again in the morning. This is all the water needed for a day's run.

### THE PRICE OF GASOLINE.

The high price of gasoline is a serious obstacle to the use of engines of large capacity as substitutes for the steam engine. It is true an engineer's and fireman's wages can be saved by using a gasoline engine, but that saving is largely off-set by the cost of the gasoline. In my opinion the gasoline engine will not be used for threshing purposes to any extent in this province until the "free and independent" instruct their representatives in parliament to take off the duty, which would bring the price down to 10 or 12 cents per gallon, the same as it is on the other side of the line.

As a jack-of-all-work round a homestead the gasoline engine has not been as yet fully appreciated. It can be set, too, on a stone boat and moved around as required. An 18 horse-power portable engine, without water or water tank, will weigh close to 7,000 lbs., so there is not much advantage as regards weight when compared with the steam outfit."

## Gasoline Engines



For Grinding, Sawing, Pumping and Threshing Purposes.

Portable and Stationary.

Made by Goldie & McCulloch Co., Galt.

The Burrige Co., Agents, Winnipeg.

## A Watch Snap for Men

We have just received a number of Watches with screw front and back, STERLING SILVER case and 7 jewelled movement guaranteed for one year we sell these for \$7.50, and only have a limited number, so you will have to hurry if you wish one. We prepay postage to any address.

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# Gypsy Jewel

## STEEL RANGE.

Not a cheaply constructed Range (of which there are so many on the market) but one made of the **best materials and destined to last a lifetime.** Made in the **JEWEL** way, upon honor, and safely recommended to be the quickest and most even baker, as well as the most economical and durable steel range ever offered for the price asked.

### The Oven is Large

and provided with our **Aluminized Oven Lining**, which renders it at all times bright and clean. The **Gypsy Jewel** recommends itself to a purchaser. Ask your dealer for it. Nothing to equal it for the money on the market.

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THE OLDEST CANADIAN STOVE MAKERS.

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GYPSY JEWEL, A FOUR HOLE STEEL RANGE FOR COAL OR WOOD.

**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,**

DISTRIBUTORS,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

### Not Easily Put Out of Order.

By A. R. Whitson, Agricultural  
Physicist, Madison, Wis.

Gasoline engines are being introduced in very large numbers throughout the Mississippi Valley, and while there are improvements yet needed and poor engines have been made by a number of firms, I believe that on the whole the gasoline engine is a very important addition to our farm motors. There are large numbers of them in this State used by practical farmers for running silage cutters, huskers, shredders, grinding mills, cream separators, pumps, and so on.

So far as the engine of moderate horse power, say ten horse power or under, is concerned, I believe the gasoline engine is more economical than the steam engine, requiring as it does very little attention after starting, and being started in a few moments. They are often placed on trucks and used as a portable engine. In regard to their use for threshing purposes where an engine of fifteen to twenty horse power is called for, the saving perhaps may not be so important and with the rising prices of gasoline I doubt if they would be quite so economical as a steam engine, although the better makes would certainly be as reliable.

They are not easily gotten out of order, are not affected more than other machines by dust, provided care is taken that the intake air be reasonably good. They are used here in very dusty shops and apparently with good prospects of lasting a long time.

One point which has given some difficulty here has been the matter of ignition. There are two methods in use, that of the hot tube and the electric spark. When in thoroughly good condition and well made the latter method is preferable. Up to the present time the hot tube method has been more successful in the hands of farmers owing to the fact that it is less liable to get out of order, and that the electrical device when out of order is not readily repaired by the farmer. Some of the better manufacturers now claim that their electrical attachment is perfect, and I believe that this method will come into more general use from now on.

### "LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED

## ASBESTOS ROOFING

Is Reliable, Durable  
and Economical

"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS  
ROOFING, price per square complete, \$4.50  
With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals.  
of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-  
ply, price per square, complete, \$3.50  
We furnish with this roofing the same Red  
Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal"  
roofing, which adds greatly to its wearing  
qualities. It is put up in rolls of 18 square  
feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one  
square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes  
1 lb. of nails and ½ lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, \$3.00  
price per square, complete.  
We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of our  
Asbestos Roof Coating (black), 1 lb. of nails  
and ½ lbs. of tin caps.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO LARGE  
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Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

Established in 1891 by Government Charter, and  
IS MANAGED BY MANITOBA FARMERS ONLY.

Has paid nearly \$150,000 to farmers for losses;  
Insures to the extent of Six Dollars per acre for total loss;  
\$5.40 per acre is the average paid during past 11 years;  
22c per acre is the average cost during past 11 years;  
25c per acre is the maximum charge in any year;  
18c per acre insured \$6.00 per acre in 1901;  
3 per cent on the amount of insurance was the cost last year;  
00—No dividends paid to shareholders;  
Is the cheapest and surest Hail Insurance Company in existence;  
Wants increase of members to make the cost even lower yet;  
Returns unrequired premium money back to insurers;  
AND HAS PAID ALL LEGITIMATE CLAIMS TO DATE.

FARMERS, PROTECT YOURSELVES BY INSURING IN THE OLD RELIABLE

## THE PROVINCIAL Mutual Hail Insurance Co'y OF MANITOBA. [Manitoba Government.

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LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.



## A Portable Engine a Practical One.

By F. R. Crane, Lecturer on Farm Mechanics, Univ. of Illinois.

As the bullet gets its power from the burning of the powder in the barrel of the gun so does the gasoline engine get its power from the burning of a mixture of gasoline and air in the cylinder of the engine.

There are two types of gasoline engines; the 2-cycle which gives one explosion of gasoline every complete revolution of the crank shaft and the 4-cycle which gives one explosion to every two complete revolutions of the crank shaft.

The 4-cycle gasoline engine is the engine recommended for use. It is explained as follows: With the piston in the cylinder as far as possible towards the cylinder head, the crank shaft moves over on its first cycle or half revolution, carrying the piston in the cylinder to the far end; this causes a suction to open the intake valve and a mixture of gasoline and air in a gaseous form is taken into the cylinder; now the crank shaft continues on its way, completing the second cycle or half revolution in which it carries the piston back towards the cylinder head at the same time compressing the charge now in the cylinder; this charge is compressed to a certain point where the arrangement is such that it is ignited and a discharge causes the piston to travel on its third cycle to the far end of the cylinder, transmitting the power obtained to the

gasoline engine should be connected with a friction clutch pulley, thus allowing the load to be put to the engine after starting. If a wet battery is used, severe cold weather will cause trouble. However, a dry battery can be obtained or the hot tube used. So far as the running of the engine is concerned, cold weather is no detriment, provided the engineer is careful about draining the engine jacket and connection when leaving the work.

Dust may cause trouble if there is sufficient to keep the intake or exhaust valve from seating properly, in which

parts of the engine and the principles on which it runs. To say that the gasoline engine requires no attention is absurd. However, the person attending it can also give his attention to another place in the work, provided he is so placed that he can hear the exhaust of the engine, by which sound he knows if the machine is in trouble.

An important part of the engine is the manner of governing the supply of gas or gasoline to the cylinder; it may be a hit and miss or a volume governor. Our experience leads us to favor the volume governor from a standpoint

## Their Use Perfectly Practical.

By Professor A. Boss, Minnesota School of Agriculture.

My experience with portable gasoline engines for threshing purposes and small ones for general farm use is somewhat limited. We have used with very satisfactory results an 18-horse power Otto engine for several years. There have been a few engines tried throughout the State, and in some cases they have been very satisfactory. In all cases, however, they have not been entirely satisfactory, because they are largely in the experimental stage as yet and more or less delicate.

Very little difficulty is experienced in their getting out of order by dust and jarring. Change of temperature affects them little unless the changes are extreme. At 20 to 30 deg. below zero and for out of door use there is always more difficulty in starting the machine. After being once warmed up, however, it will give good service.

It would not be quite right to say that they require an experienced man at all times to operate them, but since they must be carefully adjusted in order to get effective power it is a pretty good plan to have some one around who understands the mechanism of the machine thoroughly. As soon as everything is in good running order, almost anyone can operate the machine; the important thing is to have some one near who can remedy a defect when necessary.

In regard to the use of the small engines on farms, I will say that I regard



Photo by J. H. McCa I, Oxbow.

CONCRETE RESIDENCE OF WM. PORTER, OXBOW, ASSA.



PULLING IN FOR DINNER ON THE FARM OF GEORGE P. MIGHT, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

This farm, which is five miles from Moose Jaw, comprises 1,440 acres, 800 of which are under cultivation; 550 acres are this year under crop, 450 into wheat and 100 into oats, barley and potatoes. Last year 18,000 bushels of grain were raised.

crank shaft. On the fourth cycle or half revolution the piston is carried back; at the same time the exhaust valve is opened to allow the burned gas to escape and closed at the completion, when the piston is again ready to take a charge. Thus the satisfactory gas engine goes on (1) charging, (2) compressing, (3) exploding, (4) cleaning, each time making a half revolution of the crank shaft.

The ignition of the charge of gasoline within the cylinder, at the end of the second cycle, is sometimes a cause of trouble, but a little explanation from an expert and practice under his supervision will soon place the knowledge in the hands of any person with average intelligence.

The hot tube and the electric ignition are both practical. I favor electric ignition because with it one can time the explosion exactly and need not depend on compression; in this we can have an engine of higher pressure running to 80 pounds per square inch at the time of the explosion, whereas with the hot tube we must maintain our pressure between 45 and 50 pounds per square inch. The danger from fire with the hot tube is entirely eliminated by the electric battery, which of itself needs re-charging about once in three to six months, according to use.

The portable gasoline engine is a practical engine and is recognized as the power which is to be extensively used on the farm. For heavy work the

case they can be easily cleaned. Moving from place to place will have no effect differently from that experienced by other classes of machines.

A gas engine does not require constant attention as does the steam en-

gine. One must know the working of regularity of speed and that of economy. As to expense, one must figure for power above 4 horse power as using one pint of gasoline for each indicated horse power of the engine.

their use as perfectly practical. In most cases, they can be set in the shed adjoining farm buildings, or, if used in various places, they can be mounted on a movable platform that can be enclosed. For pumping water, grinding feed, sawing wood, churning, etc., they furnish good power and are very economical. It will be noted in this connection that an engine that is protected or made more or less stationary would be in less danger of getting out of order or of being affected by extreme cold weather.



FERRYING CATTLE OVER SASKATCHEWAN RIVER AT PRINCE ALBERT.

When one ferryload is taken over, the balance often swim across.



## PLOWING MADE EASY

The Wonder Plow Attachment can be attached to the beam of any plow; regulates depth and width of furrow; saves one-third draft on horses; relieves all labor of man, as you need not hold plow handles to do perfect plowing. 10-year old boy can plow in hardest soil. Agents wanted everywhere. Address at once—

WONDER PLOW CO., HISCOX BUILDING, LONDON, ONT. Refer all communications for Manitoba and the Northwest to The Western Implement Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

### About a Gasoline Engine.

By P. S. Rose, Assistant Professor of  
Steam Engineering and Mechanics,  
North Dakota Agricul. College.

When the gasoline engine comes up for discussion people generally ask the first thing if it is safe, and if there is any danger of the engine's exploding. Knowing that gasoline is highly explosive and that the gasoline engine is an explosive engine, it is not strange that people are afraid of it, and more especially so since their fears are strengthened by occasional reports of gasoline engine explosions. Such explosions may have occurred with poorly constructed engines in times past, but the explosion of the cylinder of a modern engine is now about as rare as spontaneous combustion, and even then the results are not apt to be very disastrous to human life. When compared with the steam engine as to safety, the odds are all with the gasoline engine.

#### MIXED WITH AIR.

Gasoline to be explosive must be mixed in proper proportions with air. A mixture of one part gasoline to six or eight of air has been shown by experiment to give the most complete combustion, and hence the strongest explosion. While a mixture of one part gasoline to one of air or twenty parts gasoline to one of air ceases to be explosive at all.

It will thus be readily seen that there can be no danger, as many people suppose, from flooding the cylinder with gasoline, in fact, an excess of gasoline makes a weaker explosion than a moderate amount. When gasoline explodes it burns quickly, but like wood or coal it needs air to make it burn, or what is the same thing, explode. It takes a definite amount of air for a certain quantity of gasoline, so in an engine cylinder there is only just a cylinder full of air to unite with the gasoline, and only a certain amount of the gaso-

line will burn, no matter how much gasoline there may be in the cylinder.

The gasoline engine is almost always a "one way engine," that is, force is applied to only one side of the piston. There are two general types on the market, the "two cycle" and the "four cycle," with the latter a general favorite and strongly in the lead. The operation of cycles is as follows:—

#### HOW IT WORKS

1. Suppose the piston is at the end of the cylinder nearest the head, then when it makes its outward stroke a charge is drawn into the cylinder.

2. On the backward or return stroke this charge is compressed and just before the piston starts again on the outward stroke, the charge is ignited.

3. The piston now under the influence of the explosion starts on its outward stroke again.

4. On the return stroke the smoke and product of combustion are forced out of the cylinder. For every explosion there are four strokes, two revolutions and four distinct operations within the cylinder, hence the term, four cycles. In the two cycle engine these same operations take place, but they are all performed with two strokes of the piston and one revolution.

#### REGULATING THE SPEED.

The speed is regulated by varying the number of explosions and providing large heavy fly wheels. The governors are so arranged that if the speed of the engine passes a certain number of revolutions a piece of mechanism is brought into operation, which holds the inlet valve shut during one or more cycles and the engine is not given another charge of gasoline until the speed drops down to the required amount. Without the heavy fly wheels the speed would be very irregular, but with them the speed can be maintained very nearly uniform, for the surplus energy of each explosion is stored up in the fly wheel, to be given out by them again when the engine misses its explosions. One would think that with explosions

occurring at such widely separated intervals, as when the engine is running light, the speed would be very irregular, but the heavy fly wheels very effectively prevent any undue irregularity. In fact, gasoline engines are now governed closely enough to furnish power for electric lighting or for flouring mills, two classes of machinery that absolutely demand a constant speed.

#### COST OF RUNNING.

It is a common statement in the catalogues of engine builders that a gasoline engine requires one gallon of gasoline per horse power for ten hours. A ten horse-power engine running for ten hours would take ten gallons of gasoline. On this basis, knowing the price of gasoline, it is easy to figure the cost per day for fuel. The fact must not be lost sight of that the above figures are for the very best practice, under the best of conditions, and with high grade gasoline. It is safer in this country to add at least one half to the above figures as the most probable cost of running.

#### ATTENDANCE.

It is commonly asserted that a gasoline engine needs no engineer and no attendance. In a measure this is true, for as long as it continues to run everything is lovely, and it will often run for weeks on end without trouble, in such an event no engineer is required, but when it does stop somebody must be around who understands the machine thoroughly in order to set matters aright. The engineer who looks after the rest of the machinery will have ample time to take care of the engine also, provided he understands his business. I do not believe, however, that anybody should invest in an engine in the faith that it will run itself, for it will not do it.

If anyone intends to run a gasoline engine, he should have a good engine man near at hand or study out the principles for himself. There are just as many of these principles, and they are fully as hard as the principles gov-

erning the use of steam, still careful attention to the directions and instructions for running, sent out with the engine, together with good common sense, will enable any man to locate any of the ordinary difficulties that may arise. Directions must, however, be followed implicitly, for a very slight displacement of any of the gearing is sure to cause trouble.

### Do Not Require an Experienced Hand.

By Jos. A. Jeffrey, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Michigan.

At the present time there seems to be an increasing demand for a cheap and efficient power for the farm. Naturally attention is turned toward the gasoline engine.

During the past few years a considerable number of establishments have gone into the manufacturing of the gasoline engine. Many improvements have been made, until now we seem to have a very efficient and economical power for different kinds of work. Five years ago these engines had displaced a large percentage of the steam engines used in the elevators along some of the lines in the Northwest. At that time they were considered better than the steam engine for a number of reasons, chief of which were:—

First. There was no danger of boiler explosions, and hence a licensed engineer was not required to run them.

Second. There was no danger from sparks.

Third. There was no waste of fuel before starting and none after the engine was shut down.

With the improved engine of the present time the danger is even less than at that time, for with very few of the engines, if with any, is the igniting tube now used, or at least recommended. We have, therefore, since the electric spark is used almost entirely for igniting, an



# Pan-American

So much has been said by our "would-be competitors" in their efforts to break the force of their defeats that we wish to call attention to a few facts that cannot be successfully denied:—

The DeLaval Co. have published the following statement regarding the separators in the Model Dairy:

"It was further decided that there should be no effort made for special tests or separators and that the use of the separators should be merely incidental to herd testing and regular work, no record of separator work to be made public or particular attention given thereto."

Yet, at the end of their second run they got a statement that their separator had made an average test of .0161 (correct figures are .0172) and spread it far and wide contrary to the agreement which they state was made, and claiming that no other separator ever did or ever could equal this record, but **the DeLaval Co. crowed too quick.**

Sept. 28th the Model Dairy Superintendent asked us by telegraph to make a second run. We wondered the necessity for telegraphing such a request, but wired back that we would comply. Later we were informed that the DeLaval was shaking so badly that it was not deemed safe to run it longer. Of course the DeLaval people deny this, but, unless there was something the matter with their machine, why the necessity for wiring for the U.S. to replace the DeLaval?

Sept. 29th the U.S. was put in without any opportunity for adjustment and made the closing runs to Oct. 30th. **Average test of skim milk for full time .0138** which was 25 per cent. better than the DeLaval's best average run. This is what makes our "would-be competitors" so sore and try in every way their fertile imaginations can concoct to break the force of their defeat.

## Vermont Farm Machine



engine that is more safe and economical than they used to be.

A gasoline engine is little, if at all, affected by cold weather. It is not affected by dust, and can be little affected by moving from place to place. They do not require an experienced man to operate them.

With the smaller styles of engines—two to eight horse power—the engine is shipped by most manufacturers so nearly ready to operate that one of ordinary intelligence can easily complete the putting together and starting of the engine. In many sections of the country the gasoline engine is coming largely into use for the running of threshing machines and is apparently becoming more and more popular.

The old difficulty of irregular motion has been so thoroughly overcome that at the present time a number of companies are putting out a gasoline engine that is very satisfactorily used for generating electricity for lighting purposes, and it is claimed by the manufacturers that it would successfully operate a cream separator. A good gasoline engine will use from three-quarters of a gallon to one gallon of gasoline per effective horse per day, so that the expense would depend upon the price of gasoline.

According to Bulletin No. 82 of the Wisconsin Experiment Station experiments with six steel grinders, operated by a five horse power gas engine and a two and a half horse power gas engine respectively gave results as follows:—

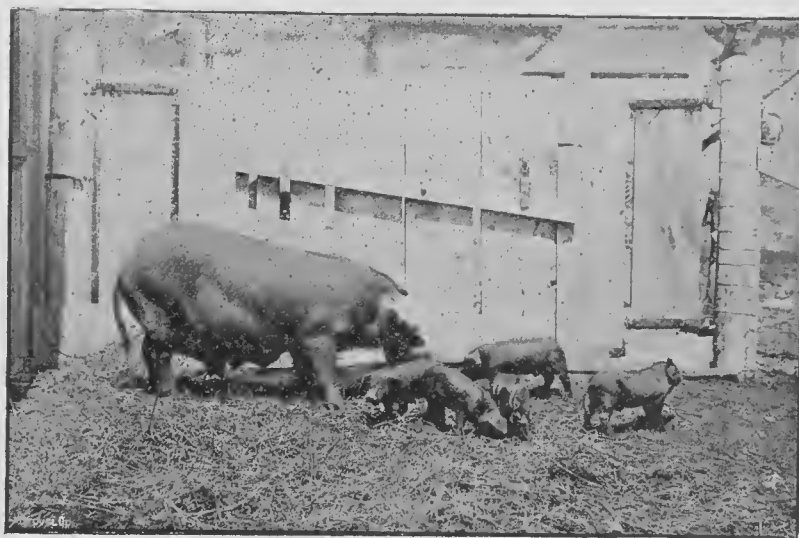
With the five horse power engine an average of 1,394.5 pounds of corn were ground per hour, using 142.6 cubic feet of gas. This gas cost \$.125 per thousand and cubic feet, thus making the grinding cost \$.1278 per thousand pounds. With the two and a half horse power gas engine corn was ground at the rate of 653.1 pounds per hour, using 71.37 cubic feet of gas, making the cost of grinding \$.1367 per thousand pounds of corn ground. Corn and oats mixed and oats were ground less rapidly and at a greater cost per thousand pounds.

### Large Black Pigs.

By Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist,  
Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In the autumn of 1901 there was brought to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, an importation of pigs, among which were four of a breed not heretofore kept in America. They were Large Blacks.

of Leigh Barton, both in Cornwall, have bred this breed most carefully and continuously for over 50 years. The breeders who have had them for from 20 to 30 years are very many in the same country, which district would appear to be their ancient home. In addition to the above named breeders Captain Skewes, of Lidford, did much to improve the breed. A correspondent writes: "The late Captain Skewes took



LARGE BLACKS.

An imported sow and litter at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

There is no theory nor any legend as to the evolution of this breed. The breed is, however, of undoubted antiquity, as there is ample evidence that the large black pig, with its characteristic whole color, great length, fine hair, lop ear, and splendid grazing capacity, existed in many parts of England at a date long prior to the memory of any of the present generation of breeders. R. S. Oliver, of Trescow, and George Lucas,

great pride in the breed, and was a very successful breeder and exhibitor. He bought a sow called "Lady Ward" from Messrs. Ward & Chowen, and ever afterwards he was very seldom beaten in the show yard. The "Lady Ward" blood is largely represented nowadays in nearly every herd in England.

From Cornwall and Devon pigs were taken to Yorkshire and Suffolk many years ago. Recently with these three

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The Large  
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creasing. There are  
ers of registered stock in 23 coun  
England, and pure breeds have been ex-  
ported to New South Wales, Tasmania,  
Austria and Spain. Canada last year  
made a small importation, which so far  
have done well. At the above men-  
tioned Ipswich sale prices ranged from  
\$15 to \$15 per animal, with a keen de-  
mand.

The president of the society is the  
Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, and  
the secretary, Mr. Ernest Prentice, 64  
Oxford street, Ipswich, Eng.

The reason for bringing these pigs to  
Canada was to test their fitness as an  
addition to our bacon breeds, and then  
introduce the breed if found suitable to  
our market requirements. Judging by  
form and thrift they are likely to prove  
of value, but of course no block test has  
yet been made.

## Facts.

One way is to try to lug in the first runs of the separators, about which they also state it was agreed should not be considered a test of separators; but the records show that after adjustment the U.S. beat the DeLaval in the first run also.

Another is to try to make it appear that no effort was made on their part to break the record and that only Model Dairy employees run their separator. The facts are that an agreement was made in writing between the representatives of the different separators and the Superintendent of the Model Dairy that "**All of these machines to be under the supervision of the separator expert representing the machine.**"

The DeLaval run theirs with the man in the Model Dairy, who was under negotiations to enter their employ, and who did everything in his power to help the DeLaval and injure the U.S. And now they complain because we had someone (not an expert) friendly to the U.S. to run it. We did our best and do not deny it. The DeLaval did their best and do deny it because the U.S. beat them.

Another is to try to make it appear that they did not run the DeLaval at low capacity and high speed and that the U.S. was so run. If such was the case, why is it that since the Pan-American when we have offered to have tests with the DeLaval they have repeatedly refused to run their machine according to the printed rules they regularly send out with their machines, but have insisted upon being allowed to run faster and feed less, while we were willing to run according to our printed rules? We ask fair-minded dairymen if this looks as if we run faster and feed less than we claim? It is a fact beyond dispute that

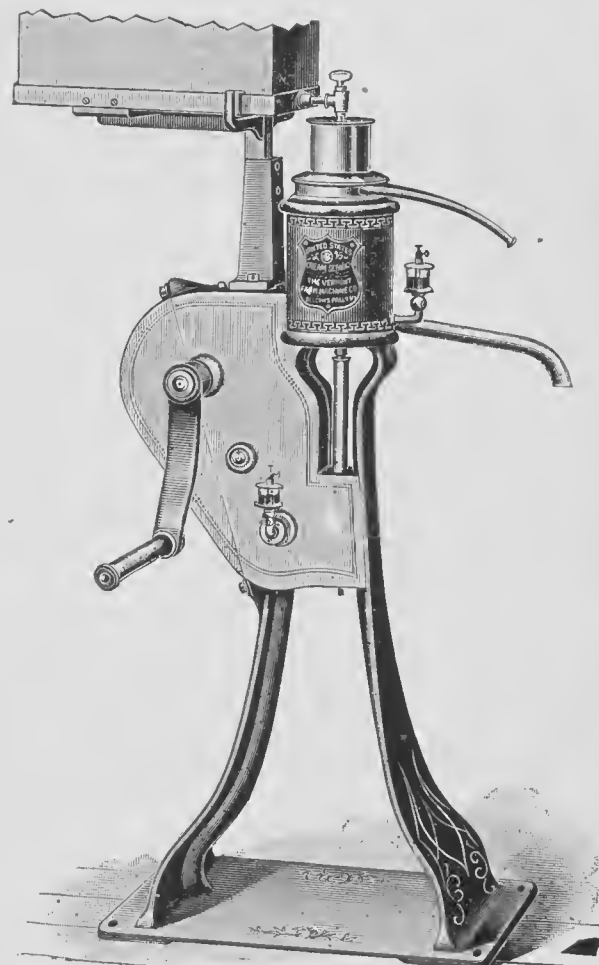
### THE U.S. HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD.

Also remember, regardless of what our "would-be competitors" may say to the contrary, that the

### U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR RECEIVED GOLD MEDAL--HIGHEST AWARD

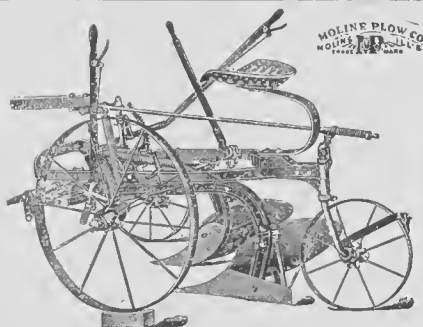
At the Pan-American Exposition. See fac-simile herewith.

For full particulars, write.



**Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

MOLINE PLOWS, and all implements in the FLYING DUTCHMAN LINE, are everywhere considered to be the latest in improvements, easiest in operation, and the most durable in the market. The Moline Plow Company's goods are favorably known in every part of the world. There is a cause for this and you may see it in the operation of every one of our implements.

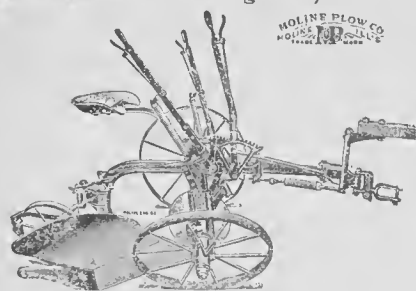


draft; easily handled; light of draft. With breaker or stubble bottoms.

The cut below gives you an idea of the best medium-priced plow on earth. It is the

**Good Enough**  
—Sulkey

and we have thousands of testimonials from farmers and dealers that this plow is certainly good enough.



Our 16 in. and 18 in. stubble bottoms are interchangeable on this plow as are also our 14 in. and 16 in. breaker bottoms. For full particulars call on our nearest agent or write to the

**CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

## Fish Bros. Wagon Company,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg.

Forty cars of these wagons sold in Manitoba and N.W.T. this year.



Winnipeg, Man., May 30, 1902.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen:—We are mailing you to-day under separate cover photograph of heavily loaded wagon, taken at Portage la Prairie on May 24th and loaded with 42 men, whose weight aggregated 7,000 pounds.

This photograph was sent us by Mr. Eadie, our customer at Portage la Prairie.  
Yours truly,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO.



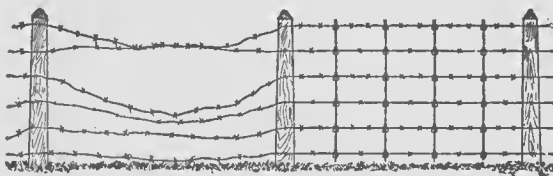
Our 4 Strand Fence, 3 Uprights to Rod, 4 ft. apart.

## The Anchor Fence

Is made throughout of one kind and size of wire—No. 9 Galvanized Steel, with automatic ratchets to allow for contraction and expansion. Cheaper than barbed wire. It is easily constructed. Is the strongest, most durable and economical fence on the market.

**No Barbs. No Sagging. Posts can be set 33 ft. apart.**

Can you afford to let that old fence remain in its present condition when a few dollars will fix it up better than when it was new?



Showing our system applied to old barb wire fences.

**Anchor Gates—Iron or Wood Frame**

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ESTIMATES FURNISHED. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**The Manitoba Anchor Fence Co., Limited,**

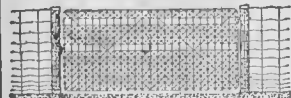
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WINNIPEG

P. O. Box 507

## PAGE METAL GATES

are so low in price no one can afford to use wooden ones. Light, and yet strong enough to support a heavy man on the end while he swings around the circle without causing them to sag. They are neat in appearance, will last a lifetime. Will not sag nor get rickety. They are supplied with latches which allow them to be opened either way and are self acting. The only good metal gate that is low enough in price for general farm purposes. We also make Farm and Ornamental Fence, Poultry Netting, Nails and Staples. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.



ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

## Take Care of the Nails and the Horse will Take Care of Itself.

There is nothing more easily proved than this:—That it is most economical to buy and use the best article. In the purchase or use of Horse Nails it is particularly true. The Farrier does not reduce the cost of his work one cent to the man who is getting a horse shod, whether he is using Horse Nails which may cost him either the lowest or the highest price. You may as well have the best, and should insist on having nothing but the best, and it will cost you no more.

The difference in cost to the Farrier between the best, which is the "C" brand Nails made by us, and the lowest priced Nails sold in Canada, is not one cent on the thirty-two Nails required for a full set of shoes.

Our Nails are manufactured from the best material known or made in the world for Horse Nails. When you next get your horse shod, ask the Farrier to use the "C" brand Horse Nails on your work. Look at the box and see if it has our name in full and the big letter "C" on the end. Take care of the Nails and the Horse will take care of itself.

Every Wholesale Hardware Merchant in Winnipeg have our "C" brand Horse Nails for sale.

**CANADA HORSE NAIL COMPANY,**  
MONTREAL.



## Government Assistance in Tree Planting.

By E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.



**I** TAKE much pleasure in availing myself of your invitation to contribute a short article on the work in which the Department of the Interior is now engaged in aiding and encouraging the settlers in the prairie sections of Manitoba and the North-west Territories in the growing of forest trees. The total absence of trees has always been recognized as one of the principal objections to settling in the plains district, and many, no doubt, chose inferior land in districts partially wooded owing to the various advantages that the timber afforded.

In certain cases attempts were made at growing trees from seeds or cuttings. Sometimes these efforts were successful, but more frequently they resulted in failure, and these failures discouraged others from making any attempts in the same direction. It was even a prevalent belief with many that the successful growing of trees in certain sections of the country was impossible. The problem was one of suf-

For these and other reasons that might be named, it was decided that if the Government were going to expend public money in this direction, it should exercise some supervision over the work which it was aiding, and the system of co-operation with the settlers, which is now being applied, was inaugurated. I need not, I presume, give the details of this system, as they have been published at different times in *The Nor-West Farmer*, and in most, if not all, publications in the Province and Territories. Suffice to say, that inspection of the premises by experts is insisted on both before planting and for some years after, and that tree seeds and young trees of such varieties as the inspectors recommend are furnished free to the settlers to be planted and cared for after planting, according to the directions of these inspectors appointed by the Department.

No person is furnished with nursery stock unless his land has been brought under a proper state of cultivation. This is one of the essentials insisted on: as absolutely necessary to success in tree growing, and most of the failures experienced in the past have resulted from the planting being done without previous preparation. In this connection a good system to pursue is to plant potatoes or other root crops the year before on the land intended for trees.

face address and nearest express office, and the number of his section. It will take every moment of time between row and the end of the season to get through with the inspection in any case, but if those employed at this work were required in addition to visit these who are applying throughout the season, it would necessitate travelling over the same ground several times, and even then it would be impossible to visit everyone.

With regard to the second reason, I may say that though it takes somewhat over one year from the time the application is received before the applicant receives his trees, it should be borne in mind that this time is not lost. In the first place, the farmer is preparing his soil and the Department is engaged in raising the stock, which is transplanted the following spring from the nurseries to the farms.

There is another point to which I wish to call the attention of the public, and it is this, that it is not the intention of the Department to furnish ornamental trees. To be sure, any variety of forest tree may be said to be in a sense ornamental, but the primary object is to aid in the raising of shelter belts of trees around the homes of the settlers on the treeless prairies. After this is accomplished the raising of ornamental trees, of shrubbery, of fruit trees and flowers can be proceeded with without assistance from the

timber and protected by the shelter they will afford, it will be found possible to raise a considerable variety of the hardier fruits; the whole aspect of the country will be changed and the prairie farm will not longer be merely a location on which to raise wheat, but a real home.

## The Right Thing

Any person who is earning money should be constantly on the lookout for the best investment. If he can find a plan that will secure a competence for his old age when he is no longer able to work and at the same time provide for those who are depending on him should he unfortunately die before he reaches that time of life he has the right thing. The popular 20-Payment Life Plan of the Continental Life Insurance Company just fits this case. The premiums are the lowest and the guaranteed results are all right. Should the person live to the end of the dividend period he can draw the cash value, which includes the guaranteed reserve and accrued profits. This plan includes all the privileges of the Ordinary Life Policy, such as paid-up value after three years; loan value; month of grace to pay premiums; freedom from restriction as to residence, travel and occupations, etc. The aims of the Continental Life Insurance Company are first to provide security to its policy holders at a cost as small as is compatible with absolute safety, and secondly, to afford an equally secure investment, making such return as would be practically impossible by any other means. In the case of the Continental Life Policy Holder there is the constant incentive to pay the premiums, in the fact that the face of the policy is always the same from the moment the first premium is paid.

A young man two years ago took out a policy in the Continental Life Insurance Company on the 20-Payment Life Plan, his premium being \$24.40. Should he stop paying the premiums at the present time he would get a paid-up policy for \$150. Should he continue paying his premium for twenty years, the cash value of his policy would be \$734. He could then surrender his guaranteed reserve with profits and take a paid-up policy for \$1,710. He has also the privilege of withdrawing his profits which are estimated at \$313, and still have a paid-up policy for \$1,000 payable at his death. He would pay \$188 in premiums, get back \$313 in cash and still have \$1,000 paid-up insurance which would thus cost him only \$175. The Continental Life Insurance Company has been properly styled as "Broad as the Continent and Strong as the Empire." (Advt.)



FARM BUILDINGS OF W. SMITH, BOISSEVAIN, MAN.

ficient importance to warrant the attention of the Government, and several years ago, in imitation of a similar act by the Government of the United States, the Government of the Dominion offered land to those who planted a certain number of trees. This plan failed in both countries. Those who undertook the work were in most cases unacquainted with the soil and the climatic conditions of the country, and also with the varieties of trees suitable for planting.

It is true farmers had the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, where they could see the results that had been attained in this line, but very many of the settlers, whose whole time was taken up in the arduous and incessant duties that press so heavily on the agriculturist in the summer, had never been able to visit those excellent institutions at a season of the year when such a visit would be profitable, or, if they did so, it was generally as one of a large party of excursionists with but little time to see the place and with few opportunities of gaining much information regarding what they did see. Again, the conditions prevailing at those farms might be very different from those on their own farms and the varieties of trees suited in the one case might be quite unsuited in the other.

It will be apparent that this supplying of plant material, that is, tree seeds and young trees, was an undertaking of considerable importance, and an arrangement was made with the Agricultural Department by which a certain portion of land at the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head was set aside for nurseries for the growing of these trees from seed, and this year about fifteen acres has been planted for that purpose. Those grown this year will be ready for distribution next spring to those who have made application and who this season get their land into a proper state for next season's planting, as reported upon by the inspectors who are now travelling through the country.

In this connection I desire specially to call attention to what might without consideration be thought an arbitrary regulation regarding the length of time that is required between the receipt of the application and the furnishing of the trees. There are two reasons for this; first, in order that the land may be inspected, and, second, in order to give time to raise the necessary quantity of trees to supply the demand. The inspectors have already been furnished with a list of the locations they are to inspect this season. These have been prepared with considerable care, giving the name of the applicant, his post of-

Department, and I venture to say that the commercial nurseries will soon find as a result of the work the Department is doing that their orders for such stock will be vastly increased from year to year.

The objects being as I have stated, the trees sent out for planting have been mostly of the fast growing varieties such as the Manitoba maple, cottonwood, willow, etc., but it is hoped that when these belts have grown so as to afford protection the farmers will continue the work by planting others of more durable wood and of greater value. There is no reason why each prairie farmer should not in time have a woodlot on his own land.

Applications are sometimes received from districts known to be well wooded, probably by parties who did not understand the scope of our work. In many districts any farmer can supply himself from the native woods with sufficient plant material to raise a shelter belt more conveniently than if supplied by the Department.

In conclusion I would say that while the Government is anxious to give advice and as much assistance as possible in this very important work, it rests with the people of the country to carry it forward and make it the success that it should be. If this is done, in a few years, within these belts of

## Eastlake Shingles

Are so Easy to  
Handle

They fit together perfectly by means of their patent side lock, and can be very quickly laid by any handy man.

And they last so long—being absolutely Fire, Rust, Leak and Lightning Proof—that you can't afford to use any others.

GALVANIZED OR PAINTED—  
and  
VERY MODERATELY PRICED

THE  
METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited,  
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

Full stock at Winnipeg warehouse, so that orders are promptly filled.

TRIBUNE BUILDING, P.O. BOX 542,  
WINNIPEG

**Bee-Keeping as an Industry.**By J. J. Gunn, *Gonor, Man.*

It is pleasing to note the increasing interest in bee-keeping in Manitoba and the Territories, as shown by the articles appearing from time to time in the agricultural press and the many inquiries which come from all parts of the West. It begins to look as though the time is not many years away when apiaries shall be as common here as in any province of the Dominion.

This is as it should be, and the attention of the public cannot be too frequently invited to this subject. It may cause a smile to say there are millions in it, but there are certainly thousands, and many if them. Leaving out of the count those areas where, for the present, lack of shelter, and perhaps the nature of the flora as well, render the industry doubtful, there is still room for countless colonies of bees to thrive and gather wealth for those who may have the enterprise to procure them. This is a large country, and in those portions alone where it may be described as "broken," and where trees and shrubs afford shelter and at the same time supplement the honey-bearing flora of the more open and level regions there lie possibilities of the largest kind.

For over twenty years bees have been profitably kept at various places, from the eastern boundary of Manitoba all the way to Edmonton. Though followed by comparatively few people, and by none, perhaps, as a sole means of livelihood, this industry is as completely beyond the stage of experiment in this vast region as it is in the province of Ontario. We have as yet no moths, and no foul brood or other disease; wintering is no longer a problem; while the speed with which summer follows

winter, usually—though we have exceptions to this, of which the past spring was an example—leaves but little chance of "spring dwindling." With these conditions and average yields of one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per hive of first-class honey, and that often from natural pasture alone; and a large and ever-growing home market which asks for the home article every time, it should require no further argument to induce men with a knowledge of bees to give them a trial.

The annual honey product of the United States is nearly forty million dollars. This may be too high a mark for Canada to set itself just yet, but it may serve to show to what proportions this industry may grow if the people of this great western country would only set themselves to secure the wealth which they have so long treated with indifference. In the light of those figures bee-keeping assumes an aspect of national importance, and more especially so when we consider the increase in the vegetable and fruit wealth of the country that must surely follow where bees are introduced, as well as the impetus to other industries that the demand for hives and other supplies will cause.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

**EPPS'S COCOA**

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

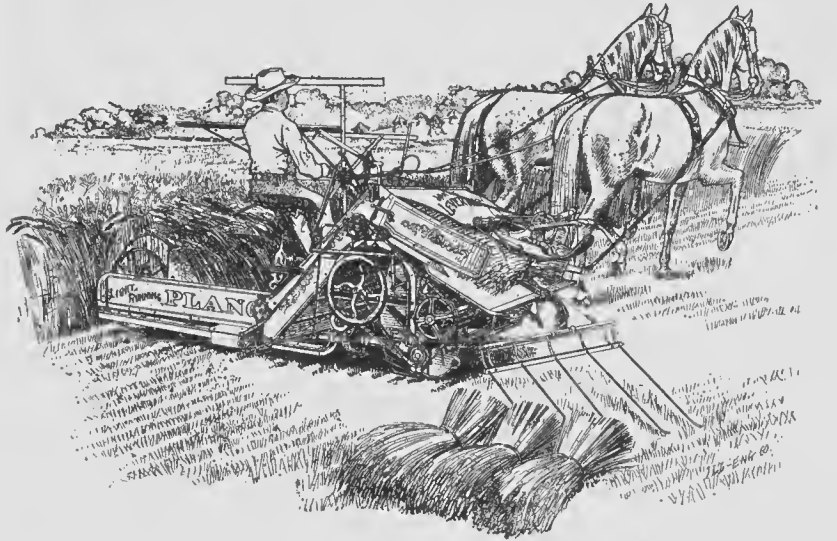
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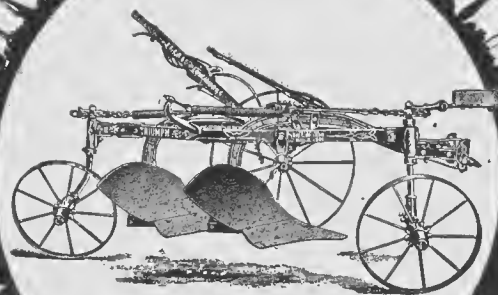
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and easily turn the hardest ground, in fact a full blown "Daisy." If this is the particular kind of a flower you are looking for, order a "bouquet" from

The "Triumph" Gang Plow, sold by us, made by J. I. Case Plow Works—America's representative plow builders. Simple in construction, made of the best materials money can buy, minimum draft, easily handled, a child can operate it. Will enter, stay in

**THE BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO., Winnipeg, Manitoba**  
Sales Agent for Manitoba and North-Western Canada



## Butter Making on the Farm.

By J. E. Hopkins, Moose Jaw, Assa.

I will try to say a few words to encourage those who are making butter in their own dairies. All are agreed that there should be an improvement in our dairy butter, and that there is a loss on account of inferior quality, many tons selling each year at a low price, even then bringing all it is worth, but not paying the cost of production.

I do not think that all dairy butter should come under the bad reputation that it has to-day, but it is like the boy that is known by the company he keeps. Good and poor butter mixed in the one lot will not rate very high.

There has been an improvement during the past few years, not all by any means that there should be, but there are many private dairies in the province making fine butter and putting it up in good shape, and receiving the highest prices for it, but there is still too much low grade butter made.

In suggesting how our dairy butter may be improved, I would like to first say that some aim should be made to get a more uniform quality. Even in the same section can be found as many different grades as makers. The color, salt, flavor, and package are all different. If we could get our butter dealers and the farmers with their wives and daughters interested in a certain system, either by the aid of a travelling dairy or an instructor, meeting together two or three days in one section giving and receiving instruction, and start from that, all making the same grade, each farmer to put his name on his package and receive for it according to quality. It would raise the standard in that section.

One reason that is a fruitful cause of the want of improvement is the way so much of the butter is disposed of, not sold, but traded out—good and poor receiving the same price at the store. In this trading process very few merchants dare squarely say to a farmer's wife that she does not make good butter, but

he takes it, and does the best he can with it, often at a loss. Sometimes the loss comes through holding it in a poor cellar, where many other things are kept that do not improve the butter, but deteriorate its value. By this system there is little encouragement to make any improvement, because the butter-maker receives nothing extra for any trouble that is taken in making better butter than his neighbor. On the other hand, if all butter were sold on a cash basis, and paid for according to quality, it would stimulate an improvement.

### HAVE A THERMOMETER.

Each farmer should have a floating thermometer; it only costs 15c. Here I might add that sometimes those who use them are led astray by their thermometer not being correct, or in going by someone else's temperature of churning. A very simple way to test the correctness of a thermometer is to place the bulb of mercury under the tongue, leave it there five minutes; if you can bring the mercury up to 97 or 98 deg., you can take it for granted that the thermometer is about correct; if it falls below or above normal temperature, you can make the necessary allowance. I have known thermometers to differ 8 deg.; but use one anyway, and you will be taking a step in the right direction.

The question of salt has much to do with poor butter. The first cause of trouble is that no two lots are the same, and, worse still, objectionable kinds of salt are used. Some are coarse, others are coarser and not easily dissolved; others will get under the teeth, while others will make the butter speckled. Salt coming in bags should never be used. In transit it may come in contact with all kinds of flavor (fish, oils, etc.) In using contaminated salt one introduces objectionable flavors, which will develop and make the butter faulty. It would pay any merchant that handles any quantity of butter to provide for his customers a proper butter salt, and see that all use the same amount. I do not say that he should provide it free, but even then it might pay him to do that. If the farmers have not a mer-

chant enterprising enough to keep a good salt, all should club together and get a supply, and then use the same kind, and, as far as possible, the same amount per pound of butter.

Buy a barrel-shaped revolving churn, then you are in a position to make as fine butter as any creamery, as far as the churn goes.

### RIPENING THE CREAM.

The proper ripening of cream is one of the foundations for making good butter. A farmer should have a proper utensil to ripen the cream in. It is not necessarily an expensive one, but one in which he can regulate the temperature. There are, like the churns, all kinds of places and vessels used, from the crock in the corner near the wood box to a better contrived plan. In many cases flavors are introduced while the cream is being ripened. Some butter-makers try to finish the ripening process in the old churn, letting the age of the churn act as a starter, as it stands near the stove.

Over-ripe cream one day, partially ripe another, ripened at a high and low temperature, will not make the same butter even from the same milk; therefore, let each farmer have a place and utensil so that he can ripen the cream the same for each churning.

### CHURNING.

The chief cause of cream frothing in the churn in the fall and winter and the butter not gathering is holding the cream at a low temperature while ripening, developing a bacterial germ causing a bitter flavor and taste. In suggesting a remedy I would say, keep the cream cold and sweet, even down to freezing; but keep it sweet until there is sufficient cream for churning. The day before you churn, heat the cream up to 70 deg., being careful not to scorch it. When it is heated to 70 deg. add good flavored buttermilk for a starter, sufficient so that the cream will commence to body in six hours. Stir the cream occasionally, so as to give that smooth body which is wanted. The next morning you will have no trouble with the cream

## Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator we will loan you one for trial

**FREE OF COST.**

They give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier, besides being entirely simple, safe and durable, (former capacity doubled, with less driving power.) Improvements come fast here. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" dis-count anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made. Free Book, "Business Dairying," and Catalogue No. 128.

Sharples Co.,  
Chicago, Ills.

P. M. Sharples,  
West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba,  
General Agent.

## In the Dairy

The purity of Windsor Salt shows largely in the increased demand from the largest dairies. For rich, delicate flavor, and quickness with which it dissolves, in butter or cheese, it is unequalled.

**Windsor Salt**

Best grocers sell it.

# De Laval Cream Separators

## ARE SO MUCH BETTER THAN OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS

**Because**—They are constructed after the "Alpha" Disc and "Split Wing" patents, which cannot be used by any other manufacturer and which enable De Laval machines to skim cleaner and produce a more even and a more thoroughly churnable cream than is otherwise possible, at much less speed and wear, and much greater ease of operation.

**Because**—The De Laval makers have ever been first and foremost in the manufacture of Cream Separators throughout the world—have ever led where others follow—their factories being among the finest machine shops in the world and their knowledge of Cream Separators far greater and more thorough than that of any comparatively inexperienced would-be competitor.

**Because**—The one purpose of the De Laval makers has ever been the production of the best Cream Separators possible regardless of cost, instead of that mistaken "cheapness" which is the only basis upon which any would-be competitor can even make pretence of seeking a market.

**Because**—The vastly greater sale of De Laval machines—ten times all others combined—enables the De Laval makers to do these things and much more in the production of the perfect Cream Separator that no one else could attempt.

A De Laval catalogue explaining in detail the facts here set forth may be had for the asking.

Montreal  
Toronto  
New York  
Poughkeepsie  
Philadelphia  
Chicago  
San Francisco

**The De Laval Separator Co.,**

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops,

248 McDermott Ave., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

frothing in churn at the usual temperature.

Making butter in summer differs from making it in winter. The farmer who makes the largest part of his butter in the winter has been thinking about doing things that pay best. He knows that a poor article does not pay, and has prepared for improving the quality of his butter and getting the highest price. Where in summer lower grades and lower prices rule, it would make a great difference if each farmer would furnish his wife with a snug, tidy dairy room. It would pay. Have it near the kitchen, but separate from it and adjoining the ice house. In arranging this dairy, think of convenience and of one easily kept clean. You can have a tank for setting milk in, and arrange the floor so as to take off waste water without carrying it. Have it so that it will be cool in summer and warm in winter. Let the old churn go; it has served its day. Get a barrel-shape revolving one, also a proper vessel for cream. Then put your butter neatly up in prints, in one or two pound rolls, wrapped in parchment paper. Put your name on every package you sell, and feel proud of the name, as well as of the butter that is guaranteed by that name.

Churn at such a temperature that the butter will come in granules about the size of rice. One-half hour should be taken to do this. After bringing out a distinct color, draw off the buttermilk, and wash the butter in this state, just sufficient water to take out the buttermilk. Be sure the water is pure; always avoid letting the butter get in a chunk before salting. In working the butter, avoid rubbing and do not overwork. Try to have a market for your butter as fast as you make it. Do not sell to a dealer that will hold it in a poor cellar or a worse place, if you can keep it.

Keep a uniform color the whole year: natural June color can be the standard. Do not use grated carrots. Wells' Richardson & Co.'s and Hansen's are good standard colors. Do not let the color freeze.

I need not say anything about feed and its effect on the quality of the butter, but in closing I must say that we should have united action all along the lines in the province, and further, we would then have cows giving more milk per annum, because a greater interest would be taken in the very important part of the dairy, the production of the milk. The success of the private dairy or the creamery depends upon the farmer producing the most milk at the lowest cost and so securing a living margin of profit.

### The Evolution of the Hog.

By W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man.

While some farmers can be found everywhere who do not find hog-raising profitable, the greater number of them now find their pigs the most profitable stock on the farm. Fifty years ago in old Ontario, now the great hog-producing province of the Dominion, the hog was of very small account. The horse and the ox had a much greater value set on them. They were essential not only to the raising of the crops, but also to the marketing of them. In those days railroads were few and far between and long hauls to market were the rule. In those days if the hog went to market at all he had to go on foot, sometimes travelling thirty miles to a place where pork packing was carried on. Now-a-days he does not tramp, but rides to market just like his masters.

In those "good old times" the hog was of no particular breed. They generally had the run of the back-lot pastures, there to multiply at their own sweet will, and an old sow with a litter of pigs was about as formidable as a she bear with her cubs, when at bay in her chosen resorts. In the fall it was the custom to round-up the hogs, the number being generally regulated by the domestic and market requirements of the season. If there was a small outside demand the number penned and put on

pea meal diet was confined to the domestic demand. The killing was a great occasion.

Now the hog, after riding to market on the wagon or railroad car, comes back to us as sugar-cured hams, his sides in canvas, his sausage in links and his lard adulterated with cotton seed oil. Every thing is changed. This transformation has not been a matter of sentiment but of cents. The modern hog well bred and well cared for has become the great profit earner on many a farm. It has the faculty of turning 25-cent barley into double the value of good pork. It is the source of many comforts and even luxuries that we would otherwise have to go without, and that the mere grain grower has often to go without. A sow with eight or ten good pigs is not far away from a load of live pork worth more than \$100 in a few months, and by good management that \$100 will be got more easily than in any other way you can point out.

## RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting belt and pressing springs, and hold Rupture without pressure on hips, spine or bones.

Learn how you are simply ruining your health by using spring and leg-strap trusses which press on most vital parts not connected with the rupture at all.

Learn how I have after 32 years' practice, solved this much-misunderstood rupture problem by my patented inventions.

Learn how the action of coughing, lifting, etc., only causes a firmer hold by my Automatic Pad.

Learn what the cure of Rupture really is and how I treat successfully and inexpensively BY MAIL.

Write for my FREE BOOK now and learn the whole truth about Rupture and its Cure. CHAS. CLUTHE, 29 East 14th St., New York City.

I have no agents. My services secured only by applying directly to me.

### The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Cap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Baker, G. P.	Russell.
Barry, W. H.	Cartwright.
Braund, F. J.	Wawanesa.
Brocken, G. E.	Clan William.
Clark, J. S.	Russell.
Coxe, S. A.	Brandon.
Cruickshanks, J. G.	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Elliott, H. James.	Brandon.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Frame, R.	Treherne.
Golley, J. S.	Treherne.
Graham, N.	Dauphin.
Green, E.	Birtle.
Harrison, W.	Glenboro.
Hutton, J.	Alexander.
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Hilton, G.	Portage la Prairie.
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg.
Hodgins, J.	Minnedosa.
Hurt, W. N. J.	Belmont.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Lake, W. H.	Miami.
Lawson, R.	Shoal Lake.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, W.	Boissevain.
Livingstone, A. M.	Melita.
McFadden D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, C. D.	Binscarth.
McGillivray, J. D.	Manitou.
McKay, D. H.	Brandon.
McLoughry, R. A.	Moosomin.
McMillan, A.	Oak Lake.
Marshall, R. G.	Griswold.
Martin, W. E.	Winnipeg.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Reid, D. D.	Hartney.
Robinson, P. E.	Emerson.
Rombough, M. B.	Morden.
Rowcroft, G. V.	Birtle.
Shoults, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, H. D.	Winnipeg.
Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Stevenson, C. A.	Reston.
Stevenson, J. A.	Carman.
Swenerton, W.	Carberry.
Taylor, W. R.	Portage la Prairie.
Torrance, F.	Winnipeg.
Waldon, T.	Killarney.
Walker, J. St. C.	Minto.
Welch, J.	Roland.
Whaley, H. F.	Glenboro.
Whimster M. A.	Hamiota.
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Young, J. M.	Rapid City.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

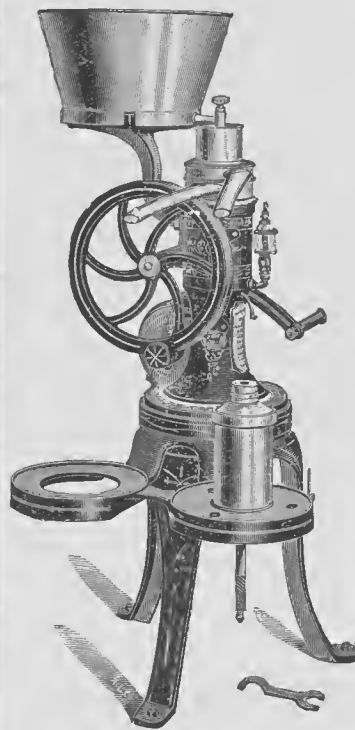
FRED. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR

## Don't Be Blindfolded

BY SALESMEN.

Tell the Agent of the

## NATIONAL Cream Separator



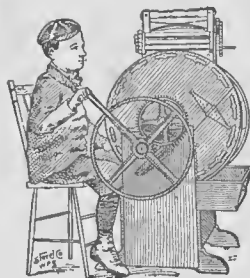
What the competitors of the **National** have been saying about it. Let him show you how little truth there is in their statements.

The National recommends itself on sight. Examine this picture. Observe the practical appearance, the extreme simplicity of the gearing. If you want a separator, insist on looking at the National, of examining the gearing—note the protection for children—of counting the parts of the bowl (just three parts), of lifting the bowl and turning the crank to see if it does not turn easier than any other separator. Look at the low down supply can. Then bear in mind that the **National** is the closest skimming separator ever built, and we know what separator you will buy.

The National is made by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph—a Canadian machine sold with a guarantee **FOR TWO YEARS** of absolute satisfaction to protect you. If you are going to buy a separator let us know. We've got the

best machine on the market and just want to let you try it. Write for Catalogue.

**Jos. A. Merrick,** 117 Bannatyne St., East, Winnipeg, Man.  
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AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



## The Improved Manitoba Washer

Makes washing easy. Cleans collars, wristbands, etc., without any hand rubbing. It is the correct principle.

Price \$10.00

The McCrossan Rocker at \$5.00  
and The Peerless at \$3.50

Manufactured by

**D. B. EASTABROOK,** 312 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## A Startling SALE OF BICYCLES.

These prices are the result of a mammoth purchase of the high grade "WORLD" and "MANHATTAN" WHEELS, all 1902 up-to-date models.

The famous "World" Wheel broke all the world's records when ridden by "Jimmy Michaels, the Welshman."

"World" Bicycles, regular price \$50.00,  
Sale Price—Men's \$32.50; Women's \$33.50

"Manhattan" Bicycles, regular price \$40.00,  
Sale Price—Men's \$22.00; Women's \$23.00

Juvenile Bicycles, regular price \$35.00,  
Sale Price \$21.00, Boys' or Girls'

Orders by mail promptly shipped.

Address—

Mail Order Dept.,

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**  
The Great Stores of the Great West. INCORPORATED A.D. 1870.

## Sun Hats for Horses.



**S**UNSTROKE is an affliction common to both the human and the animal being. Horses suffer from excessive heat just as does man. The recognition of this fact has, in comparatively recent years, led to precautions being taken against either creature falling a victim to the sun's rays. They wear light and straw hats much more commonly than in times gone by, and summer now sees many horses with straw coverings on their heads. The protection of animals in this way was commenced in the large American cities and has spread all over the continent and also to Europe. Lovers of horses in the country are also adopting it. The best hats are made of plaited straw and a little work on the part of any one will soon put a serviceable hat on the heads of the work teams.



IS MY HAT ON STRAIGHT?

About the styles—because there is as much style in horse's hats as in those for women—we will let a Winnipeg teamster, who knows all about the fashions, tell what is the proper thing.

The teamster pulled up in the shade of the building, climbed down from the pile of rocks on the wagon and started toward the horses' heads. The man on the sidewalk stopped.

"What's the matter, broke your harness?" he asked.

"Nope. Nothin's the matter. Bill's just knocked his hat crooked again," replied the teamster, as he adjusted a much battered straw sailor on the head of the horse next to the curbing. "He's always knockin' it first one side and then t'other, till he gits it right down over his eyes."

"Don't like it, perhaps," suggested the bystander.

"Oh, yes, he does. He has to, 'cause this is bonnet season for horses."



THE STRAW HAT IS BEST.

"So?"

"Yep. Just as soon as it gets hot weather every driver rigs up something for his horses' heads; sometimes it's

sponges and sometimes it's hats. Hats is the best gear of all, I think, but 'everyone to his own taste,' as the old woman said. Now, there's a style of head dress I don't approve," continued the teamster, pointing to two mules pulling an ice wagon. Above the head of each animal waved a child's faded cotton umbrella. "I ain't got no prejudice against 'em 'cept they looks too



MILLINERY ON PRINCESS STREET.

tony for working horses. Straw hats is best, according to my notion."

A rag picker driving a skeleton horse stopped midway down the road to transact a little business. Between the drooping ears of the beast was a stiffly starched sunbonnet.

"Guess he must 'a' picked that up on his rounds," mused the bystander.

"Yep, an' I'll bet that there's the best kind of a straw lid lying right down in the bottom of that wagon. Some drivers don't know when they 'ave got a good thing for their beasts," answered the advocate of straw hats.

"Well, what do you think of that piece of Parisian millinery?" said the bystander as the milkman's horse clattered past in a black leghorn hat trimmed in yellow bunting. "That's style for you, isn't it?"

"Oh, that's nothin'g'. Ever been on Princess street going down to the C. P. R.? Well, that's a regular Petticoat Lane for millinery. There's always a lot of wagons goin' up and down it and the horses have all sorts of things on their heads. The white, dusty road's al-



UNDER THE SOMBRERO.

ways got a patch of bright red or blue somewhere down the line."

Just then two dray horses passed with great sponges on top of their heads.

"Now, next to plain straw sailor hats, sponges is the best headgear. But there's no use payin' out 50 or 75 cents for a sponge when you've got a good old hat laying about, an' when it rains, you watch them sponges swell up."

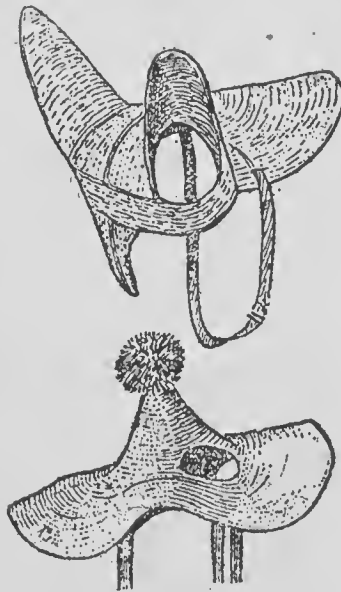
"Why don't carriage horses wear anything to protect their heads?"

"Carriage horses? Why, they ain't workin' horses. They're just like their owners, they don't git out on the street these hot days, and in the evening they go without anything on their heads 'cause they don't need nothin'."

The teamster climbed back upon the heap of rocks.

"There's a whole lot in the study of a horse's comfort," he continued, as he picked up the reins, preparatory to start-

ing, "but the greatest part's in the study of millinery, and some folks has got a



TWO USEFUL HATS.

heap to learn. Say, stranger, just punch Bill's hat a little to the left there; it's got crooked again. Git up, there."

## Pointers for Cattle Feeders

As the dairying and beeing interests yearly become more important, the question of securing the advantages of a first-class pasture for twelve months of the year comes to the very front as a live issue. The great loss in the use of dry foods arises from the inability of the animal to thoroughly digest and fully assimilate the nutrition therein. This failure results in impaired health and reduced flesh or dairy returns, which also lack the fine flavors secured from the best classes of pasture. Roots and ensilage, while helpful, have not proved entirely satisfactory. Experiments have been made with various aromatic preparations and some claim to have obtained desired results, not only from the standpoint of quality and quantity, but also from that of economy, while others are as strong in their convictions that the whole run of aromatic preparations are a fraud. While there is such difference of opinion, the matter is well worth investigation.

In these days of keen competition every leak must be stopped, every ounce of food utilized. Nature abundantly supplies aroma in mixed pastures, and the superior flavor of milk, butter and beef from animals fed thereon would indicate that if similar results are to be obtained from dry foods, those working on the line of aromatics are probably on the right track, but if they are, it is not to be expected that all manufacturers have succeeded in providing the proper combination to secure these results.

Some preparations are claimed to be purely aromatic, and require during six months when fed regularly twice a day, only about 16 pounds for a full-grown animal. With these only a tablespoonful is used with a ration. Other preparations having a food value combined with the aromatic value and using a cupful, about 4 ounces, with a ration, require fully 90 pounds, for six months, this 90 pounds having no more aromatic value than the 16 pounds of the pure aromatic; the difference in bulk being generally made up with oil cake meal, cotton seed meal, shorts or a meal combination. These bulky preparations, if properly combined from an aromatic point of view, are all right, but are not worth to the consumer over one-quarter as much per pound, including their food value, as a pure aromatic, providing that the aromatic qualities of each are equal, which may not be the case.

This question of comparative values each feeder should carefully consider, as it has hitherto been largely overlooked.

The fact that practical men are year after year continuing the use of aromatics in feeding live stock would ap-

pear to be convincing evidence that when properly prepared they are of real advantage.—J. F. G., in The Farming World, May 13, 1902.

## Assimilation of Foods

The preceding article, "Pointers for Cattle Feeders," we clip from The Farming World of May 13, 1902, and it is worthy the careful perusal and consideration of every reader. Every ounce of food not thoroughly assimilated represents money lost—or worse, burned—for it cannot be regained. All the skim milk, buttermilk and whey can be advantageously fed to young stock if a good aromatic preparation is used, and by the same means all the coarse foods such as straw, cornstalks, etc., can be fully utilized.

But an animal should never be drugged, any preparation used should be a combination of pure fragrant spices, without anything in the nature of a drug, therefore, condition powders should be avoided. They have their place, but not as aromatics.

Nor should such preparation be in itself a food requiring assimilation, for the object is not to furnish extra food, but to extract from the ordinary ration all the food value therein. It matters not whether the food ration be the coarse and less costly material ready to hand on the farm, or the more expensive meals such as flax seed meal, cotton seed meal, etc., they all require a good aromatic fed with them if the best results at least cost are to be obtained.

A very small quantity of a properly prepared aromatic is all that is required; therefore, price per pound is not the point to be considered, but rather the results obtained and the cost per animal during the full period in which it is deprived of the advantages of a good pasture.

Considering the testimony given by so many prominent feeders and others as to the great value of Herbageum as an aromatic, not only with one class of animals, but with all classes, and that these testimonials cover a period of about 18 years and are not merely local but are from every part of Canada, and that while varied in their character they are unanimous in their verdict as to the value of Herbageum, we are led to believe that it is the most satisfactory all-round aromatic on the market, not only from the standpoint of results but of economy.

A tablespoonful of Herbageum twice daily is ample for a full-grown animal, or for three calves, three sheep, or three little pigs.

The Beaver Manufacturing Co., of Galt, are the sole manufacturers of Herbageum, and claim that in the preparation of this aromatic Nature's lines are closely followed.

## BANK OF OTTAWA.

Head Office, Ottawa.

Capital authorized	\$2,000,000.
Capital subscribed	\$1,994,900.
Capital paid up	\$2,000,000.
Rest	\$1,765,000.

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and Responsibility warrant.

WINNIPEG BRANCH: J. B. MONK, MANAGER.



**Do Not Excite Milch Cows.**

When we talk about preserving the quality of milk in hot weather, we must remember that some milk keeps better than others. Geo. E. Newell, a well-known dairy writer, says on this point:

There are different grades of milk in its resistance to the action of degenerative bacteria, and that some milk will keep sweet and pure longer than other kinds under the same conditions. How is this to be accounted for one would naturally ask.

First, the healthfulness and vigor of the cow, in a great measure, warrants the healthfulness and purity of her milk, as does also the character of the food she eats. Pure healthy milk will not sour or taint prematurely, unless under the most adverse atmospheric conditions.

One frequent cause of a rapid degenerative change in milk in hot weather, a cause that is too often overlooked, is the overheating of cows prior to milking. To rush cows into the stable from the pasture night or morning, is to excite them sufficiently physically to heat their milk to a feverish point, quickly undermining its quality.

So, in order to preserve milk in hot weather, aeration, ice, and cold water, are a mockery, unless the cows are kept cool and free from irritation. For this reason I have no use for even the most intelligent dogs to assist in driving cows to and from the pasture. The presence of such an animal is sure to excite some nervous sensitive cow, and such are usually the best milkers, and her lacteal yield if alone affected will leaven the product of the whole herd.

Cows should always be handled and driven deliberately, and so none but experienced people who can always control their temper should be about them. Get up early enough in the morning so that you will not have to hurry the cows in from the pasture, and quit field work early enough at night for the same reason.

When a farmer ceases to consider

dairying as "doing chores," but to regard it as one of the most important interests he has on his place, then, and then only, is he prepared to make his cows pay. \*Never make dairying subservient to other work unless you have no need of a dairy income.

neglected and allowed to go far beyond the regular time she begins to worry and loss follows. There are some cows that certain milkers can never get clean. They milk out all that flows readily, and strip around once or twice, then call it finished. With some cows this an-

**Skimmings.**

To milk young, restive cows, raise one of the fore feet. Never strike them.

Milk with four fingers and not with index and thumb, a fault too common with milkers.

Let there be exact system in all movements about the dairy. Do not delay straining the milk until the cream has begun to rise again more slowly.

This is the month to give calves a good start; if they are not well cared for now they will be stunted, and a stunted calf is hard to "fetch up."

A popular writer says: "A good dairying country is one where there are good dairymen." That is as true as if it had been written by Moses, or Paul, or any one of the evangelists. The same truth applies as well to any other branch of agriculture. A good farming country is one where there are good farmers; and a good farm is one operated by a good farmer. A really good farmer will make a

good farm of any old thing, if he undertakes it.

The farmer who makes the dairy his main business, rather than the adjunct, is the one who will turn out the best product, and procure the most profit and satisfaction.

Milk at the same time every day. Milk thoroughly to the last drop, because the last milk is the best. Always keep the hands clean, and also the cow's udder and dairy utensils.



THE SOURCE OF GOOD BUTTER.

Four Jersey cows, the get of King of St. Lambert's King, and all owned by Frank W. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio.

**Regularity in Milking**

Regularity in time of milking is necessary, says Farmers' Co-operative News, of Sydney, N. S. W. The dairy cow is a good timekeeper, and knows very well when milking time comes. If she is

swers, but with others the milker must reach well up on the udder and work it with a sort of kneading process. A little manipulation of this sort will cause the whole quantity to flow into the teats, whereas without it there will be from a gill to a pint of the richest milk left in the udder every time.

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why you should own  
a Separator and buy  
an

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machine.

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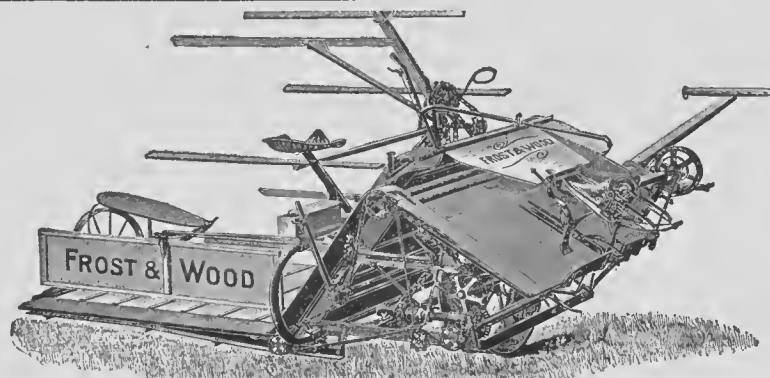
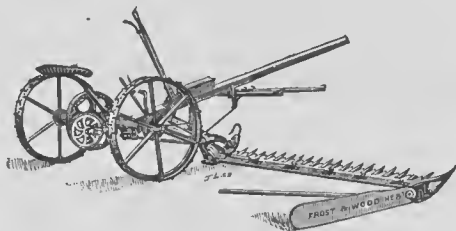
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You can produce cream of any density.

Returns you fresh warm milk for feeding young stock.  
Undoubted fact that the cream churns in much less time.  
No impurities in the cream it produces.  
Note that the butter made from the cream will keep longer.  
Increases the value of your butter.  
None should be without it; it will pay for itself in a year.  
Go 'way back and sit down and digest the above.

Satisfy yourself that the Empire machine is the best.  
Employ common sense and you will reach this conclusion.  
Ponder well before you decide.  
And when you have decided  
Resolve to have an "Empire" at once,  
And write Manitoba Cream Separator Co.  
To send you one by first train.  
Order it without delay.  
Remember "Procrastination is the thief of time."



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## Possibilities of Poultry Culture in Western Canada.

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.



ENUMERATING the causes which have brought it about might not be an easy task but the fact remains that there has been a steady increase in the demand for meat foods, less stimulating and more easily digested than beef. Mutton and lamb have, to some extent, satisfied this growing demand, and for the tenderest and juiciest lamb the epicure is willing to pay fancy prices; for example, a writer in one of the sheep journals says he has received \$11 for a spring lamb dressing 30 to 33 pounds. But the tender and toothsome spring chicken goes a step farther in satisfying the desire for a blander and less stimulating flesh food. It deserves its place and has come to stay. Like Banquo's ghost, "It will not down."

Both in the United States and Canada the production of poultry has increased by leaps and bounds and still the supply is inadequate to meet the demand. From the recent census returns we learn that the value of the poultry and eggs produced in 1899 on the farms of the United States was \$281,187,000, yet broilers are bringing from 25c. to 30c. a pound in New York. In the Eastern States, the value of poultry products is equal to half the value of the dairy products. Still there are many persons who would belittle the financial possibilities of the domestic hen.

The climate of Western Canada is well adapted to poultry raising. Our light rainfall and bright sunshiny days make ideal weather for chicken growth. It is true that we have somewhat severe winters, but the dry, steady cold is much less trying on a fowl's constitution than the damper and more changeable weather of the East. Indeed, some claim that winter conditions such as ours increase the stamina of the birds. A writer in one of the American Poultry papers, who saw the poultry at the recent Winnipeg show, comments very favorably upon the good quality and brilliant plumage of those northern grown birds. But Western Canada has mild winters, too, and the dry, bright winters of Southern Alberta leave scarcely anything to be desired from a poultryman's point of view. The long, open fall gives abundant opportunity to fatten and kill the chicks before the cold weather sets in.

In addition to a good climate, we have an abundance of cheap wheat and oats than which there are no better grains for poultry. The rougher and less saleable wheat should furnish food for the hens on every farm at an almost nominal cost. As the country settles up better grinding facilities will cheapen the cost of the ground grains. So that from what would otherwise be waste, the Western farmer may produce his most saleable and profitable product.

But some one says, "Where will you find sale for the poultry and eggs?" That was the warning cry in Ontario, too. But Ontario farmers are now getting about double the prices for their poultry that they did when they produced less. And it will be so in the West. An increased supply of first-class poultry, together with the rapid development of our towns, will increase many times the local demand. For what they have to export, Manitoba and the eastern part of the Territories will find a profitable market in Great Britain. Owing to their proximity to the mining towns of British Columbia and the Yukon a natural market is furnished for Alberta. At present Manitoba and Assiniboia supply these towns with both eggs and poultry. The trade in dressed poultry is practically confined to the late fall and early winter months. Alberta should supply them with early chickens, and will within a few years.

In fresh eggs, particularly in winter, a large trade should easily be built up.

But what is necessary to develop this trade? First, poultry. The supply must depend on the farmers. They will have to become convinced that a flock of good hens will materially add to their yearly income. No one can raise poultry as cheap as they can. There is no reason why the average farmer, with a small capital, should not raise from 100 to 300 chicks, besides producing a regular supply of fresh eggs. Experienced dealers and poultry farmers will tell him that to do this he should keep pure bred stock. These represent the highest product of years of breeding; are most productive, hence most profitable. For the farmer, the general purpose fowl has many advantages. Varieties such as the Rocks and Wyandottes are readily obtained at reasonable prices. The chicks are hardy, mature early, and when killed produce plump, attractive fowl. To obtain the best prices the farmer must have a uniform lot to sell. This he can have only by keeping one breed. It is true that some poultrymen have found that crosses between the Barred Rocks and the Wyandottes have given very suitable birds for fattening. Others consider a cross between the Rocks and the Indian Game of special merit. A disadvantage, however, in crossing is that unless you keep two flocks of pure bred stock you cannot raise your own breeders. If you keep one kind you have a large number to select from, so can choose for breeders those of superior size, thus keeping your flock well up to standard weight.

Then the demand for good poultry must be cultivated. The fowl must be put on the market in such condition as to attract favorable notice. To do this they must be well fattened, well killed and well dressed. Such poultry will make customers who will be delighted with the tender, juicy meat of such choice birds.

It may be that in time the government will establish fattening stations in the West as they are doing in the East. Till then the poultry trade can best be served by large dealers in the important centres, who will buy the poultry alive from the farmers, and then kill it for market. Such concerns can do the dressing much more cheaply than private individuals. They can utilize the waste products, and for well-dressed and properly packed fowls can realize better prices that could otherwise be done. Moreover, these firms, finding that good stuff gives the biggest profits, will encourage the farmers to produce only the best. One dressed poultry company in Ontario has given away hundreds of sittings of Plymouth Rock eggs to its patrons and found it was a good investment because of the increased profits on the chickens bought.

To develop and handle the export poultry trade to Great Britain it should be handled by a Winnipeg firm. The Kootenay and Yukon trade could be well served by a firm or firms having branches at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge.

This is a new country, and the poultry business is only in its infancy. Its future importance will depend upon the enthusiasm of the fanciers, the energy of the incoming farmers, and the business ability and courage of those firms who, foreseeing its possibilities, essay to develop the trade and increase its markets.

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We agree to pay \$50.00 cash to man, woman or child reporting the largest number of eggs from 12 hens for any 100 Days in 1902. Also \$25.00 for next largest. Hens to be fed "International Poultry Food," and sworn statement to be mailed us before Dec. 31st, 1902. Will pay promptly and mail report to every one. If two or more report the winning number the money will be paid to the one whose letter also gives the best facts in regard to raising poultry for profit. Capital, \$1,000,000.

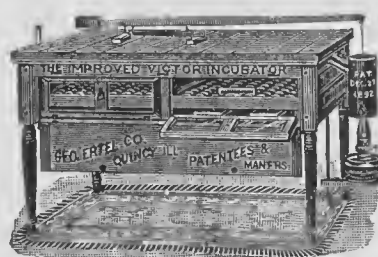
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Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. B. R. Game Bantams: Eggs for all varieties, \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese. No eggs for sale. Pekin, Black Cayuga, Pekin-Mallard Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11, \$2.50 for 22. White Muscovy Duck Eggs, 30 cents each. No stock of any kind for sale. I have turned my Turkey stock over to Walker Bros. A six months' subscription to the "Poultry Herald" free to all ordering eggs to value of \$2.00 or over.

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The most perfect incubator made. Instruction and guarantee accompany each machine.



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After June 1st will cut prices in half. \$1.00 buys a setting. One customer's report: "Got 12 fine chicks." No more stock until fall.

**Guinea Fowl Eggs \$1.00 per Setting**

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Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

**THOS. H. CHAMBERS,**  
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**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS**  
I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders, and supplies. Correspondence solicited.  
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Prices, freight and duty paid, F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

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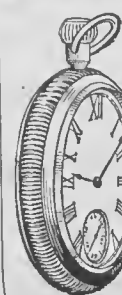
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STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,  
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## Winter Killing of Trees and Bushes.

By Alex. Campbell, Boissevain, Man.

Last winter was very hard on trees and bushes, small maples sown in the spring being frozen to the ground. Cottonwoods also were completely spoiled with me, and golden willows 12 ft. high had the whole west side frozen to the ground. Slips of cut-leaved willow, planted last spring, also froze back. The laurel-leaved willow was not frozen. Russian poplars were sound to the tips of the branches, even slips put out last spring that made 3 ft. of growth were all right to the very top. I have a Duchess apple tree that appears to be perfectly hardy, coming through the winter sound to the top. Caraganas, which are easily raised from seed, were also quite hardy.

## The Recent Purchases of Army Remounts.

The committee sent out this year by the Imperial government to purchase remounts in the Territories and British Columbia, the personnel of which was Major the Hon. Ormsby Gore, Major W. E. Fell and Dr. Bowhill, V. S., have finished their work and returned to the Old Country. While here, The Farmer was given an interview with Major Fell. Horses were purchased as follows: At Calgary, 14; Macleod, 22; Pincher Creek, 9; High River, 16; Cochrane, 19; Kamloops, 8; Ashcroft, 12. The average price paid was \$70. At the outset it was expected that a much larger number of horses would have been purchased, but on account of the close of the South African war, only the choicest animals of those offered were taken. Those secured were a very satisfactory lot, and as they are to be taken to England they will be regarded as indicative of the quality of Canadian range horses.

The Major had no hesitancy in saying that the remounts from Western Canada had given the greatest satisfaction in South Africa, and suggested that if the ranchers would use large Thoroughbred sires there seemed little doubt, now that the Canadian horse had proven his value, that the British government would draw regularly on this country for its supply of army horses. Many ranchers had expressed willingness to breed for this market, if reasonable assurance were given that those horses which were suitable would be purchased. Up to the present no such permanent assurance had been offered, but good results should attend the institution of some movement similar to the establishment of the remount purchasing depot advocated by The Farmer some time ago.

Great satisfaction was expressed with the assistance given by the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association in appointing members to assist at the different points. The representatives of the association acted as follows: Calgary, C. W. Peterson and J. R. Thompson; Cochrane, E. J. Swann, Macleod, W. R. Stewart; British Columbia, J. R. Hull.

Contagious abortion caused trouble in my herd of cattle last summer. The use of lysol and a syringe made a complete remedy. Mares really should not be bred until the month of July. By such delay the crop can be put in all right. A mare should have a nip of green grass when she has a foal. Regarding roadsters and their breeding, I especially dislike such as have to wear hobbles. Surely farmers can find enough good stallions who can go square without them.—A.A.T., Southern Manitoba.

No fewer than 33 students of the Department of Animal Husbandry of Iowa Agricultural College have got places for the summer on stock farms, where they will have the chance to test in actual practice what they have learned at college. Two of them are to be with N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, along with our old friend, Leslie Smith. No better method of forging ahead could be taken by these young men. They are well paid for their work, and we trust their employers will be equally satisfied with the arrangement.

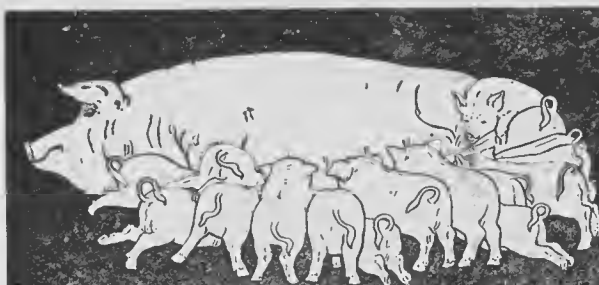


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I had a sow five years old last fall that was very sick, would not eat and could not get up. She was reduced to skin and bones and was almost dead. A neighbor recommended "International Stock Food." I bought some and began to drench her with it. She began to get better the first day, soon had an appetite, and before I had given her the entire box she was well. On the 25th day of May she had sixteen pigs, but as she had but fourteen teats, she could only raise fourteen of the pigs. The sow and pigs are healthy today. I wish to recommend "International Stock Food" to all stockmen.  
THOMAS E. JONES.

"International Stock Food" is prepared from Herbs, Seeds, Roots and Barks.

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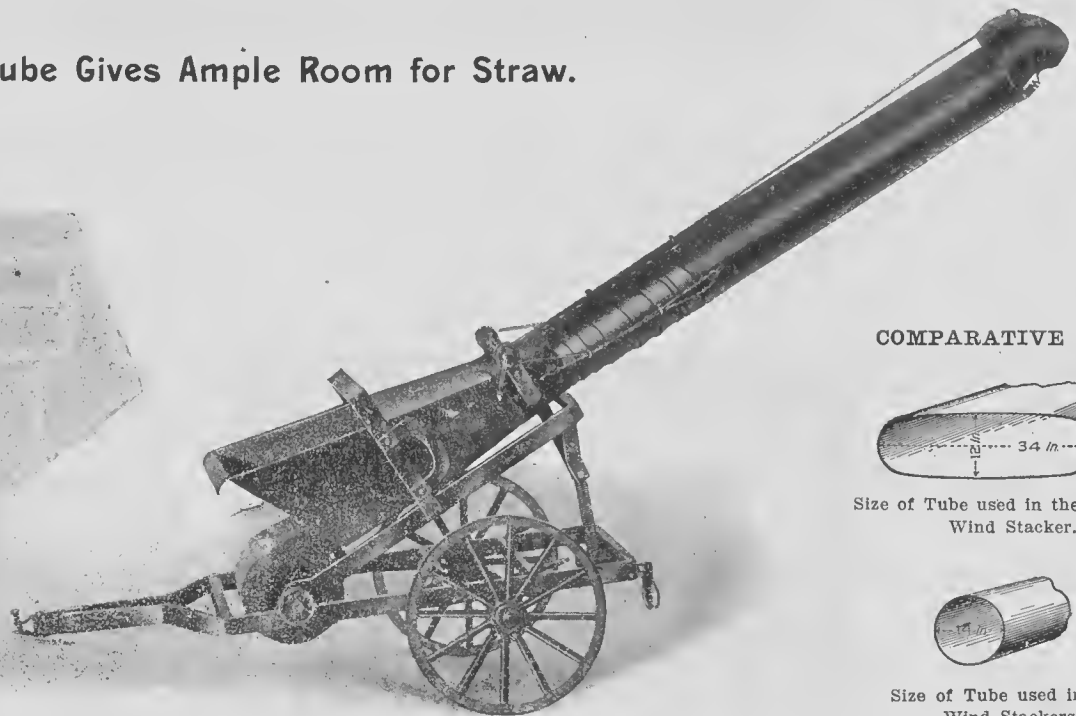
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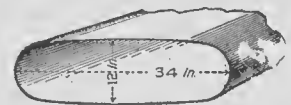
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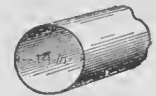
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Size of Tube used in other  
Wind Stackers.

Owing to abundant rains, the straw of the present season will be heavy, hence the demand for wind stackers is far exceeding all former years, and it is fast coming in general use, as heavy straw can be handled cheaper by wind than in any other way. The Maplebay is especially adapted for heavy straw as it never chokes when properly adjusted.

**The Detached Maplebay** is the only wind stacker that can be readily changed from grain separator to clover huller or alfalfa thresher, as it is interchangeable.

The Maplebay is the only Wind Stacker that can be used when Threshing Clover or Alfalfa if you want to save the hay. It does not injure it in the least.

**The Maplebay Wind Stacker is Fully Guaranteed.**

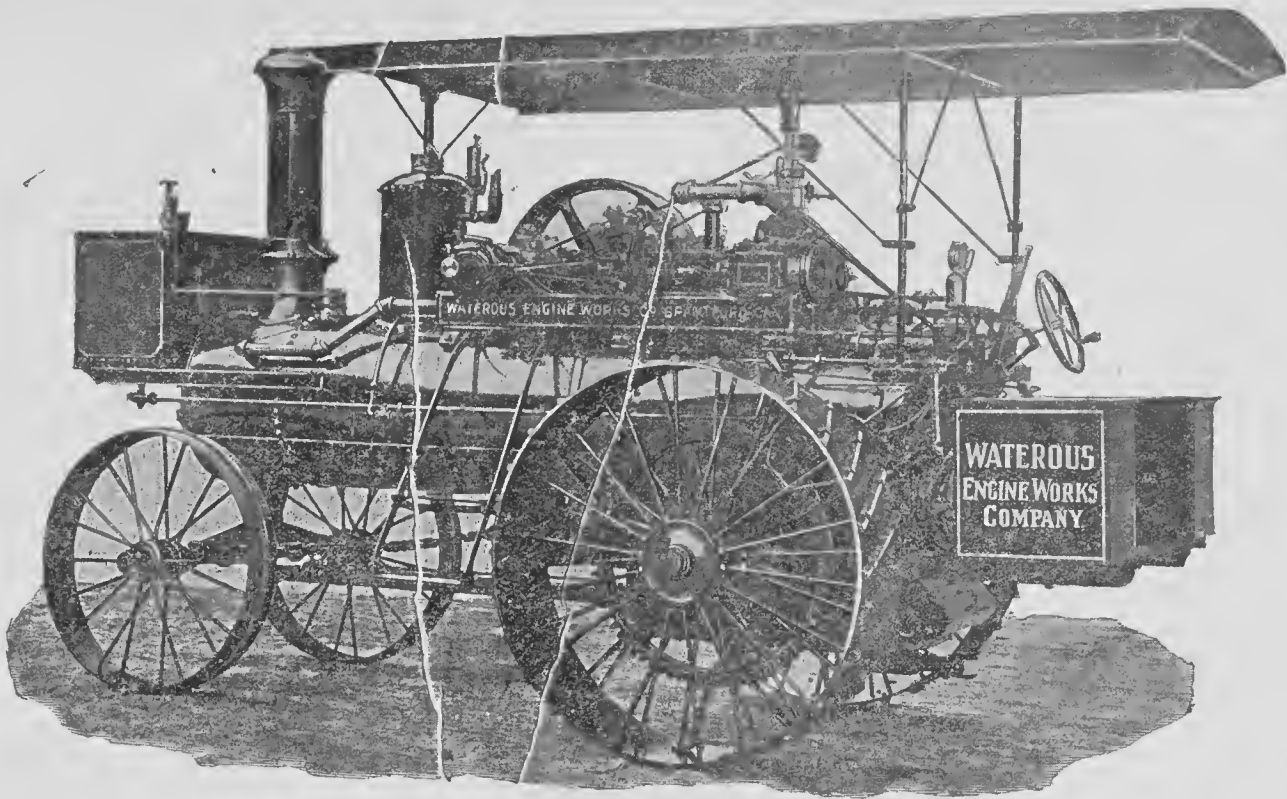
**Maplebay Wind Stacker Co.,**  
CROOKSTON, MINN.

**WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,** Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T., WINNIPEG, MAN.

No  
Dead Centre

No  
Lost Motion

No  
Shock to  
Shafting or  
Gearing in  
Starting



A Road  
Locomotive

Entirely  
New Design

A  
Handsome  
Up-to-date  
Traction  
Engine

# Waterous Double Cylinder Traction Engine

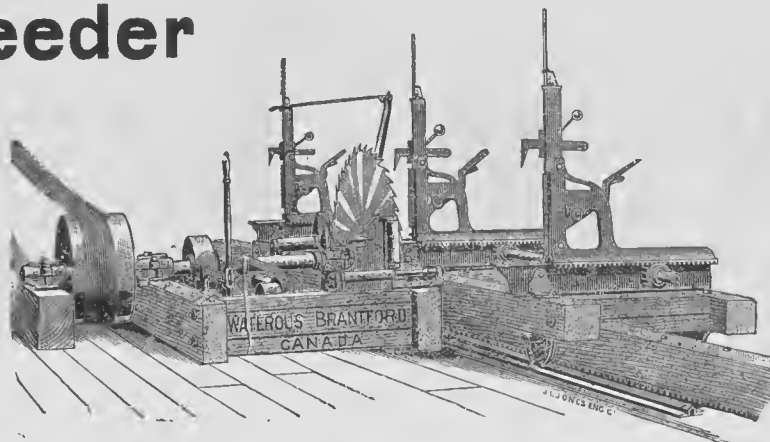
BUILT IN TWO SIZES, 22-H.P. AND 26-H.P.

## Hawkeye Feeder

with

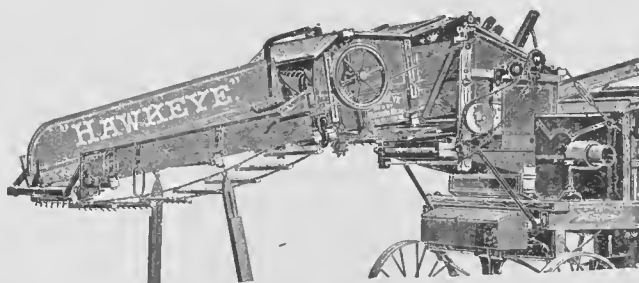
Friction Speed Governor  
and  
Automatic Straw Governor.

The "Hawkeye" does the work and never fails. Backed up by the strongest warranty given on any Feeder made. Try one under warranty.



Waterous Portable Saw Mills,  
Waterous Shingle Mills,  
Waterous Little Giant and Economist Plainer, Matcher and Moulder,

Waterous Gasoline Fire Engines,  
Waterous Stationary Engines,  
Waterous Stationary Boilers.



## The NEW McCLOSKEY Manitoba Thresher

with

Goodison Wind Stacker

Will do FASTER, CLEANER and BETTER WORK than any Thresher built.

## WATEROUS

Headquarters for  
Machinery of All Kinds.



# The Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited

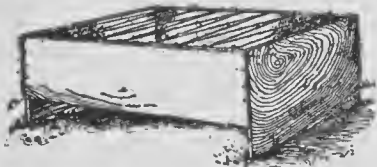
Works at Brantford Ontario.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



**Feeding Large and Small Chicks**

Where a large number of chickens of all sizes and ages are running together it is often a very difficult matter for the smaller ones to get sufficient food, as the larger ones crowd the others and often abuse them, driving them away. The following plan given by a correspondent in the American Agriculturist will give the small ones a chance.



FEEDING BOX.

Get one or more big but low dry goods or grocery boxes and remove a part of each side, as shown in the cut, making the opening just high enough to permit the smaller chicks to enter. Stretch a wire from side to side at the top and throw feed inside for the younger broods. They will quickly learn to start for their own quarters when the feed dish appears.

All male birds not under, or those that are past, one year old should be sent to the block. It will not pay to feed them longer; fill their places this fall with the early hatched cockerels.

All male chickens of this year's hatch should be separated from the pullets soon after they can be distinguished. Then the males should be pushed a'long so that they will be ready for early market.

The insect pests of all kinds thrive best in hot weather. More attention should be given to their destruction; their presence will aid the spread of disease and weaken all fowls that they have a chance to feast upon.

**A HEROIC LIFE.****With an Eye Single to the Good of Her Fellow-men She Toiled.**

**The Story of Eliza H. Varney, of Bloomfield, Ont. — Spent Many Years in a Service of Saintly Sacrifice to the Poor and Needy — Ministered to Their Physical as Well as Spiritual Wants.**

BLOOMFIELD, Ont., July 2.—(Special.)—Our community boasts of having within it one of the most devoted Christian women that ever toiled in the world's vineyard.

Owned and blessed by God, this self-sacrificing heroine and her husband, since deceased, spent many years of faithful pastoral work in different parts of the continent.

Elizabeth H. Varney, relict of the late Levi Varney, is now 73 years of age and is living in quiet retirement here. She is a member of the Society of the Old Orthodox Friends, and this simple peace-loving Society never had a more humble or more worthy member.

It is of her work among the Doukhobors in our own Canadian North-West that she loves most to speak, and many and vivid are her recollections of this peculiar people.

One of the greatest difficulties this devoted woman had to contend with was disease among her poor people. But she had armed herself with a remedy that was as unailing as her own charity—Dodd's Kidney Pills were the weapons she used to drive out sickness.

Some years before she had tried and proven the value of this great medicine in her own case when threatened with Dropsy and suffering with Rheumatism. They had completely restored her, and when she found that the prevailing trouble among the Doukhobor people was Kidney Disease and Dropsy she

knew that Dodd's Kidney Pills would be her most valuable aid in her good work.

She tells of one poor young woman among this people who was suffering so severely with the Dropsy that she was terribly bloated all over and confined to her bed. The Lady Missionary left a few of Dodd's Kidney Pills and immediately sent for three more boxes.

She was rewarded for her efforts by the complete recovery of the young woman.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have received this worthy woman's most emphatic endorsement.

The heat of the summer is destructive to old fowls that are over fat. It is best to select all such and dress them for market. They will make fine roasters. For fricassee or pot pie they are the best. Never again will they be any better for these uses and it is quite doubtful if they will lay any more eggs.

These hot days are hard on all fowls, both young and old. Plenty of room and shade are almost a necessity at this time. Do not crowd the growing chicks.

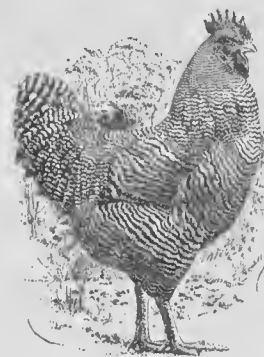
Begin to cull the old stock at once, so as to be rid of all you wish to market prior to their moult and the fall rush of fowls into the market. As long as they will lay, they will more than pay their keep; so select the poor layers and drones for market. It is always best to go over your flock at this time. Select all over-fat specimens and dress for market.

**THE REAL THING****Imported English Buff Orpingtons**

Cook's Strain, from Crystal Palace winners. I also breed Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Silver Laced Wyandottes.

R. WILSON,

Original Importer and Breeder of Buff Orpingtons in Western Canada, Northwest Poultry Yards, Winnipeg

**Louise Bridge Poultry Yards**

**HEAD - QUARTERS FOR PURE BRED POULTRY.** Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single & Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. To make room for 500 growing chicks, I will sell the bulk of my breeding stock. Now is your chance to secure some choice birds at reasonable prices. The above stock has a prize record unequalled. Address—



**GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.**

**THE HASLAM LAND & INVESTMENT CO.**

Have you realized what a profit there is in raising a crop of **WHEAT YIELDING THIRTY-FIVE BUSHEL**s to the acre, and of **FLAX YIELDING TWENTY-FIVE BUSHEL**s to the acre?



These are the kind of crops that were grown last year by our customers in **EASTERN ASSINIBOIA**.

The indications this year are even more promising.

The yield in Minnesota of those grains average less than **ONE-HALF OF THIS**.

When it is considered that the cost of raising the grain has to be taken out of the first fifteen bushels, it will be seen that everything above that is clean profit.

This is why we have sold over 180,000 acres of land (mostly to settlers) in Eastern Assiniboia since the last crop was harvested.

We have as much to sell yet in Weyburn and Halbrite districts.

It is rapidly being taken up and will be gone before the season is over, NOW is the time to get a farm in this incomparable region. Our prices range from \$6.50 for wild land to \$25.00 an acre for improved. We have several very choice improved farms in Manitoba and Assiniboia at present at a great bargain. We cannot particularize; It takes too long. Write us for particulars.

**THE HASLAM LAND & INVESTMENT CO.,**

Merchants Bank Building,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

1019 Pioneer Press Building,  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

## Two Rare Good Western Horses.

D. E. Sprague, the well-known Winnipeg lumberman, is a lover of good horses and knows where to get and how to handle them. The lower horse in the illustration is a three-quarter bred Hackney mare, 5 years old, sire Robin Adair, dam by False Heir, both well-known horses in the West. The sire, Robin Adair, after leaving a lot of choice colts in the West, was sold by Robt. Beith, M.P., for \$7,000, after winning champion honors at New York. The other is by a Thoroughbred sire out of a grade mare. The pair passed our office the other day drawing a light lumber delivery wagon, but are fit for any kind of draft. The half-bred Thoroughbred does most of the delivery work in winter when the heavier teams art out in the bush.

## What is a Thoroughbred?

We are continually receiving letters informing us that Tom, Dick or Harry has bought or imported a "thoroughbred" Durham, or Holstein, or Berkshire, or White Leghorn, and when we take up a country newspaper, we hardly ever see pure bred animals spoken of in any other way. As the old lady remarked, when she was remonstrated with for skinning live eels, "We're used to it," but we don't like it any better on that account. It don't hurt us, but it does hurt us just a little to find people who would like to be looked on as front rank breeders using such uncertain and rambling terms. To begin with, the term "Durham" has been long set aside as out of date by all intelligent breeders of Shorthorns. The breed has long since been definitely and authoritatively named Shorthorn. The other name is as much out of place as to speak of Ontario as "Upper Canada," or of Winnipeg as Fort Garry. We would advise any breeder not to use the rejected name any more, as it is apt to lead people to think of him as a back number.

## Territorial Fair Dates.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture, in pursuance of an arrangement entered into with the various agricultural societies, has recently fixed the dates upon which the local fairs are to be held during the present season, for which officially appointed expert judges are to be furnished. The following is the complete list:—

Division No. 1—Indian Head, Aug. 5 and 6; Moose Jaw, 6; Regina, 7 and 8; Moosomin, 8; Wapella, 9; Fort Saskatchewan, 13 and 14; Lacombe, 15 and 16. The judges are J. A. Turner and W. Moodie.

Division No. 2 — Okotoks, July 1. Judge, Wm. Moodie.

Division No. 5—Saltcoats, Sept. 30; Churchbridge, Oct. 2.

The judges for divisions 3, 4 and 5 have not been selected yet.

## A Wheat Stack 28 Years Old.

A Treherne subscriber sends us the following clipping from Pearson's Weekly of February last: "In the stack-yard of W. Mear's farm, Stradbroke, England, there is a stack of wheat with a remarkable history. It was built in 1873, and the owner made a vow that he would never thresh it until it realized 25s. a sack—a price which has never been offered. The stack stands on iron supports, two feet from the

Sugar beet experiments are being carried on in six different districts in Ontario—Orangeville, Markham, Brussels, St. Catharines, Brantford and Guelph. In all, the above will embrace about 230 experiments, the size of each plot being about one-quarter of an acre.

About 4,700 acres of sugar beets have been contracted for around Berlin, Ont. The first thinning has been done, and, in order to get it done, great numbers of school children had to be employed, while 200 Indians from the Brantford reserve were brought in. The sugar beet company, which has headquarters at Berlin, made every effort to have enough hands to have the work done properly the first year.



COLONEL—7-YR.-OLD, BY THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION, CONRAD.

A rattlesnake 12 feet 5 inches long was killed in Texas the other day. It had eighty-one rattles, which, by the usual reckoning, makes it 81 years old.

A. J. Cotton, Thunder Hill, Manitoba, writes, June 24th, 1902:—"No farmer in Manitoba should be without The Nor'-West Farmer. It is a paper that is alive to the farmers' interests."

The story is told of a settler in Saskatchewan, who was caught out in a storm recently and to keep dry he crowded into a conveniently hollow log. When the rain ceased he found that the log had become so swollen that he could not get out. In this predicament he thought of the family of boys and girls at home whom he would never see again. Then he remembered that he had never subscribed for The Nor'-West Farmer for them, and this thought made him feel so small that he got out with ease.

## WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

(Continued from Page 520)

**Man and Wife Want Situation**—Middle aged Scotchman, experienced farmer, wishes situation upon farm for himself and wife; no family. Address J. S., care A. B. Fraser, Rossier, Man. 13-14

**For Sale**—N. W. qr. of section 25, 10, 4 east, 9 miles from Louise Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, Winnipeg, 120 acres broken and under crop, 30 more can be broken, good buildings valued at \$3,000. For particulars apply on the premises. A. MacBean, Sutherland, P. O., Man. 13-14

**Will be for Sale** at Indian Head Exhibition, August 4 and 5—Shorthorn Bull—25641—, sired by—22531—, 3rd prize aged bull at Toronto, 1900, Dan—9017—, with official record in the 90 days' test at the World's Fair, of 350 lbs. milk and 160 lbs. butter. Also two registered yearling bulls sired by—25641—. Other particulars on application. Fred T. Skinner, Katepaw, Assa. 13-14

**D. VAN VORIS**, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg Breeder and importer prize Belgian Haros and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.



QUEEN—5-YEAR-OLD THREE-FOURTHS BRED HACKNEY.

Owned by D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg, Man.

There is only one "thoroughbred," the Thoroughbred of which Seepre in this issue is a representative. The breed traces back to the carefully-bred, strong-muscled elegantly moulded and fleet-footed Arab, with Eclipse as one of its oldest and brightest examples.

It is a left-handed compliment when the village newspaper reports that Mr. Blank, the local breeder, has bought or sold a thoroughbred bull or boar, or goose. Outsiders are apt to think that he is still out in the woods as a breeder and that he does not know any better than to report his business deals in that way. Be accurate.

Edmonton, July 1, 2, and 3; Wetaskiwin, 4; Calgary (postponed). Judges, Dr. Reid, Ontario Agricultural College, and D. Anderson, Rugby, Ontario.

Macleod, July 15 and 16. Judge, Dr. Reid.

Yorkton, July 15, 16 and 17. Judge, D. Anderson.

Division No. 3—Maple Creek, Sept. 26 and 27; Medicine Hat, Sept. 30 to Oct. 1st; Innisfail, Oct. 3. Pincher Creek, 3; Olds, 4; Lethbridge, 7 and 8.

Division No. 4—Pheasant Forks, Sept. 27; Grenfell, 29 and 30; Whitewood, Oct. 1; Fairmeade, 3; Arcola or Carlyle, 6; Carnduff, 8.

ground, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is estimated that it contains 250 bushels of grain."

A Kansas farmer has hit on a novel way of getting over the scarcity of harvest help. He had 500 acres of wheat standing over-ripe, and offered his 19-year-old daughter to the man who did the best work. She was to have the privilege of rejecting any unwelcome competitor. A young mechanic cut 100 acres in three days, working 10 hours a day and wearing out three teams. He got the girl.





As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

This use of this column is intended only for subscribers. Persons not already subscribing for The Nor'-West Farmer, but wishing information, should forward their orders along with this enquiry which it is desired to submit.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Strain of Lumbar Muscles.

Lame Back, Hamiota, Man.: "I have a small driving mare, which appears stiff in hind legs or hock, can't tell which. Does not hurt her when on the road unless going through a mud hole. She cannot lift hind legs high enough to step over buggy pole, one foot off the ground, and when she lies down to roll, for instance, finds great difficulty in getting up. Will rise as far as she can on front feet and sit that way for a minute or two, then very often lie down again. After doing this performance two or three times she will make a final effort and get up, and limp off for a while, favoring one hind leg. Can you suggest cause and cure?"

Answer.—The muscles of the lumbar region (loins) have been strained and remain weak. The chances of curing what seems from your description to be an old-standing case are doubtful. A blister to the muscles of the loin on each side of the spine would be the most likely treatment to give benefit.

### Lice on Small Chicks.

Beginner, Saskatoon, Sask.: "I do not know what is the matter with my chickens, they are three weeks old. They had lice, I greased them four days ago. They get some kind of rash under their wings and back of their necks. They get wet, raw, dis and smell bad. Their eyes stick out and look white. I feed them red pepper and oatmeal for that. What is the matter?"

Answer.—Chickens raised under hens are almost sure to have lice, and may suffer to such an extent as to cause death. Smearing the back of the neck with pure lard is the remedy generally adopted for very young chicks and has the advantage of being harmless. Perhaps you used something else, such as axle grease, and thus caused the death of the chickens. Setting hens should be freed of lice before hatching their chicks. This may be done by holding the fowl by the legs and blowing insect powder into the feathers with a powder gun. The nest should be well sprinkled with the same, mixed with sulphur. In bad cases dip the hen into a solution of creolin, 2½ oz. to one gallon of water.

### Touched in the Wind.

W. I. L., Russell, Man.: "My horse, nine years old, worked all through haying and harvest, and got down in condition last fall. Spelled him all winter, feeding him oats and good hay. I also gave him condition powders. He picked up and I then turned him on to the grass. He has been running for a month, doing no work. Took him in yesterday and gave him a short canter. His breathing appeared to be hard, resembling that of a broken-winded horse, but otherwise is in fine condition. He was not very well last fall and blamed feeding some wheat chop and oats as the cause. Would like to know what to do with him."

Answer.—Your horse appears to have a slight attack of broken wind, or as horsemen would put it, "touched in the wind." A course of arsenic would probably benefit him. Begin with a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution twice a day in the feed, increasing the dose to two or three times the amount, the latter if a big horse. Continue treatment for a fortnight and report progress.

### Cellulitis — Frequent Micturition.

L. M. S., Morris, Man.: "1. Horse, 10 years old, front leg swollen from knee up, along the helly. Eats well, but was afraid to work him for a fortnight. Applied hot water three times a day with a little blister, but did not get well. Had a V.S. and he soon

got better. What was the complaint? 2. My horses pass water two and three times between meals when at work. What is the remedy? I am feeding one gallon of oats per meal with hay."

Answer.—1. Cellulitis. 2. This probably arises from some mustiness in the feed, and will disappear if a change can be given. It does not require treatment.

### Sore Feet.

Subscriber, Clearwater, Man.: "I have several cattle getting lams from sore feet. They first swell around above the horn of the hoof and then it breaks high up in the cleft of the foot, discharging blood and matter for several days. The animal gets very gaunt and can scarcely walk around to get enough to eat. What is the disease? Is it contagious? What is the cure?"

Answer.—Your cattle appear to be suffering from a disease of the feet known as "panaritium." It is slightly contagious. You should cleanse the feet with a solution of creolin and water (four per cent.), and keep them on a dry pasture, or if severely affected, in a small dry well bedded with clean straw. They should recover in two to three weeks.

### Wound From Moldboard.

Subscriber, Willow Range, Man.: "I have a broncho mare, seven years old, which cut her hind leg, half way between the hock and fetlock joint, on moldboard of a plow three weeks ago on outside of her leg. I think the cord was partially cut. Have used blue-stone, burnt alum and lims without much effect. 1. What will I use to remove the proud flesh? 2. What will take the swelling down? 3. Will there always be a lump on her leg?"

Answer.—1. Touch this proud flesh with a feather dipped in "butter" of antimony, being careful not to let it get on the skin. This will destroy a layer of the flesh and you should do nothing more, except to keep the wound clean, until this sloughs off, when you may repeat this application if necessary. 2. The swelling will go down when the wound heals. Exercise and bathing with cold water will help to remove it. 3. Most likely.

### Weaning Colts—Catarrh of the Bladder.

Geo. Johnston, Brandon Hills, Man.: "1. What is the right age at which to wean colts, the treatment to keep them in good growing and thriving condition after they are weaned? 2. Has it ever been seen, or known, that a bitch has crossed with a wolf? I have a pup eight months old, he is simply useless, a calf can chase him, he has every appearance of a wolf, and you can't catch him. He is very fond of little chickens. 3. What is the matter with my mare? I have had her examined by a V.S. He gave me treatment for kidneys, but had no effect. She makes water very often and is very discolored, red, and smells bad. I have been giving saltpetre daily and salt. She is out on grass and is in good condition. Will it be all right to breed her?"

Answer.—1. There is no special age for weaning colts, but it is the general practice to wean them when about six months old. You should accustom this colt to eat oats some time before weaning; you will then have very little trouble. 2. Yes. The male wolf and female dog will mate occasionally. The wolf cross is easily seen in many Indian and Esquimaux dogs. 3. Your mare has catarrh of the bladder. Give salol one drachm twice a day in the feed. The saltpetre should be stopped at once. If the mare will drink linseed tea, give it to her plentifully.

### Herpes.

J. C., Seamo, Man.: "We have a cow, eight years old, calved last of March all right, but some little time before she grew slow and dull looking. Then her skin became covered with patches of a scaly nature, some kind of a skin disease. The hair came off in patches. She is not improving since she went on grass, keeps weak, thin and dull. Can you prescribe anything?"

Answer.—Your cow is suffering from herpes, a skin disease producing the symptoms noted. Use creolin solution 2 per cent., sponged over the skin twice a day. Persevere with the treatment, as it may take some weeks to cure it. Internally, give the following—powdered gentian one pound, ginger four ounces, dried sulphate of iron four ounces, sulphate of soda one pound. To be finely powdered and well mixed. Give a large tablespoonful twice daily in chopped grain.

### Ringbone.

Subscriber, Strathclair, Man.: "My horse is six years old and hurt his leg last January while running over the prairie. He was very lame, could not see where it was hurt. He stood in the stable for two months, mostly on one hind foot, did not stock in the legs. Then a hard swelling like a ringbone came on just above the hoofs. I have blistered it about eight times, but he is still lame and the lump has not gone yet. What can be done for him?"

Answer.—There is no doubt your horse has ringbone. You should get a good V.S. to "firs" it for you.



**NO CURE NO COST**

## REMOVE THE SPAVIN

Takes but one 45-minute treatment to take off most of the bad ones. Seldom known to fail. You think this claim strong because you think spavins hard to cure, but they are not. Splint, Ringbone, Curb, etc., just as easy. If Fleming's Spavin Cure ever fails it is free. Write today for our free spavin book.

R. B. McKee, Centerville, Pa., writes: "The druggist here sent to you for a bottle of Spavin Cures for a friend of mine. He took off one spavin with it, and I took off two with the rest. I think it wonderful."

## Cure Fistula and Poll Evil

Cure in two to four weeks. Not one failure, nor do we believe failure possible. A scientific cure that anybody can use with perfect success. Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure will make the existence of these diseases impossible. Write us today.

## Lump Jaw Will Disappear

Just as soon as all stock raisers learn what Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure will do; the disease will banish from the earth. Known and tried too long for any one to doubt its worth. Costs nothing if it ever fails.

C. L. Tamehill, Hsbron, Ind., writes: "This one bottle I got from you cured four lump jaws."

Write today for instructive circulars on above. Mention this paper.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
36 Front Street, West, Toronto, Ont.


# BLACKLEGGOIDS

## BEST PREVENTIVE OF BLACKLEG.


Blacklegoids afford the latest and best method of vaccination against blackleg—simplest, safest, surest. They are always ready for use; no filtering, measuring or mixing is necessary. Accuracy of dosage is always assured, because each Blacklegoid (or pill) is exactly sufficient for one inoculation. Administration with our Blacklegoid Injector is easy. The operation need not consume one minute. Blacklegoids are sold by druggists; ask for them.

Our newly printed eight-page fold-out on the "Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is of interest to stockmen. Write for it; it is free.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO. WALKERVILLE, ONT.**  
Eastern Depot: 378 St. Paul St., MONTREAL, QUE.



**EUREKA FLY-KILLER**



**I WISH I HAD!!**

## Eureka Fly Killer

Sure Death to Flies, Lice on Stock and Poultry.

We refer you to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; Experimental Farm, Orona, Maine, U.S.A.; Dairy Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B. Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he has used all known fly-killers, and Eureka is superior to them all. We sell Eureka to responsible parties, so they can make money handling it.

If you cannot buy Eureka Fly Killers and Sprayers from your dealer, send direct to us and we will supply you.

Electric Sprayers are the best sprayers on the market. They are constructed from an extra heavy quality of tin and their principle is of the simplest. Can be used for spraying potato vines and berry bushes.

Our Cyclone Sprayer is the only contrivance made for spraying overhead

**Eureka Fly Killer, \$1.25 per gallon. Sprayers, \$1.25 each.**

Dealers wanted everywhere, For discounts apply to

9-13 **ROSS & ROSS, Winnipeg, Man.**

PHON 1239. ORDERS BY WIRE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

# CLARK BROS. & HUGHES

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS  
186 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.



### Thin and Weak.

P. H., Lacombe, Alta.: "I have a mare that I bought a year ago. This last spring she was thin and gaunt, had been in the livery stables and the man said the reason was she had not eaten hay while there. But she has continued the same, fed her good all winter with straw and oats, and only a very little work all the spring till the grass came, when she had all the green feed she could eat, with about three gallons of oats per day, sometimes more, when working. She shed her coat and looks healthy in the skin, eats her oats very slowly, seems all right, but when worked soon gets tired and pants over comparatively light work, does not sweat, but the work seems so hard for her, though she has not done a good day's work all the spring. Have worked her with a two-year-old colt and have sometimes given her two inches the advantage in the doubletree. What is the matter and what can I do for her? She is sunk in the breast and was when I got her."

Answer.—It is rather difficult to locate the cause of your mare's troubles from the particulars given, but the fact that she did not eat hay and is slow in eating oats makes it likely that there is something wrong with her teeth. You should have them examined by a V.S. and put right. The sinking in the breast is a symptom of a painful affection of the feet called navicular disease. If she has this she would suffer so much pain that it would be difficult to work her or to fatten her.

### Internal Parasites.

Subscriber, Methven, Man.: "Last August I bought a four-year-old western horse that worked well through harvest and fall. During the winter I fed him oat sheaves four times a day, one gallon of oats, three-quarters gallon of bran twice a day. Hair got very dry looking, skin scaly and itchy, fed him two large packages of condition powder without any benefit, would eat good, but kept very thin. When seeding began would play out in half a day, skin has cleaned pretty well, but there are some itch and scales yet along the top of the neck. About two weeks ago I noticed something protruding from the rectum which I thought was a large worm. On pulling it I found it was fastened. It was about three-quarters inch long, large at stem and tapered to a point, looked somewhat like a garden grub. Since then have found two more fastened in a similar way and about two inches inside the rectum. Kindly let me know if these are bots and what is the cure? Are they more difficult to get rid of than worms? Did they cause the irritation on the skin?"

Answer.—You should dose this horse for worms. He has bots and is almost certain to have worms too, and between these different varieties of parasites he is having a hard time. Give him three drachms of san-tenin in a small mash every night until you have given him three doses, then take hay away from him, starve him over night, and give him first thing in the morning two ounces of turpentine in a pint of linseed oil. Continue soft feed until he begins to purge.

### Sterility in a Male.

Subscriber, Sinclair, Assa.: "I bought a Shorthorn bull this spring. He is five years old and has served 15 cows since I got him. The cows are nearly all coming round again. Can anything be done for him? He has got calves before and is in fair condition. He ran with the cows for a few days, but it appeared to be too hard for him, so we tether him now with plenty of rope and he is doing fairly well. He is allowed two leaps at a service. What can I do for him?"

Answer.—The procreative faculties of this bull may have been injured by too lavish use while he was immature, and the bad effects may continue through life. He should be limited to two leaps a day, make him take exercise and give him twice daily a teaspoonful of dilute phosphoric acid mixed in a gallon of chop or meal. If he does not recover his power in a month you had better not waste time on him, but try another bull.

### Tuberculosis.

Subscriber, Lenore: "I bought two cows about five months ago, noticed one coughing when I fetched her home. She has had a cough ever since, the cough is loose, she eats and drinks fairly well, does not thrive as she should, is not hdebound, shedding hair all right, and clean at the nose. She is short winded, it seems to hurt her to cough. She tries to hold it back. I begin to think it might be tuberculosis, have quit using her milk, but scald it for the calves. What is your opinion about her? Is there a Government inspector for tuberculosis? If I should have her inspected, to whom should I apply?"

Answer.—The symptoms point strongly to tuberculosis, and you should have your cow tested. The testing is done, free of charge, by the veterinary officers of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Write to Dr. Ruth-erford, Chief Veterinary Inspector, Ottawa, for information and instruction.

### Cause of Death.

Subscriber, Indian Head, Assa.: "Bought a horse, May 14th, next morning noticed a swelling on left side of sheath. In a few days swelling went up along belly. It would go off some days and come back again. In a few days a hard lump came along the sheath, which swelled on both sides and continued to get worse until death came on June 15th. Can you tell me the cause of death and cure, if any?"

Answer.—This is a difficult proposition: to tell this cause of death in a horse when the only symptom noted was swelling of the sheath and under belly. This is a symptom

very frequently seen in various diseases, and sometimes when there is nothing more the matter than want of exercise. It indicates a dropsical tendency, however, and as dropsy is generally caused by disease of the heart or kidneys it is quite likely your horse may have had a fatal disease of one or other of those organs. If you were anxious to ascertain the cause of death you should have made a post-mortem examination.

### Catarrh.

Subscriber, Valley River, Man.: "I have a yearling heifer that during the winter seemed to have a cold, would run at the nose and had a little cough sometimes. The cough has disappeared, but the running at nose continues. When she is chewing her cud her nostrils seem to fill up and bother her considerably. Otherwise she seems all right and is growing nicely. 1. What is this matter with her, is it only a cold? 2. Is it contagious? 3. What would you prescribe? During the winter the matter running from nose seemed whitish in color, now it is more yellowish."

Answer.—1. Catarrh. 2. No. 3. Iodoform one drachm, tannic acid two drachms, bismuth subnit. half an ounce. Blow a little up each nostril once a day with an insufflator.

### Injury to Foot.

Subscriber, Bagot, Man.: "I have a young horse that stepped on a snag last winter and bruised his heel. Since then he has favored that foot, being slightly lame on it. When standing he sets it wide away from the other, upon which he puts his weight. He has become hollow in the side of shoulder. What is likely to be his trouble and how can I cure him? He has worked all spring on the farm and been a few short trips on the roads."

Answer.—The snag that bruised his heel has left the part tender, so that he is continually hurting it again and keeping it sore. The horse should be shod with a bar shoe, and the tender heel protected from bruising. A good smith should be able to fit him so that he will be able to work in a short time and gradually get better.

### Worms in Pigs.

Lake Clementi, Brandon, Man.: "What is the best way to treat wormy pigs? I have a number that came last fall. Their feed has been spelt, not chopped, and they have been running around, with good sleeping quarters."

Answer.—Santonin five grains, bicarbonate of potash twenty grains; to make one powder. Give a powder to each pig twice a day, mixed in the feed. Get enough powders from the druggist to give each pig half a dozen. Follow with wood ashes and powdered charcoal, a tablespoonful for each in the feed daily.

### Kidney or Bladder Trouble.

Subscriber, Elm Creek, Man.: "I have a mare that I cannot keep in flesh. She gets as much grain as her mate, but does not keep up in flesh. Two hours and a half of work seems to tire her. I have had her teeth examined and had the mare treated by different veterinarians, but so far can see no improvement. I have fed boiled feed and medicines of one kind and another and still she does not improve. She has been treated for worms, but has never passed any. She urinates frequently, but only a little at a time. I fancy she has kidney troubles of some kind. What would you advise me to do for her. Could she have a tape worm?"

Answer.—Have the mare examined for stone in the bladder.

### Post-Pharyngeal Abscess.

Farmer, Bagot, Man.: "A cow, eight years old, in very poor condition, is continually reaching with her tongue out of the right side of her mouth when not eating, which apparently keeps her from ruminating regularly. Have had her examined by a V.S., but no change. What is the cause and remedy?"

Answer.—Probably an abscess has formed in the retro-pharyngeal glands and the swelling there causes the cow to protrude her tongue. These glands are deeply situated in the back part of the throat and perhaps no swelling can be felt externally. You should rub the throat with some strong liniment. The abscess may discharge into the pharynx (upper gullet) and thus give relief.

### Knots in Cow's Teats.

Subscriber, Brookside, Man.: "Would like to know what causes a little knot to form in cow's teats. Is there a remedy?"

Answer.—These are generally nothing more than warty growths on the skin (mucous membrane) lining the duct. Sometimes they consist of a thickening in the wall of the duct, usually the result of injury, and the teat is hard to milk in proportion as the duct is made narrower by the new growth. In this case the growth should be cut by a test knife and the duct enlarged by a test dilator, but this is a matter for the surgeon.

### Chronic Gastric Catarrh.

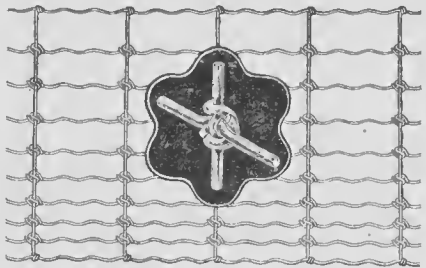
A. J. F., Ninette, Man.: "A milch cow, aged four years, about two weeks ago became sick, appetite failed, became bloated, almost stopped milking, did not have regular passages, is on excellent pasturage. A

few days ago I gave her two pounds of Epsom salts, which effected a free passage. I also used a trochar and let off the gas. Now she is bloated worse than ever, does not ruminate, goes out to pastures with the other cows, but lies down most of the time; does not cough, nose is sometimes dry and hot, has an unnatural stare in her eyes, is in poor condition, with coat dry and staring."

Answer.—Give two ounces of essences of turpentine well shaken up in a little milk, and repeat three times a day while symptoms of bloating continue. Afterwards, or at once, if there is no bloating, give dilute hydrochloric acid, a tablespoonful three times a day in a bottle of water. If you can get her to take linseed gruel, give it to her freely.

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## Growing and Saving Turnips.

C. J., Barager, Elm Creek, Man., writes: "In 1900 I sowed 4½ acres of backsetting with turnip seed. I put in about one pound, sowing it by hand as thinly as I could so that I wouldn't have much thinning to do. This was the first week of July and the back-setting had been disked twice. The seed was not harrowed in, the first rain will do that. I went over it later thinning out where it was too thick—about a day's work altogether.

"By fall I saw I had a heavy crop and by close estimate later I am sure I had fully 2,000 bushels. I was puzzled as to how to save them and finally decided to dig a ditch 2½ feet deep and about 6 ft. wide on top. This I filled, rounding up the turnips until they were ¾ ft. deep in the centre. I lengthened the ditch as I filled in the turnips, but it froze up before I got them all in or the turnips covered. I had intended to cover with poles, a layer of fine hay, then two inches of soil, and a good coating of stable manure. On account of it freezing up I could not get the soil, so just covered the turnips with a layer of hay, then about a foot of stable manure.

"I had enough turnips not in the pit to feed till Christmas. They were frozen solid, but I fed them in the yard and the cattle ate them greedily. When frozen solid a smart blow with the side of an axe will smash them all up. I opened the pit at Christmas time and found the turnips nice and fresh. They lasted until the warm weather came and were fed outside in the yard without cutting. I lost none through frost, but did some through over-heating in the pit. I had not allowed for any ventilation and lost at least 100 bushels through the turnips rotting under the covering of a little hay and a foot of barnyard manure. My cattle gained on straw and turnips and were in better condition than when fed on well cured hay other years.

"The dripping season we have had is just the year for growing turnips and I think every farmer should scatter a few pounds of turnip seed on his breaking or fallow. On old land it would be better to sow it with a drill, closing up a number of the spouts. The plants must be thinned out, so that each one has plenty of room. If they do not make turnips for the cellar they will furnish a lot of fall feed. There is no trouble keeping them during the winter."

## A Family Combine in Farming.

Uncle Ben writes: "I notice your article under the above heading in the May 20th issue of The Nor'-West Farmer. I don't like it. It was to my mind too cold, too formal, and winding up with two neighbors and 'a good lawyer' to keep things straight, put the finishing touch to it. I most emphatically say that it can't be done as outlined by you. Allow me to give a few words as to how it is done and how it can be done, so as to keep harmony in the family and have the various members of the family come back to the old homestead every Christmas or New Year for a family reunion.

"First, I shall point out the weak points in your plan. The father has his home and he is not looking for five per cent. on his investment. The young man 25 years of age would never enter into a contract to remain there another five years for his share of the dividends. He will want a home of his own before he is 30. Another son wants an education to fit him for some other calling. Two of the daughters expect to be married in the near future. Such a necessity would break through all contracts, even though made by 'a good lawyer.' Are such daughters to be sent away without a 'toucher'?

"Again, if each took out his share after harvest, how are they going to invest it so as to be of the most use to them? You assume that the farm is free of debt and worth \$6,000. Very good. The sons and daughters helped to make it what it is. All the credit should not be placed to the farmer himself. The sons 18, 20 to 25 years old have for years been doing a man's work, and if you are going to strike a balance, take stock, their past work should be considered.

"What would I do? Just leave the farmer as he is, and the first chance that offers of 160 acres or 320 acres adjoining him for sale, talk the matter over with the family and buy the land for the eldest son, perhaps pay half cash and let all work together to work off the debt as soon as possible, watching in the meantime for another farm for the next son. The third son is a student, everything points that way. Give him a chance. He has taken a third class certificate, also a second class certificate by attending the homo school in the village during winter terms. Send him to the Normal, and if necessary help him a year or two at college. All of the family know that all he expects from the farm is this start, he will take care of himself in after years, and go home each summer to help in the harvest field.

"There is a fourth son, a mere boy, the youngest of the family. The homestead is going to be his, when he grows to be a man. There are two or three girls amongst these boys, and it is an understood thing that when a neighbor's son, who has secured a farm of his own from his father, as above indicated, gets his new house finished, he intends taking one of the girls as his helpmate. The mother is delighted and many a happy day is spent in preparing for the event. The cost is not gauged by the dividends which the girl has put into the bank as per contract made by 'a good lawyer,' but it is taken out of the general funds.

"It would be interesting to give an inventory of all the mother prepares. And perhaps the daughter sheds a grateful tear as she realizes how much they think of

her at home when they are doing so much for her, now that she is going to leave them, and when she does go, one of the best cows in the stable and her heifer calf are tied behind the wagon that takes the outfit to the new home. Of course there are chickens sent and, if the boys are great horsemen, probably a driving horse, for her young man may have only the necessary working horses, and a driving horse as part of her outfit reminds her that they expect her to come over to see them often. Her youngest brother sees that a kitten is sent along, for company, you know. Such a home leaving is all that the daughter asks for or expects, and it is better far to hind her affections to the old home than any contract binding father, mother and brothers to give her a certain percentage of the earnings of the farm from year to year."

## Danger to Joint Stock Companies.

A Subscriber in the Territories gives the following account of how a joint stock company suddenly found itself out of business, owing, as he claims, to vagueness in the ordinance governing joint stock companies. He says: "The writer, along with a hundred other farmers, has had a most unique experience in connection with a joint stock company, limited, on the co-operative principle. This was an institution originated by the farmers, encouraged and supported by the farmers, and although at times there was more or less friction in its management, it was conceded that it was in the interest of the farmers and would ultimately prove of very great benefit. For the three preceding years up to 1902 the profits, according to a report of the manager, were some \$6,000, and it was considered the most flourishing and largest business concern in town except one. Amid all these apparent favorable conditions, to our complete astonishment, one morning we read an advertisement in our local paper that the business formerly carried on by the co-operative association was sold to a certain company, and when we looked for our sign on the building, it was all blurred out.

"We at once instigated legal proceedings. Pages of affidavits have been sent in representing that the business was sold without our knowledge, against our wishes, and other strong reasons why the sale should be set aside. There have been numerous hearings before judges in chambers on the matter of injunctions, receivers and appointing of liquidators, with tedious and vexatious delays. Four months have now elapsed since we commenced proceedings and to-day we cannot find that the shareholders have any more to say about their co-operative association, nor any more interest in it than the editor of The Nor'-West Farmer.

"Our shareholders have come to the conclusion that any subtle manager who wanted the business for himself, or his friends, backed up by a weak, pliable board of directors, could, if he so desired, warp the most successful business out of the hands of the shareholders without their knowledge and consent and against their wishes.

"The Northwest Ordinance under which these companies are organized, while seemingly making ample provision for their organization and management, is silent as to the powers of directors in selling out or winding up a business, and in the argument of the case on these points the counsel for the defence quoted precedents of trials which took place in other provinces of the Dominion, Great Britain, and even the United States.

"The difficulty appeared to be the vagueness and indefiniteness of the ordinance in regard to whether the directors had the power to sell the property and business of the shareholders without their consent. Had it been otherwise we have reason to believe the court would have held the injunction permanent without risk of damage to the plaintiff until we got justice by trial, thus putting the defendants out of business instead of the shareholders, as it now stands. Perhaps this ventilation of this point in relation to joint stock companies may be useful to correct what we think is imperfect legislation, and The Nor'-West Farmer may be instrumental, as it has been on other occasions, in helping to forward the interests of the farmers."

## Roadside Tree Planting in the Territories.

In answer to an inquiry whether the Territorial Government will allow eight feet of the road allowance for the planting of trees, we give the ordinances dealing with this, and the leasing of road allowances. Section 7 is the one bearing upon the planting of trees along the highway. It is part of the public policy of both the Manitoba and Territorial Governments to encourage roadside tree planting, and statutory provision has been made by both Governments for the regulation of this privilege. As we read the statutes the Territories do not make an absolute surrender of the title to the land thus granted from the public right of way, and to keep themselves right on this point they charge a nominal rent. In actual practice it is not at all likely that the planter will be required to give back the land so acquired. A number of grants have already been made by the Government on the conditions stated below:—

### REGULATIONS.

In consequence of difficulties which have arisen in dealing with applications for the right to fence in and occupy surveyed road allowances or public highways which are not passable for travel or are not required at present for that purpose, the following regu-

lations are prescribed by authority of Section 28 of The Public Works Ordinance:

1. Any surveyed road allowance or public highway which is impassable for public travel, or not required for that purpose, may be leased to any person desiring to fence in and occupy the same, who is granted such lease in accordance with these regulations.

2. Any person desiring to obtain a lease of any road allowance or surveyed public highway shall file proper application therefor upon forms prescribed by the Department, and shall, if required to do so, publish notice of such application in the form given herein, in some local paper to be named by the Commissioner, for such period as he may order.

3. (Deals with the form of notice to be published as above required.)

4. When it is deemed expedient to do so, any applicant for a lease may be required to furnish, at his own expense, a report, illustrated by the necessary plans, from the District Surveyor and Engineer, with reference to the manner in which the public interests will be affected by the granting of the lease applied for.

5. All leases granted for surveyed road allowances or public highways shall be for a term of one year, renewable for a like term from time to time in the discretion of the Commissioner.

6. The rental to be paid for any road allowance or surveyed highway, leased as herein provided, shall be at the rate of four dollars (\$4) per mile or fraction of a mile of length of such road allowance or highway, and such rental shall be payable in advance.

7. The portion of any surveyed road allowance or highway which is required in connection with tree planting along such road allowance or highway shall be leased as herein provided, and the rental therefor shall be at the rate of one dollar (\$1) per mile or fraction of a mile.

9. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to refer to the transfer of the area contained in any road allowance or surveyed highway which it is agreed to grant in lieu of, or as part of the compensation for, the right of way for any other public highway surveyed and set aside for public use.

For form of application and other information address Arthur L. Sifton, Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, Assa.

## Book on Stuffing Birds.

Old Trapper, Minnedosa: "Can you tell me where I can get a book on stuffing birds and animals?"

Answer.—We know of no such book. Can any of our readers furnish us with the name, price and publisher.

## Improving our Fairs.

Old Judge, Manitou, Man.: "Your reply to 'Subscriber,' Neepawa, in the May 20th issue, as well as his enquiry, furnishes food for further thought in the subject, and I would like to offer a few suggestions on the questions of appointing judges at local fairs and the forming of circuits.

"Every one admits that much of the success of an agricultural society depends upon the extent to which it is able to secure attractive exhibits. To this end the society endeavors to swell the list of exhibitors and exhibits by including in their prize list as many classes and sections, and offering as generous premiums as the funds will warrant. From this out the fate of the society is largely in the hands of and at the mercy of the judges. A large percentage of those who pay the fee and become members do so because of their intention to be exhibitors at the fair. If they as exhibitors believe themselves to be the victims of either the incompetency or partiality of the judges, they at once cease to be members, the treasury suffers and the next prize list must necessarily be cut down, not only in respect of the number of prizes offered, but the value of the prizes as well. The natural result must be that as there is nothing to attract exhibits visitors will not attend the fair, the 'gate receipts' will be almost nil and the society will try to struggle along and maintain an existence for the sake of drawing the Government grant, having a name as living, but dead as Pharaoh, as far as serving any useful purpose in the world is concerned.

"If all this can be, or has been brought about through the appointing of incompetent judges, the importance of making a change, regardless of the additional cost, must be apparent. But how is the desired change to be brought about? I know of a certain board of directors (and what I am about to say is probably true regarding others) who have time and again appointed men from a distance, who were known or believed to be expert judges, but who, after accepting, failed to turn up at the fair. The directors are not to blame in such a case, though the result is as above described when appointments are made from the material at hand and mistakes in judgment are in evidence.

"Your suggestion that judges be expected to publicly give reasons for their decisions is a good one, inasmuch as it would deter from acting many who, having no qualifications whatever to warrant them in accepting such a position, yet do act because of the supposed honor with which they are clothed for the day, but would be sorely taxed to give an adequate reason, even to themselves, for the awards they sometimes make.

"Having eliminated this class from the ring, the question arises, Is there a sufficient number of men who are willing and capable of fulfilling the requirements, to supply all the fairs in the province?

"This brings us up to the question of forming circuits. While such a scheme would, doubtless, go far towards solving the difficulty referred to, yet I think it is open to

some grave objections in this way. It is a well known fact that many of the exhibits shown at Winnipeg are taken to Portage la Prairie, Carberry and Brandon when the dates upon which these fairs are held render it admissible. Now if you had a horse or herd of cattle exhibited and defeated before a certain judge in Winnipeg, would you think it worth your while to go on and meet the same competitors and the same judge at any or all of the other fairs? I don't think you would, but if you believed that the judge at Winnipeg had given you less than justice demanded, you would not only be willing but very anxious to meet the 'enemy' again and again if you knew that your animal or animals would come under the eye of other judges who might be quits as competent to render just judgment as the one in Winnipeg. Of course you would consider the man to be the best judge who gave you the highest award, that is, if you are human.

"The objection noted is of equal force when applied to exhibits shown at local fairs in two or more adjoining electoral divisions.

"I am of opinion that it would be in the general interest of the province if the Minister of Agriculture would consent to secure a staff of competent judges of live stock to supply all agricultural societies applying to him for such assistance."

Note.—We are pleased to have this criticism from "Old Judge," for he is an old judge and speaks from experience. The importance of having a good judge at the local fairs cannot be over-estimated, and especially so when they can give their reasons for placing awards.

As to there being enough men in the province who are capable and willing to do this work, we think there are sufficient men, though some might not be willing to go. There might not be if all the shows were to swing in line at once, but that is not likely to happen.

There will be no difficulty in arranging circuits of shows. In this issue is given a list of shows in the Territories in five different divisions. Ontario is arranging to place 90 local shows in circuits for expert judging. As to the difficulty about exhibitors going from Winnipeg to Brandon, etc., and meeting the same judge. This is not likely to happen with these fairs, as the breeders' associations recommend the judges for these shows and choose outside men. This difficulty, however, may crop up at adjoining local shows, where exhibitors travel from one show to another, or are equidistant from two, sometimes more, shows. That cannot be helped and while one man may get a little the worst of the judging one year, he stands a chance of getting more than his share another year under another judge. So in the long run every man gets his due. If under a second judge he gets set back, then it is time he found out the reason why.

We can see no difficulties in this plan of having fairs in circuits, but what can be overcome as the work proceeds.

We quite agree with our correspondent when he says it would be for the best interests of the province if a staff of competent judges of live stock could be secured to pass judgment at our local shows. What the province wants is a capable Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Fairs. One man would have in this all the work he could look after, as it would also take in the plowing matches and excursions to the Experimental Farm. It is time the agricultural societies made a move along this line.

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### Sick Chickens.

Mrs. A. Hushand, Sourisford, Man.: "I had the same trouble this spring with my hens that S. F., Penrith, speaks of in the June 5th Farmer. I had lost several before I thought of trying coal oil. Since using that I have not lost one and they are all well and laying. I poured it on their heads until they were soaking wet, letting a lot go down the throat. Some I had to treat every day for a week before I could see any change."

### In Defence of Unregistered Stallions.

Rancher, Russell, Man., writes: "My attention has been called to a note which appeared in one of the papers recently, criticizing the Russell Agricultural Society for offering prizes to unregistered stallions. The writer of the note, I have no doubt, is confident he is in the right. Maybe, but Russell County breeders generally know what they are about, and especially in horse breeding. I believe the majority of the breeders in the county use registered sires. Certainly on the best mares no other sire is in use."

"I do not think there can be, anywhere else in the Northwest, greater enthusiasm in horse breeding than is to be found in Russell County. The love of a good horse is so strong in some, that he is their text in season, or out of season. I am not surprised at this, as the horse is the best and noblest animal friend that man possesses. No doubt some of these enthusiasts ride their hobby too hard. Oatmeal porridge is the best of food, and in the past has raised a race of men that have held their 'ain on money a hindly field!' but 'oatmeal porridge' four times a day is apt to get tiresome. But it's a grand thing to have a hobby. There is nothing which tends to relieve the monotony of prairie life, as the hobby of trying to breed animals that will not only be a source of profit, but also a source of joy and a pleasure to their owner. As an illustration of the enthusiasm of some of our breeders, I will give the following:

"One of these enthusiasts, whose name in Donald, attended church lately. As a rule he does not pay much attention to the sermon. His eyes slyly take in the congregation, and he will be able (afterwards) to tell you that Sandy McPherson must have sold his young team, as his wife had on a new bonnet, and that he saw young Joe wink at Milnie Andrews, 'nae doot it will be a match,' says Donald. But this particular Sunday Donald got a surprise after he had settled back in his seat, and was scanning the faces of the congregation as usual. The preacher gave out his text—Job 39, 19, 20, and the word 'horse' caught Donald's attention. The preacher was young and eloquent, and as he went on to quote Job to show that even in the far-off days of long ago they knew and loved a good horse Donald's eyes glistened. 'He has clothed his neck with thunder, the glory of his nostrils is terrible.' The folk in the next seat heard Donald whisper—

"Just like my stallion!"

"The speaker, enlarging on his subject, spoke of Solomon, with his thousand horses in a thousand stalls, and how he sent his servants down to Egypt, and brought horses to Jerusalem for himself and for his neighbors."

"Some of them would he Clydesdales!" muttered Donald.

"As the congregation was dismissed Donald turned to his crony, Sandy McPherson: "That was a fine sermon, Sandy, that man Solomon knew a good horse."

"And Donald knows one too. Enthusiasts like Donald are plentiful in Russell County, and it is only men like these that are constantly among horses, having not only the opportunity to note the success or failure of what they build themselves, but also what their neighbors breed, that can acquire that intuitive knowledge which is necessary to make one a successful breeder. It would be strange if such men would encourage the use of unregistered sires unless they had good reasons for doing so."

"And now for two of the reasons:—First—the well bred grade horse out of good mares by registered sires has been found the best for grading up small mares. The cross is not so violent and the price at which even small 'pony' registered draught stallions have been syndicated, makes the use of such horses or such mares an impossibility."

"The second and most important reason—the number of registered cattle that have been shipped in, under sized or with glaring defects. The knowing how—from experience—as an old breeder puts it, is the secret of success. My 35 years' experience, coupled with the stock long handed down by generations of my forebears—who have been breeding stock for centuries—has taught me that pure bred sires with had faults are the worst kind of sires. The very strength of their blood intensifies their bad points in their get."

"The puffing up of these culls by the farmers' papers has been productive of a lot of harm, as the readers of these papers have been led astray by these descriptions because they are not all good judges, and when they read in some agricultural papers highly colored descriptions of such culls, they are apt to believe it, and fall an easy prey to the silver tongued syndicate promoter. We have been trying in this county for 20 years to grade up our horses, and we have done our best to eliminate grease, coarse hair and other defects, at the same time to increase

the size of our horses. That we have succeeded to a certain extent the following records will show. Three heavy draught mares from Russell County in the last ten years have between them monopolized the sweepstakes prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial. At the same show eight years in succession another Russell County mare took the sweepstakes and was referred to as a good model. The sweepstakes in the agricultural class have also been repeatedly taken by Russell County mares. These mares have had to face the get of such good horses as Burnbrae, Granite City, Balgrogan Hero, etc. The writer of the note criticizing the use of unregistered sires will be shocked to know that all these mares, with the exception of one, were got by 'mongrel' sires."

"We might have done better, had we had better material, but seeing we have done so well in the past, we might let 'gang or ain gyte,' as the Scot puts it, and perhaps we will make it hot enough for all comers in the future at the Industrial and other shows."

Note.—Rancher feels aggrieved that any one should criticize the Russell Agricultural Society for offering prizes for unregistered stallions, and has tried to show how successful the horsemen of the county have been and that they are justified in the use of unregistered sires. The Farmer cannot let such ideas go abroad without challenging them. They are against the teachings of both science and the experience of all who are entitled to rank as authorities on breeding. The laws of breeding as laid down by the ablest students of this intricate subject, are based on the widest experience and any deductions made from the result of breeding operations within a given county are apt to be faulty because of the narrowness of their premises. The horsemen of Russell County have done well at the show ring, but after all this success can be narrowed down to a few horses. Do all the horses of the county show all these superior qualities?

The first reason advanced for the use of unregistered stallions is that they 'have been found the best for grading up small mares.' It is difficult to believe this and it would seem as if the breeders of Russell County are not so far advanced as they would seem, but are really behind the times."

The value of a pure bred sire—a registered sire—is that he has a line of pure breeding behind him, and the ability to transmit with certainty to his offspring his own good qualities as well as those inherited from his ancestors. A grade sire, no matter how good he may be individually, has no such guarantee that he will pass on even his own good qualities, and do you desire those of his ancestors? Breeding to him is a lottery and for one good colt he may sire there will be found a great many inferior ones, and it is not wise to build any conclusions on one or two good colts as many are apt to do. The teaching of the science of breeding is that where grade sires are used no progress can be made other than those which follow as the natural result of good care and food."

In regard to the second reason why unregistered sires are used, viz.: too many registered culls. If this is so, then it is high time the advanced breeders of Russell County joined together and purchased a perfect horse. It is a lasting disgrace to enthusiasts, with a hobby for horse breeding, that they have to hide behind such an excuse and the most important reason, too, for using grade sires. It shows lack of enterprise for men with a hobby. This reason won't go with thinking men."

No, Rancher, no true progress in horse breeding or any other breeding is obtained without the use of pure bred sires. The sooner our farmers act on this the greater will be their progress in building up their studs, herds and flocks."

### Pedigree and Individuality in Shorthorns.

Joseph Fisher, Millarville, Alta.: "In reading The Farmer this wet afternoon and noticing the various comments on the recent sale of Shorthorn cattle at Calgary, and knowing your paper is open for discussion on agricultural topics, I beg to offer a few remarks referring to the lessons and what they teach us, also on the lessons we learn from the sales and distribution of pure bred bulls."

"I may say I was gratified by many of the remarks made by Professor Day, who spoke to young men in particular on the merits of bulls. His strong points were good ancestry and the value of certificate of pedigree. He showed that good sales are lost if bulls are not registered. My own opinion is that it shows very poor judgment on the part of our stockmen if they allow a good individual to pass unobserved, because individuality is first in importance and if one or two good top crosses are certified it is a sort of second character or guarantee. If we visit some of the largest bull sales in England, where breeders are met to buy bulls for stock purposes and profitable beef making, we frequently see unpedigreed bulls make more than the registered bulls, with the exception of a few to head a pure bred herd."

"I was disappointed in Professor Day's remarks when speaking on the indications of good animals. He said that no man could judge unless an animal was in good condition, where it would lay on meat or whether patchy or evenly, or whether on parts that are considered high priced meat or on parts that are considered low priced meats. Now, there are hundreds of practical graziers, especially in the old land, where very high rents are paid for summer pastures, who would differ with him on that point, because it is through their exceptional skill in judging that they can purchase in low and medium condition and detect an animal's natural aptness to good flesh forming. This judgment

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applies also to stall feeding, and men who carefully experiment will agree with me that after they have selected a certain number of steers to experiment on as of equal grade according to fair judgment, yet their gain in flesh forming, weight and grade of meat under equal feeding will vary one cent per pound, and one-third in gain, at the finishing period of their feeding, and there are men who can detect these superior animals when in very ordinary condition."

"I also think Professor Grisdale, who hacks up Professor Day in some of his remarks, may be misleading, especially when he places so much stress upon the perfection the Shorthorn breed has acquired through pure breeding for a very long period."

"Let me also point out that in discussing the merits of all the Shorthorns offered for sale it was the general opinion of the best stockmen that a large proportion of the bulls sold did not possess enough character or true Shorthorn properties, not even to improve a fairly graded Shorthorn herd, especially in the range districts of Alberta, where nearly all are going to be used. If we compare them with the good specimens of early days they are, with few exceptions, very inferior. And when we preach long ancestry, which is the fashion of to-day, without the main attributes, we are drifting into the wilderness, especially when looking for bulls for high Western altitude."

"If we could acquaint ourselves with the history and rise of our Shorthorns and how they were produced, and compare them, we would be truly ashamed to hack up this plea for long ancestry."

"I may ask the question, what were the grandest stock bulls in the history of Shorthorns? We find Chas. Colling founding three of the grandest families we have yet heard of, viz., the Mayrards, the Gwynne or Princess, and the Duchess by Judicious, crossing with grandson of Bollingbroke 280, which was of Galloway or alloy blood, and produced Comet 155, Hubcock 319, and the noted white ox that weighed 3,000 lbs. on natural food stuff. Richard Booth, whose opinion is hacked by Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Wetherell, admits that Albion 14, of alloy blood, did his herd more good than any other bull he used. From this blending came the Buttercups, Butterflies, Queen of May, Queen of the Ocean, and Plum Blossom. When we compare our Shorthorns here with the fine paintings of these animals preserved in Mr. Stafford's office, we are simply nowhere with our long ancestry and pure breeding."

"I believe it is admitted all round that the Crulshank bulls are amongst the best sires for the range, and it can be plainly shown that the very best specimens he ever bred were not many removes from blended origin."

Editorial Note.—From this and other letters that we have received, we infer that the two Ontario professors seem to have hit hard on the subject of grade sires. In other parts of this issue are some of our own views on this question. A pedigreed scrub is one of the natural results of men of limited intelligence and experience going into fine stock breeding, and the men who buy them are generally little better informed than the breeders. Alberta is just now in the pioneer stage of breeding progress. If a man brings in a sire of the stamp of Robin Adair, the noted Hackney stallion that sold for \$7,000., nobody wants to pay half value for his services, because a cheap horse is handy. But after 20 years' use of grade sires, you will find yourself just where you started, while intelligent grading up by the use of good sires pays in the long run. Now and then a dealer unloads in such countries worthless pure bred and the lovers of grade breeding are furnished with one more proof that pedigree is a humbug. There was once a man, who at a certain stage of his experience, saw men as trees walking, but later on he got out of the woods himself and saw things the same as ordinary people did. It does not matter whether the hull you see has been pampered till he is useless as a breeder, especially on a western ranch, or has been made as mean as scrub treatment could make him, such cases are no sound argument against the teachings of universal experience."

I have lived to thank God that all my prayers have not been answered.—Jean Ingelow.

## Excursions

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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or stray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost and estray compiled since last issue:

#### Impounded.

Beulah, Man.—One iron grey pony mare, about five years old, branded on shoulder; also one buckskin horse (pony), about nine years old, one white hind foot, branded "Z" on right shoulder. John Reynolds, 30, 14, 26.

Blackwood, Assa.—Mare, blue roan, young, no brand; large horse, bay, left pin down, white spot on forehead, branded X on left hip; mare, brown, white spot on forehead, three white feet, branded X on left hip; mare, bay, white spot on forehead, heart shaped brand with 7 under on left hip; horse, black, hollow backed, right hind foot white, heart shaped brand with 7 under. W. Cary, 3, 19, 11w2.

Broadview, Assa.—Yearling colt, bay, white spot on forehead, hind feet white. Glasgow Winter, n.w. 10, 16, 5w2.

Broadview, Assa.—Pony mare, in foal, three or four years, buckskin, small white star on forehead, about 13 hands in height, indistinct brand like 42 on left shoulder. Andrew Walsh, n.w. 16, 15, 4w2.

Coalfields, Assa.—Horse, dark roan, branded FS on left shoulder and S on left thigh. Samuel Frayn, 22, 1, 6w2.

Davin, Assa.—Small pony horse, aged, bay, white spot on forehead, left hind foot white, branded B on right shoulder. R. M. Elliott, n.w. 16, 16, 16w2.

Estevan, Assa.—One June 5th, mare, iron grey, right front foot white, weight about 1,300 lbs., with halter on, branded SY on right shoulder and TJ monogram on left shoulder; mare, bay, white spot on forehead, lame in right front foot, weight about 1,400 lbs., had halter on. Tbos. Murray, n.w. 32, 2, 7w2.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Mare, aged, white, about 15½ hands in height, branded ID on left shoulder; small pony mare, two years, bay, white stripe on face, hind feet white, branded G with dot in centre on right shoulder. A. Bailey, n.w. 28, 22, 14w2.

Grenfell, Assa.—Pony, buckskin, branded on right shoulder C with dot in centre. D. W. McGregor, n.w. 16, 16, 6w2.

Halbstadt, Man.—One mare, color white, also one mare, color black, both medium in size. Heinrich Heinrichs.

Hillburo, Assa.—Mare, aged, light roan, shoes on front feet, foal at foot. Joseph Goodman, s.w. 23, 16, 32w1.

Killarney, Man.—Ooc light grey filly, about 15 hands high, with a mark on shoulder, had halter on. W. McKay, 10, 1, 18.

Lacombe, Alta.—One buckskin cayuse horse, branded horseshoe on left shoulder. George W. Deems, 25, 39, 24w4.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Yearling filly, bay, marked under bit in left ear and over bit in right ear. Thomas Lewis.

Michie, Man.—On May 25th, one hay mare, three years old, with one white hind leg; one bay horse, three years old, white face; one black pony, with star on forehead. Chas. Donahoe, 30, 11, 24.

Morden, Man.—On May 28th, 1902, two heifers, one black in color and the other red, branded "S" on hind leg. A. Onhauser.

Moosomin, Assa.—Mare, aged, dark brown, small white spot on each shoulder under collar, few white hairs on jaw, weight about 1,100 lbs., no brand. D. McPherson, n.e. 12, 13, 32w1.

Moosomin, Assa.—Grade cow, about six years, dark red, little white over hips and under belly; heifer, in calf, about three years, red, white under belly, white stripe along back, one horn broken off; heifer, about three years, red with hindleg; heifer, about three years, roan and white, mostly white, fresh scar just back of hip. L. W. Griffin, s.e. 32, 14, 31w1.

Pasqua, Assa.—Yearling colt, black, white blaze on face, one hind foot white, one eye lid torn off, indistinct brand on left shoulder. R. Beard, n.w. 16, 16, 25w2.

Regina, Assa.—Mare, about six years, bay, white stripe on face, white spot on right eye, left hind foot white, weight about 1,500 lbs.; mare, about three years, bay, weight about 1,200 lbs. W. H. McElree, n.e. 36, 18, 19w2.

St. Boniface, Man.—On June 16th, 1902, one white mare, branded on the right shoulder with O. Lig. Gagne.

Treese, Assa.—Mare, four years, black, white face; horse, eight years, sorrel, braoded diamond with circle in centre on left hip; pony, mouse color, braoded MM on left hip and G on right hip; stallion, two years, dark brown, fan brand on right shoulder; stallion, yearling, bay, branded U on right shoulder. Alex. Campbell, s.e. 2, 19, 8w2.

Treesbank, Man.—On 16th of June, 1902, one bay filly, white star on head, white heels, about three or four years old. Edwy Vane, 32, 8, 16w.

Wascana, Assa.—Mare, black, three white feet, with halter on, indistinct brand on left shoulder; horse, black, one white foot, indistinct brand on right shoulder.

mare, star on forehead, weighing about 1,100 or 1,200 lbs. Geo. Kerr.

Glenasmith, Man.—One red cow, no brand, horns sawed off and one teat laid open with barb wire. Left the herd about the 15th of May. W. H. Hearn.

Grenfell, Assa.—From west end of Crooked Lake Reserve, eight miles east of Grenfell, pony mare, 15 or 16 years old, brown, with her two year old horse colt and three days old horse colt running with her, both colts bay; also pony mare, 12 or 13 years, light bay, white face and legs, blind in one eye, in foal, with yearling bay filly running with her. A reward of \$5 for information or \$10 if delivered at McKean's stable or pasture here. J. D. Gale.

Lumsden, Assa.—Horse, aged, grey, thin

on one hind foot, thick, heavy mane, no brand. Reward for information that will lead to recovery. Alfred Roberts, 12, 10, 15.

#### Estray.

Agricola, Alta.—Gelding, rising four years, iron grey, spavin on right hind leg, branded U4 on left shoulder; mare, rising three years, bay, white stripe on face, two white feet; yearling horse colt, bay; yearling colt, brown, one white foot, J. M. Brown, 35, 52, 22w4.

Dagot, Man.—Two two-year-old colts, one black, the other bay. No marks. R. J. Hughey.

Castleavery, Man.—In this district since spring, bay horse, white star, four white feet, collar mark on right shoulder; also bay colt, white scratch on face, two front feet and off hind foot white, no brands. Joseph Duggan, Postmaster.

Crowstand, Assa.—Stallion, two years, iron grey, white stripe on face, one hind foot white, no brand. D. W. Carment, 18, 39, 31w1.

Douglas, Man.—About 29th May last, one bay filly, 2-year-old, black mane and tail, one white foot. W. B. Thomson, 28, 10, 17.

Duck Lake, Sask.—Since October last, pony, about 12 years, red, white stripe on face, three white feet, branded a cross on right thigh. Joseph Forestier.

Edwell, Alta.—Filly, about two years, brown, white face, hind legs white, right front foot white, about 14.3 hands in height. Kendrew Bros., 32, 36, 25w4.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Mare, aged, dark bay, no brand; mare, aged, light bay, white on face, branded PP on both shoulders. Geo. Griffiths.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—Since May 14, mare, four years, dark grey, branded G with dot in centre on right shoulder and indistinct brand on left hip. E. Covill.

Lebret, Assa.—On or about May 31st, mare, aged, wild, light bay, heart brand on left hip; mare, aged, wild, dark, with white face, heart brand on left hip. A. E. LaRoque, 7, 21, 13w2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Since about May 15th, gelding, three years, bay, white star on forehead, white tip on nose, left hind foot white. Stewart Brandon, 36, 26, 17w2.

Namao, Alta.—Stallion, two years, bay, indistinct brand on left shoulder. John Harold, 30, 54, 24w4.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Stallion, four years, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Thomas Youg, Royal District.

Red Deer, Alta.—Yearling stud colt, bay, mother of colt is a bay branded U with quarter circle over on left shoulder. E. Plumb, 16, 39, 27w4.

Red Lodge, Alta.—For two years, pony mare, aged, black points, branded TL monogram on right shoulder; pony gelding, aged, sorrel. Tbos. Byron, Eagle Hill Ranch.

Regina, Assa.—Since April last, mare, roan, branded triangle with quarter circle over on left shoulder and N with quarter circle over on left hip; horse, grey, upright anchor or pick brand on right shoulder; mare, sorrel, white face, one front foot white, branded ID on left hip. Alf. Gilbert, 34, 16, 19w2.

Regina, Assa.—Since about January last, mare, about 14 years, dark bay, black points, weight about 1,100 lbs., no brand. Robert Moore, w. half 22, 16, 19w2.

Souris, Man.—One red cow with white marks underneath, horns turned in, in poor condition, came in May. John P. Jones, Box 11.

Summerberry, Assa.—Since about Dec. last, horse, aged, dark brown, white spot on forehead, weight about 1,300 lbs. Frank Jordens, s.w. 24, 17, 9w2.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Large pony mare, about five years, bay, small white star on forehead. Ludwig Peterson, s.w. 4, 46, 23w4.

Wolsley, Assa.—One dark brown horse, about 11 years, heavy, low set, no white. Phil Leverdier, 10, 17, 10w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—Yearling heifer, red; yearling steer. E. Duthwaite, 2, 25, 4w2.

## Recovered a \$350 Team

Below is a fac-simile of a letter from one of our subscribers who is glad to the extent of \$350.00. The use of this column recovered a team which had been stolen, and was found 120 miles away from home. His letter is well worth reading:—

Box 411  
In Appelle Station P.O.  
Assa N.W.T.  
June 14<sup>th</sup> 1902

Publisher  
Nor. West Farmer  
Dear Sir

It is with pleasure I write to inform you that I have recovered my mares. I found them at Assa on the Shell River. They were stolen last November, taken to Hillwood, aged. I advertised for them in local papers & territorial gazette without result & finally on May 5<sup>th</sup> I tried an ad. in Nor. West Farmer. Now May 19<sup>th</sup> received two telegrams informing me of whereabouts of team. One insertion in Nor. West Farmer costing \$5 brought me team of horses value \$350.00. I am satisfied that had I not advert. in your valuable paper I would never have heard of my team. I am only sorry I did not advertise in it sooner. I believe the Nor. West Farmer to be not only a valuable Agricultural Paper but the very best Advertising medium for man & territory. You may rest assured I shall always speak a good word for your paper. Wishing you every success.

Believe me  
Very sincerely yours:  
Robert Brown

The Use of the Impounded, Lost and Estray Column is given free to subscribers of this paper.

tinct brand on left shoulder, with halter on; gelding, bay, blood animal, no brand. F. H. Cochrane, n.w. 21, 18, 21w2.

Yorkton, Assa.—Gelding, about one year, brown, off hind foot white, branded 010 on left hip. R. H. Lock.

#### Lost.

Broadview, Assa.—Dark bay mare, three years old, white stripe on face, hind feet white, has hairy legs, would weigh about 1,300 lbs. \$5 reward for recovery. William Falls.

Fishing Lake, Assa.—Since Sept., 1901, dark brown gelding, branded H 3 P on right hip, white stripe on face. C. A. McPherson.

Franklin, Man.—Dark bay two-year-old

mane and tail, about 15 hands in height, branded round topped T on shoulder. Left about six weeks ago. W. L. Clark, 4, 20, 21w2.

Neudorf, Assa.—On or about April 15th, one iron grey mare, two years old, with black mane and tail. Information leading to recovery suitably rewarded. Rudolph Miller.

New Hope, Assa.—On June 16th, one bay pony mare, weight about 950, branded J. R. on right shoulder, with halter and leg rope attached. \$10 reward. T. G. Winslow, 12, 9, 9.

Richland, Man.—Sorrel pony, three white feet, white face, heart brand on shoulder. When last seen bad one fore and one hind shoe on. T. W. Liversidge.

Weyburn, Assa.—About May 1st, one yearling bay mare colt, white star on face, white

## LOST—\$5 Reward

Two 2-year-old bay colts, mare and gelding, one brown pony. Last seen end of May at Wheatland station.

13 W. B. BRIDGEMAN, Rapid City, Man.

## Farmers, Attention!



The best is none too good for you, therefore get one of our No. 1 Superior Pumps. We claim it will lift more water with a given number of strokes than any other pump on the market. We are also agents for the best windmill on the market. Look out for our exhibit at Western Fair. Correspondence solicited. Agents wanted.

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T. N. Williamson  
Manager,  
Brandon, Man.

## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

James Wilson, Innisfail, has added to his herd of Shorthorns by a recent importation from the East.

A. W. Playfair, Baldur, Man., has put in a 5-horse-power gasoline engine for motive power on his stock farm.

J. M. Cameron, Shoal Lake, has sold two Shorthorn hulls, got by Lord Stanley 5th, to J. K. Nixon, of Strathclair, and Allan Campbell, of Shoal Lake.

In our report of bull sales at Calgary the hull, Trout Creek Hero 4th, is noted as sold to J. A. Kirkpatrick. This was an error, as J. A. Mitchell, Pakan, Alta., was the purchaser.

W. H. Elford, Carman, recently sold 11 hogs that were littered in November last for \$168.12, or an average of \$15.65 for each. He has another litter from the same sow that will be ready for market in December. Mr. Elford says there is no stock that gives quicker returns and better profit than hogs.

Public auction sales of live stock have been very successful in the old country and the introduction of them in this country on a large scale is meeting with approval. Some of the breeders of Yorkshires in Ontario have decided to offer the increase of their herds by public auction, at Guelph, on August 21st. In all 100 pigs will be sold, 60 of them sows under one year old and safely in pig. This will be a big sale and special railroad rates have been arranged for. Fuller particulars will be given later.

John A. Turner, of Balgreggan Stud Farm, Calgary, Alta., reports the following sales: "Donald McQueen to D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, manager of the C. L. & R. Co.; Royal Briton to Messrs. Robinson & Son, of Springbank, Alta. The stallion, Activity, was purchased by a company of well-known breeders at Lacombe, Alta. The following mares and fillies were sold to the Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden: McMarget, Silver Belle and Miss Charming Eva. Prince Choice goes to W. V. Mencke, of De Winton, Alta."

Richard Grayston, Newdale, Man., writes us that after the dispersion sale of the Pioneer Herd was over he purchased the heifer Winona, by What for No, for \$200. She was knocked down to Jas. Bray, Longburn, for \$205, but he said that he did not buy her and that some mistake had been made. He also calls attention to the purchase made by Dr. McConnell, Morden, for \$460, the highest priced animal of the sale. Her name should be Vivien, not Faith, as he purchased Faith from Mr. Lynch in Feb., 1901, and still has her in his herd.

A. & J. Morrison, Carman, Man., gave The Farmer a call the other day. They report their stock as doing nicely. They all came through the winter in fine condition and are gaining nicely on the abundant grass. The calves by Golden Flame are a very superior lot, the best they ever had. They have sold the three-year-old hull, Dreyfus, who has stood at the head of the herd for two years, to Louis Campbell, Carman. Some of their yearling heifers are fine ones. They have now at the head of their herd, Golden Flame, a four-year-old, that has done nicely in their hands. This firm has made an entry for Winnipeg Industrial.

One of The Farmer's representatives recently visited the stock farm of J. G. Barron, Carberry. Mr. Barron usually has his herd in good shape without a great excess of flesh, and this visit found the cattle in their usual satisfactory condition. We were especially interested in the new Scotch-hred imported hull, Pilgrim, an illustration of which appears in the pages of this issue. This hull is a dark roan of extra good quality, and will be among the dozen or more of Shorthorns which this farm will send to the Industrial this year. Topsman's Duke, which made such a good showing at the fairs last year, was looking as well as ever, and promises to again be a strong number. Besides these two hulls, Nohleman is still being used in the herd, and a yearling heifer of his sire, out of Jenny Lind, will appear at the fairs this year as a representative of the good qualities which he is transmitting. The cows were all doing well, and had up to the time of our visit increased the herd by 26 calves, a remarkably lusty bunch. Several more were still to arrive. Almost every post in the barn is covered by red tickets, but the owner feels confident that the winnings of this year will contribute the usual quota to these testimonies of the superior quality of this herd.

## \$175 IN GOLD PRIZES.

The manufacturer of Carnefac Stock Food is not only alive to his own interest, but that of the breeder as well. He believes that he has a food unequalled for stock and with the view of introducing it to the public as quickly as possible, and thus placing with them an article that will bring exceedingly good results, Mr. Douglas has decided to offer prizes to the amount of \$175 in gold. He holds that during the last few years the farmers and stockmen have been sending their cream to the creameries, and that, as a consequence, the calves have suffered. Carnefac makes an excellent substitute for the cream. To encourage the use of it three prizes are offered at the exhibition to be held in 1903 at Winnipeg. They are as follows:

1st prize—For the heaviest calf, any pure bred, or grade, born after 1st January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, \$100 in gold.

2nd prize—For the second heaviest calf,

any pure bred, or grade, born after 1st January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, \$50 in gold.

3rd prize—For the third heaviest calf, any pure bred, or grade, born after 1st January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food, \$25 in gold.

The conditions are simple. Only one entry will be allowed from each farmer or stockman, and the lithographed face of each package must be produced at time of exhibition to show that Carnefac stock food has been used.

## GRAND SALE OF JERSEYS.

The sale held at Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, by T. S. Cooper, the great Jersey breeder and importer, was about as sensational as even those of Western Shorthorns. In all 168 head were offered, of which 126, nearly all young, were imported, and averaged \$425. Wealthy fanciers go strong on Jerseys, one buyer being all the way from Los Angeles. A leading attraction was the famous hull, Flying Fox, which sold at \$7,500 to T. W. Lawson, a wealthy fancier who has got together a herd of rare quality. He and his progeny counted 57 head in the sale, and altogether they averaged \$430. One female went to Los Angeles at \$3,100. Five of the females were bought for Dentonia Park Farm, Toronto.

## A RECORD SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

Iowa seems to-day one of the very wealthiest states of the American union. Land that 25 years ago was selling at \$5 to \$10 an acre can now be sold at \$60 to \$75, and its surplus farming population is now flowing out all over the West, Canada getting its fair share. This state seems also to be the stronghold of pure bred stock breeding, in which Shorthorns are far ahead of all rivals. In the first week of June six different breeders of Iowa Shorthorns sold drafts from their stocks, the last of them making the extraordinary average of \$824 for 115 head. This great offering was made by C. C. Bigler & Sons at Victor, Iowa. They have for years held a high place among Iowa breeders, but recently they bought the herd of C. B. Dustin & Son, of Summer Hill, Iowa, and it was the pick of the females of these two choice herds that constituted the special attraction of the Bigler sale. The price reported for the Dustin herd was \$30,000, and it included Merry Hampton, one of the grandest hulls on the continent, that has had \$10,000 put on him as a valuation. He was a leading winner at the Scottish National Show of 1898. The first ten females offered made the average of \$1,733.50, and 45 were sold before the

average went below \$1,000. The first female offered was Elsa, a 22 months old heifer from Deane Willis, and in calf to Choice Goods. She made \$2,200, but a still higher figure was made for the American bred Wild Eyes 61st, a 7-year-old, her price was \$3,040. Another 7-year-old cow made \$2,500. Many of the females were young. The whole herd were brought out in great perfection of finish.

Only second to the Bigler sale was that of N. A. Lind, Rolfe, Iowa, held on June 3rd. His 47 females averaged \$793, one cow, eight years old, making \$3,880, and a 20-months heifer \$2,000. His six hulls averaged \$556. The fine finish of this herd was attributed to the use of turnips by an experienced herdsman.

Of the smaller offerings made the same week in the same district Claus Johnson averaged \$425 for 20 head of females, Anton Williams \$317 for 22 females, and T. H. Fisher \$236 for 13 females.

Korns & Lee closed the week's sales with 29 females with an average of \$493 for 29 females. Their six hulls averaged \$216.

During the five days' sales 263 head of Shorthorns were sold for about \$175,000, or an average of \$653 per head.

E. S. Donahey, Newton, Iowa, is another leader in the Shorthorn ranks. On June 18th he sold 49 head of females at an average of \$755, ten out of the lot going at or over the \$1,000 mark. A yearling hull made \$800. This was his fifth annual sale.

Martin Flynn held his 24th sale the next day, getting \$26,432 for 56 head, male and female, an average of \$472.

Comment on these sales is superfluous. They go on weekly, sometimes several in one week, and though little known men with small offerings get smaller figures, even they soon get forward if they know their business.

## THE POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS.

J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man., writes: "Shortly after advertising the dispersion sale of the Poplar Grove Herefords, I decided not to break up the herd, but to sell the surplus stock only. Applications for Herefords of both sexes have been very keen, and the season's sales amount to 50 head at satisfactory prices. The herd is now reduced to some 75 head, but natural increase will soon bring it up to nearly the old number. I have retained the cream, including nearly all of my show herd, although I shall not have time to exhibit this season. My grand young stock hull, Duxmoor Ingleside, by the Pan-American sweepstakes hull and the imported cow, Duxmoor Brenda, is

developing most satisfactorily, and giving me some grand calves. I intend still to keep the herd up to a high standard and second to none in Canada. The principal purchasers this season are as follows:—J. T. Parker, near Lethbridge, purchased 22 head, the nucleus of a herd he is establishing in Alberta. His selection were a splendid lot, all young, and included a few that have figured successfully in the show ring, notably My Valentine, many times a prize winner at the Winnipeg Industrial. The hull, Harold of Poplar Grove, 120722, selected to head the herd, is a grand one, and was also shown at Winnipeg last year. He is low, very thick, heavy quarters, back and front, set upon a splendid set of legs, with an exceedingly neat and well poised head, and, like his noted sire, a gentle disposition. The females were—Countess of Ridgewood, 766, and nine months old heifer calf; Damson of Poplar Grove, 1052, and eight months old heifer calf (a grand one); May Morning, 1086, and heifer calf; My Valentine, 1177 and hull calf; Pride of Poplar Grove, 1167, and six months old hull calf; Norah, 1307, and hull calf; Maid of Poplar Grove, 1165, and five months old hull calf; Jewel of Ridgewood, 1385, and nine months old hull calf; Annie Laurie, 1782, and six months old hull calf; Primrose, 1783, and hull calf; also two young hulls, Harold of Poplar Grove and Armour Rue, 1579. Wm. Miller, Solsgrith, Man., hull, Earl of Poplar Grove, a prize winner; R. J. Christie, Yarrow, Alta., two fine young hulls, Columbus, 1543, and Wilton Grove, 1546; W. Greaves, Lauder, Man., hull, Prince Hoy, 1545; G. Barrows, Plerson, Man., hull, Perfection, 1500. This young hull at seven months old won two 1st prizes and diploma at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901. G. Hartley, two cows, Constance of Brezelawn, 763, and Countess of Aherdeen, 765; Wyatt Bros., Virden, Man., two cows, Anne Rooney, 561, and Lady May, 565; Sharman & Sharman, Souris, Daisy of Ingleside, 68704, and heifer calf; Madge, 68675, and hull calf; Tomboy, 1789, and hull calf; Floretta, 121430, and hull calf, and that fine pair of two-year-old heifers, Gipsy Maid, 1694, and Lady Bertha, 1785. Jas. Tough, Edmonton, Alta., two fine heifers, Mermaid, 1695, and Gertrude, 2039; Wm. Ross, Blttern Lake, Alta., hull, Beau Donald, 1541; John Wilcox, Lamerton, Alta., hull, Viscount of Poplar Grove, 1501; H. R. Lamhart, Kennell, Assa., hull, Highland Laird, 1498; Geo. Vincent, Brandon, Man., hull, Carl of Poplar Grove, 1542; Jas. Chiswell, Lacombe, Alta., hull, Horace of Poplar Grove, 1499; Mrs. H. Tripp, Deleau, Man., cow, Eva, 562. It is worth noting that at least four of the hulls are to head pure bred herds."



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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

The use of this column is intended only for subscribers. Persons not already subscribing for The Nor-West Farmer, but wishing information, should forward their orders along with the enquiry which it is desired to submit.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

#### Must Have Full Name and Address.

If A. G. W., Wassewa, Man., sends us his full name we shall answer his enquiry. We must be in possession of full name and address of all enquirers before publishing answers.

#### Homestead Duties.

A Reader, Yellow Grass, Assa.: "I took up a homestead here last fall and got an extension of time till March 24th, 1903. If I go on to it on the 1st of December, 1902, can I stay on it six months and call that homestead duties, or shall I have to wait until my extension is up? 2. My brother and I have three quarters lying east and west, with his homestead in the centre. Shall I have to build on my own quarter, or can I hold mine while living on his?"

Answer.—1. You had better obtain the consent of the Department to your going on the homestead on the 1st of December instead of waiting for the expiration of extension.

2. If you have a permanent residence upon farming land owned by you in the vicinity of your homestead, the requirements of the Dominion Lands Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon said land.

#### Stallion Without Pedigree.

Farmer, Oakburn, Man.: "1. Can a man collect fees for a stallion without a pedigree and without handhills being posted up? 2. Can a man who is not a surveyor run lines for Galicians and collect money for his services? The land was surveyed over 20 years ago, and very few land marks are left."

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

#### Line Fence Boundary.

H. K., Pettapiece, Man.: "If there is a dispute between my neighbor and I about the

line between our farms, can I compel him to pay half of the surveyor's fee for running the line?"

Answer.—This was answered in our issue of August 5th, 1901. You had better comply strictly with the Boundary Line Act by giving your neighbor, and all interested, notice in writing. After the lapse of a month you may employ a duly qualified surveyor to make the survey, and then each party interested shall pay his proportionate share of the expense of the survey, but if the fence has already been definitely fixed between the original owners, it cannot be removed without the consent of all parties interested.

#### Fence.

Memo, Beresford, Man.: "A owns a half section of land and fences it, placing part of the fence some 16 ft. on the road allowance. B buys said farm, and as part of the fence is on the road allowance, the deed could not cover it. 1. Who owns that part of fence on road allowance? 2. Is B as liable for penalties for obstructing the road allowance as if he had placed the fence there? If not, at whose expense should the fence be removed?"

Answer.—1. B. 2. B should place fence on proper line.

#### Use of a Stallion.

Subscriber, Red Deer, Alta.: "I have had a stallion for the last two years and my neighbors have used him on their mares. I charge \$5 for a standing colt, the horse not being registered. A has bred his mares for two years and this spring when I asked him for my fee he refused to pay. 1. Can I take the colts, or (2) what can I do?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. You can sue him and get judgment, as in the case of an ordinary debt.

#### Bull at Large.

S. M. T., Morris, Man.: "Can a farmer allow his bull to wander at large and become a nuisance? I had just finished wiring a pasture, when a bull came to my place and fought with mine. We drove him away three times, afterwards he came back and jumped the fence. What is the proper proceeding to take?"

Answer.—No, if over nine months old. The penalty for allowing a bull over nine months old to run at large shall not be less than \$10, nor more than \$25, with costs, and in default of payment, imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than one month, to be recovered before any justice of the peace. The above penalty shall be in addition to a remedy by action in any court of competent jurisdiction by way of damages.

#### Farm Laborer.

Working Man, Kenlis, Assa.: "I have several times asked the farmer for whom I am working for the use of a horse to go away on my own business, and have been allowed to use one. Can he charge me for this, nothing having been said about the horse being hired?"

Answer.—This would largely depend upon what was actually said at the time of using the horse. If there was no arrangement or understanding that the use of the horse was free, the farmer would be entitled to a reasonable recompensation for the use of the horse.

#### Promissory Note.

W. E. G., Wolseley, Assa.: "1. A backs a promissory note for B for a horse. Has B a right to dispose of such horse before pro-

missory note is due or paid for without the consent of A? 2. If the note happens to be a lien note, can B, having got permission from the seller, dispose of the horse without the consent of A, and if so, (3) can the seller in default of payment by B compel A to pay the note? 4. A and B both having signed their names, are they not both in possession until note is paid, but B being responsible for the note until paid?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. We would require to see note to answer this. 4. No.

#### Farm Laborer.

Trilby, Coteau, Assa.: "Can a farmer's hired man take every second Sunday and not attend to the horses with which he works? 2. If he wishes to leave his employer altogether, is the farmer obliged to pay him his average wages up to the time he leaves, the contract being for a term of months and the man being worth more during haying and harvest than for the first part of the season?"

Answer.—1. No. But this may be varied by the agreement when the contract was entered into.

2. No. However, this also depends on the contract.

#### Mortgages.

Enquirer, Makinak, Man.: "A sold a small house and squatter's right to the lot in which the house was situated to B for the sum of \$50. B erected a large store and barn on said lot, C purchased the store and barn, also pays \$50 for the squatter's right to the lot to B. C mortgages the store and barn (but holds receipt of squatter's right). C falls in business. The mortgagee forecloses lets store with barn to another tenant, who also falls in business. Again a foreclosure takes place. A Jew buys goods left in the store and while in possession the premises are destroyed by fire. C leaves for B. C. in Nov., 1901, and sells to D the squatter's right which he had in his possession. The store having been destroyed by fire last March, D, who held the receipt of purchase from C, built a house on the lot. Who now does the barn and lot belong to, D or the mortgagee? D wrote to the mortgagee to know if he could buy the barn last March. No answer was returned to D."

Answer.—It is quite impossible for us to answer this question without seeing the mortgages and examining the foreclosure proceedings and all matters in connection therewith.

#### Fence Law.

W. P., Gilbert Plains, Man.: "1. In a part where herd law has been in force, can the council bring fence laws into effect upon April 30th? Farmers have no time at that time of the year to get out posts for fences. 2. If fence law be brought into effect as indicated, and inside three weeks over half of the ratepayers have signed a petition for its repeal, can the council be forced to grant herd law in that ward? 3. Have the Dominion statutes allowed eight feet of road allowance for tree planting; and if so, how soon after fencing has the party to plant the trees? 4. When farmers have the road allowance fenced up, what steps are necessary to have it opened, or can the council be forced to open it?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. No, but provincial statutes have. At once. 4. By petition to the municipal council.

#### Criminal Law.

R. M., Green Ridge, Man.: "If a criminal be arrested and tried, but through lack of

evidence to convict be discharged, can he be again arrested and tried for the same offence if fresh proof be afterwards found?"

Answer.—No.

#### Collecting Stallion Fees.

J. P., Bentley, Alta.: "1. Is the person attending a stallion allowed to ride or work the stallion during season of service? 2. Can the owner of stallion seize the colt upon non-payment of stallion fees? 3. Can the owner of stallion collect fees if mare dies before foaling? 4. Where can the law referring to these questions in this district be obtained?"

Answer.—1. This depends upon the instructions of the owner. 2. He may do so if he complies with "The Horse Breeders' Lien Ordinance," Cap. 20, 1899. 3. This would depend upon the cause of death, ordinarily the answer would be no. 4. Cap. 20, Ordinances N. W. Territories, 1899.

#### Rivers and Streams.

J. P., Bentley, Alta.: "1. What rights do the public have along the banks of the Blindman River, a stream about 60 ft. wide, where it runs through my homestead? 2. Can the public claim a road or right of way, along either bank, where a public road is not necessary? 3. Can I build and protect a fence to the water? 4. Must I leave bars along each bank? 5. If they have right of way, can I compel them to close bars after passing through? 6. Do campers or rivermen have any right to camp on and pasture the banks on my enclosed quarter section, without my consent?"

Answer.—1. None. 2. No. 3. Yes. 4. No. 5. They have no right of way except by grant or user. 6. No.

#### Railway Company's Liability to Fence.

B., Keyes, Man.: "Is a railway company liable for stock killed or damaged on its line, it not being fenced and being on the correction line for about 14 miles? I had a steer killed by one of the trains on this line. Would you please state the railroad company's liability?"

Answer.—We have already answered this in our issues of January 20th and May 5th, 1902. We repeat our opinion: "When a municipal corporation for any township has been organized, and the whole or any portion of such township has been surveyed and subdivided into lots for settlement, fences shall be erected and maintained on each side of the railway through such township. Until such fences and cattle guards are duly made and completed, and if, after they are so made and completed they are not duly maintained, the company shall be liable for all damages done by its trains and engines to cattle, horses and other animals not wrongfully on the railway and having got there in consequence of the omission to make, complete and maintain such fences and cattle guards as aforesaid."

Some splendid premiums for those sending us new subscriptions are offered on page 511. Look the matter up.

Fine hand sewing is the latest fad, and no machine work is allowable on thin goods made up for bridal trousseaus or infants' layettes. All the fancy stitches have been revived and the effect is dainty beyond description.



Winnipeg, July 10th, 1902.

The cool and rainy weather that prevailed during June in the East as well as the West has seriously curtailed the trade in summer dry goods. Warm July days, with continued favorable crop prospects, will help this trade some, but will not cause it to catch up. The continued bright crop outlook is causing a heavy order for fall and winter goods. Hardware continues in good demand and dealers cannot fill orders fast enough. In fact, Western Canada is demanding almost everything. Occasional floods and heavy rains have done considerable damage at a number of points. Some hail has fallen, but we have not learned whether the damage was serious or not.

The most exciting feature of the week's markets has been the jump in corn, which had risen to 60 cents a bushel as a normal value. But the speculators who had got the whip hand of the "shorts" forced up the quotation for July corn to 84 cents and on July 7th it touched 90 cents. Of course this rise is not all due to adverse weather, though that furnished a motive and opportunity for a "squeeze," but it is one more illustration of the way that speculation can influence the world's markets.

**Wheat.**

Since our last report was issued there has been an extra rainfall over all the wheat growing states south of us. This has considerably checked the harvesting of the winter wheat crop and if continued would cause serious loss. This risk woke up the speculative element in the wheat pits and a rise of 2c. to 3c. was the result. The greatest advance was on July options, which had apparently been oversold. Even if the rains did no ultimate damage they spoiled the roads and prevented delivery to the local markets. Favorable news regarding European crops have helped to check the advance caused by bad news from the middle south and prices have fallen back on the Chicago markets.

On June 19th we quoted Chicago July wheat at 73½c., Manitoba 1 hard 75½c., 1 Northern 73½c., 2 Northern 71½c., in store Fort William.

To-day Chicago closed at 76c., Manitoba 1 hard 76½c., 1 Northern 74½c., 2 Northern 72½c.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report for July 8th says:—"American markets opened easy and 8c. lower under the prospect of better weather. The course of the markets

continued weak and strong by turns throughout the session, but finally weakness prevailed and closing figures were ¾c. to 1¼c. under yesterday. It was an active market. July corn, which closed at 84c. yesterday, touched 90c. to-day, and closed at 87c., but this did not seem to affect wheat. It is still a weather market, but it has the strengthening features that the harvests in Europe and America are going to be late, stocks of old wheat are wearing down, and feed grains are high in price."

For July 9th this company reports as follows: "Liverpool unchanged to ½d. higher. Paris ¾c. to 2¼c. lower. The 2¼c. decline in the Paris market is on the distant futures. American markets were active, nervous and higher. There were heavy rains in Nebraska, etc., when the forecast was for better weather. Shorts covered freely, raising the prices ¾c. to 1¼c. over yesterday, at which figures they remained fairly steady and closed for the day. Primary receipts are 275,000 bus. less than last year. Export clearances to-day are fair at 475,000 bus. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 8,967,000 bus. for the week, against a decrease of 5,294,000 bus. last week and a decrease of 4,398,000 bus. last year. Chicago July closed 76c.; Sept. 73½c. Minneapolis July closed 78½c., Sept. 72c.

"Manitoba wheat remains quiet and there is very little doing. Holders are firm but buyers are scarce and slow to take hold. This afternoon we quote buyers at 1 hard 76½c., 1 Northern 74½c., and 2 Northern 72½c., in store Fort William, spot or July delivery, and with firm offer consider could get ¾c. more for a few small lots."

Winnipeg inspections for week ending July 7th were as follows:—

Wheat—1 hard 46, 1 Northern 200, 2 Northern 267, 3 Northern 10, no grade 69, other grades 15. Total 607 cars.

Oats—2 white 27, 2 mixed 11, feed 15, other grades 2. Total 55.

Barley—No. 3 2, feed 3. Total 5. Grand total 667.

The total inspections shown on Inspector Horne's returns for the crop season 1901, from Sept. 1, 1901, to July 9, 1902, were 50,249 cars wheat totalling 41,713,460 bus.; 2,955 oats, equal to 3,546,000 bus.; 264 cars barley, equal to 264,000 bus.; 140 cars of flax, equal to 146,000 bus. Total inspections up to date, 53,613 cars, equal to 45,669,460 bus. The total inspections for the previous two years within the same period were about 6,000 cars fewer than they are for the season whose deliveries are now drawing to a close.

**Oats.**

Shipments from the country are about equal to the demand, but the quality is falling off. Prices are—2 white 40c. to 41c., feed grades 36c. to 38c.

**Barley.**

Nominal at 42c. to 44c., as to quality.

**Flour.**

Prices bold steady as follows: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.05 per sack of 98 lbs.; Glenora Patent, \$1.90; Alberta, \$1.75; Manitoba, \$1.60; XXXX, \$1.25.

A constant demand keeps up the price of mill feed. Bran \$15, shorts \$17 per ton. Ground feed—oat chop, \$23, barley chop \$24, chopped screenings \$15.50.

**Horses.**

There is nothing new in this market other than a steady demand for horses, for which good prices are obtainable. Supplies are being brought in from Montana and Ontario.

**Cattle.**

In last report it was intimated that values were likely to drop at any time owing to grass cattle coming in. This has not materialized so quickly as expected. Grass cattle certainly are cheaper, coming in both from the West and Manitoba, but the wet weather has been against them and they are not very satisfactory to handle. From 3½c. to as high as 4½c. is paid for them off the cars at Winnipeg. Stall and grass fed cattle, choice cattle well fattened, will bring as high a price as ever, viz., 5c. off the cars Winnipeg.

Dressed beef ranges from 7c. to 8½c., according to quality. Veal 8c. to 9c. in Winnipeg.

**Sheep.**

Quite a few western sheep are coming in now and values are easier at from 3½c. to 4½c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Dressed mutton runs from 9c. to 10c.

**Hogs.**

A steady supply keeps up and values continue to hold their own at 6½c. for choice weights off the cars at Winnipeg. Poorer grades run down to 5½c.

Dressed hogs—7½c. to 8½c.

**Butter and Cheese.**

Creamery—The make is improving in quantity as the season progresses. Montreal is the market to which the surplus is going and values are based on that market. We quote 16c. to 16½c. for choice lots at the factories. This is a little lower than two weeks ago.

Dairy—The make is proving very large,

judging by the quantities coming into the various commission houses. One house reports receipts at over 250 lbs. a day, "principally darn bad stuff." There is no doubt that a good deal of the butter coming in is poor stuff after it has lain around the country stores for a time. There are also some nice lots coming in, well packed in large tubs, showing that some advance is being made. We quote 10c. to 12c. for round lots.

Cheese—There is an increasing quantity coming forward and the quality is fair. Prices this week are from 8½c. to 9½c. Lower values are expected next week.

**Poultry and Eggs.**

Poultry—A few fowl are offering and bring 60c. to 75c. a pair, according to quality. Turkeys are worth 11c. a pound live weight. Spring chickens are beginning to offer at 25c. to 25c. per pair.

Eggs—Supplies are limited and values are stiffening. Best candled stocks now bring 12½c. a dozen in case lots at Winnipeg.

**Hides and Wool.**

Hides—The market is stationary at 6½c. for No. 1 inspected hides and 5½c. for No. 2.

Wool—The clip is moving out slowly, Manitoba being worth 6c. to 6½c., and Territorial worth 7½c. to 8½c., according to quality at point of shipment.

**Seneca Root.**

The unusually wet weather has been against the digging of the root and values have advanced to 34c. to 35c. per lb., delivered in Winnipeg. This is an advance of more than 10c. over the price a year ago.

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## Territorial Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1901.

The annual report or "year book" of the Territorial Department of Agriculture, just issued, consists of 186 pages, including the appendices and index of ten pages. The report, as usual, deals with a great variety of subjects which indicate the broad field of the Department's work. In order to present the contents in a convenient form for reference, a new arrangement has this year been followed, the report having been divided into eight sections, namely, agriculture, live stock, agricultural educational work, colonization, miscellaneous services, public health, office work and organization, appendices.

### WEATHER CONDITIONS & STATISTICS.

Under this head appear the usual tables of precipitation and temperature. The table showing the annual precipitation for the past eleven years has been carefully revised and makes a better showing for the Territories than that given in former reports. In view of the recent Territorial legislation with regard to hail insurance, that portion of the report which deals with the prevalence of hail storms during the past season, will be read with interest. A new feature of this portion of the report is the table given on pages 23 and 24, which presents in a concise and striking way the relations existing between the meteorological conditions and the crop yields in the different districts for the past four years.

### CROP STATISTICS.

The importance of reliable information with regard to the principal cereal crops is dealt with and the various methods adopted by different countries and provinces to obtain agricultural statistical data are detailed. Considerable space is devoted to explaining the elaborate system in use in the United States, and a description of the system adopted by the Department. A crop reporting service for the Territories has been organized for the purpose of securing information as to the condition of the growing crops. The usual table of crop statistics covering the last four years is found on page 32 and may be summarized as follows:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
1898..	5,542,478	3,040,307	449,512
1899..	6,915,623	4,086,036	337,421
1900..	4,028,294	4,226,152	353,216
1901..	12,808,447	9,716,132	795,100

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
1898..	18.01	28.93	26.29
1899..	19.02	34.81	23.62
1900..	9.75	24.08	20.72
1901..	25.37	42.88	32.18

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Total.
1898..	307,580	105,077	17,092	429,749
1899..	363,523	134,938	14,276	512,737
1900..	412,864	175,439	17,044	605,347
1901..	504,697	226,568	24,702	755,967

The wheat blockade of the past season is treated of at some length, the causes as well as the difficulties in the way of the transportation companies in connection with it are enumerated.

On page 36 will be found a table giving some interesting statistics of the wheat exporting areas of Manitoba and the Territories. The history of the friction between the Edmonton Board of Trade and the Grain Standards Board with regard to the grading of Alberta oats is given, as well as that of the organization of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association, in which the Department takes a lively interest.

### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Considerable space is devoted under this head to co-operative agricultural experiments, which have already proved so eminently successful in Ontario, and a scheme is outlined for the formation of a Territorial Experimental Union. It is suggested that agricultural societies throughout the Territories be asked to assist in this work, by undertaking experiments suitable to their respective localities under the direction of the Department.

The experiments carried on at the Territorial Experiment Station at Calgary with fall and spring wheats, oats, malting barley, spelt, rape and potatoes are fully described. Attention is drawn to the capabilities of Turkestan alfalfa as a fodder plant for the West. This variety promises better results than the common varieties.

In view of the increased attention now being given to the growing of flax in the Territories, the observations under this head on page 49 will be read with interest.

The report goes very fully into the production of sugar beets, but the experience of the West is too limited to admit of more than speculative interest in the subject.

The fight with noxious weeds is being steadily kept up. The protection of birds useful to agriculture is also noticed.

### CATTLE.

The usual information and statistics of exports, etc., are given. On page 68 is the schedule of compensation for cattle killed on the railway, as mutually agreed upon by the Western Stock Growers' Association and the C. P. R. On pages 69 and 70 the whole question of the difference of beef cattle values at Chicago and Winnipeg is discussed and a detailed statement is presented showing the actual results from a shipment of 55 stray Canadian cattle sold in Chicago by the Montana Stock Growers' Association for one of the largest cattle concerns in the Territories. We would specially recommend a perusal of this table and the accompanying remarks.

On page 71 is an instructive cut showing the manner in which a beef carcass is cut up and the value of each portion of it. As is remarked in the report, "A study of this illustration will indicate where the expert buyer looks when valuing beef animals on the hoof, and where, consequently, it he-

hooves our stockmen to aim at the highest possible development." The Deputy Commissioner also takes up the much debated question of the admission of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain and throws some new light on the subject. He also points out the great economic loss caused by the slaughtering of cattle immediately upon landing.

Thirty-eight pure bred hinds were brought into the Territories last year from Ontario and Manitoba points under the usual departmental arrangement.

The Department, in conjunction with the Territorial Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association, is sparing no pains to foster the local production of pure bred cattle (the conditions being now favorable), and pages 78 and 79 of the report are devoted to a discussion of the matter. To assist local breeders of pure bred stock, the Department has entered into an arrangement similar to that already made for hinds, by which pure bred cows and heifers may be brought in free of transportation charges to the consignees on payment of a nominal fee to the Department. The usual statistics of the dairy industry in the Territories are given. The figures show continued and marked progress.

### SHEEP.

Some account is given of the early history of this industry in the Territories. The Deputy Commissioner reiterates his views with regard to the advantages of pasturing small flocks in woven wire fenced enclosures and of rape as a fodder plant for sheep. The unsatisfactory nature of the wool market in the Territories is noted. Attention is drawn to the apparent necessity of sorting and classifying the clip, especially on the larger ranches. The Department indicates its continued interest in the sheep industry by outlining an arrangement for the importation of pure bred rams at a nominal rate on a similar basis to that adopted in connection with bulls.

### SWINE.

The importance of studying the demand of the British market in the way of swine products is strongly insisted on. Prejudices against the bacon type of hog form one obstacle which it is pointed out will have to be overcome by persistent educational work, particularly among new American settlers. Mr. Peterson, after a careful study of the experiments in pasturing hogs conducted by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, at Guelph and other points, has been confirmed in the opinion that a general adoption of the plan of grazing hogs within limited enclosures would result in an enormous expansion of the swine industry and place the West in the front rank of bacon producing countries. The usual statistics of prices of live and dressed pork at Winnipeg and Edmonton for each month of the year are given on page 91.

### BRANDS.

This branch of the Departments' work continues to increase steadily and affords a ready index of the rapid and continued ex-

pansion of the principal live stock industries of the West. There are now over 14,000 brands on the books. The brand allotments for 1900 were about double those of the State of Montana for the same period. Although there is no system of registered brands for sheep, some applications have been received by the Department for sheep brands. The different methods of marking sheep are therefore described. Chemical branding of cattle is also dealt with.

### ESTRAY ANIMALS.

A most useful feature of the report to stockmen is the descriptions of the lands included in the herd districts, as well as the various pound and bull districts.

### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Department has moved energetically in this branch; 76 farmers' institute meetings were held throughout the principal agricultural sections of the Territories. Most of the speakers were from the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, but the report suggests that as early as possible local men should be drawn into the work.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In addition to the usual statistics of the various agricultural societies, considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the efforts made by the Department to make these institutions of practical benefit to the farmers of the Territories. The fair system comes in for some criticism. The furnishing of expert live stock judges for agricultural fairs is an innovation for which the Territorial Department of Agriculture is entitled to some credit, it having been the first Department in Canada to move in this direction some three years ago and its lead is now being followed by nearly all the provinces. It is pleasing to note that notwithstanding some difficulties, the system seems to have "caught on" and to be proving a success.

### COLONIZATION.

The reports point out the unlimited field for immigration work in Eastern Canada. Much ignorance still exists in the East with regard to western conditions. The usual statistics of immigration and colonization are given.

### TERRITORIAL HOSPITALS.

Territorial hospitals are doing a great amount of good and are now governed by the new ordinance and the arrangements rendered necessary by this fact are carefully set forth. Sanitaria for consumptives are also discussed.

This report should be in the hands of every farmer and stockman, as well as of every person who is interested in the progress of the Northwest. Copies may be obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, N.W.T.



A BUNCH OF COCHRANE RANCH CATTLE, MACLEOD, ALTA.



# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.  
COR. McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR STREET  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

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Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JULY 5, 1902

## A RETROSPECT.

Two decades have passed away since the founding of The Nor'-West Farmer in 1882. Its field was then a new one, and farming upon the great prairie lands of the Canadian West largely an untried problem. But the natural agricultural resources of the country spread themselves out on every hand, and lent their promise to the support of a journal dedicated to their development. And out against this demand The Nor'-West Farmer came to offer its life of service.

What strange things do we behold as we gaze back through the haze of those twenty years! What changes have come over the land! What successes, what failures, what progress! Truly, the unfolding of the years has read like a fairy tale. On another page of this issue we reprint a number of items from the earliest numbers of this paper in 1882. They read strangely now-a-days. Many of them bear the ear-marks of the "boom," which was then at its height. Some of them tell the story of the hey-day of enterprises which soon collapsed and have long since been forgotten. Those were the days when fortunes were made or lost in a day by speculation.

But, notwithstanding all the inflation which may have marked the commercial development of that time, and the paralyzing influences which followed the bursting of the bubble, there still remained to farmer and rancher the unchanged natural wealth of the alluvial soil of the great plains. Nature had not withdrawn her lavish offerings, and so the pioneer farmers went on with their work with the assurance that things would right themselves, and that

normal conditions would soon be established.

How completely have their hopes been justified, and what remarkable and solid progress has been made. Where twenty years ago the prairie rolled away into the tiresome miles of unfurrowed meadows, vast wheat fields now stretch themselves beneath the summer suns, and yield their golden harvests to the husbandman. Where twenty years ago the lonely shack of the squatter stood as the only harbinger of a coming life, there may now be counted hundreds upon hundreds of well established and comfortable farm homes.

In the great range country, too, the changes have not been less wonderful than have those upon the farming lands. The thousands of square miles of our vast grazing grounds are rapidly being utilized, and the lands from which twenty years ago the buffalo had but recently been driven, are now cropped by thousands of bands of horses, cattle and sheep.

Twenty years ago The Nor'-West Farmer had a circulation of a few hundred copies. To-day it goes regularly into over 15,000 homes, and has by several thousands the largest paid-up subscription list of any paper published in Western Canada.

With the progress of the country The Nor'-West Farmer has striven to keep abreast of the day, and to take its full part in the shaping and in the expression of public thought. It has had from the first a deep and abiding confidence in the Canadian West, and has lent itself to the upbuilding of our land. In its announcement to the world twenty years ago it said:—

"There is a demand for just such a paper as the one now published. Supplying the demand in an adequate manner, we have no doubt as to the success of our undertaking. We have come to stay. That this country has a bright future before it there can be no manner of doubt. In this future we have unbounded confidence. Where there are only hundreds to-day, five years hence there will be thousands. We are willing now to cater to the wants of the somewhat lonely settlers of the present time, feeling assured that at no distant day we can count our subscribers by the thousand from amid a dense population all over the land."

As to how far that early forecast and those early promises have been fulfilled our readers may judge when they remember that at that time the paper consisted of twelve pages issued once a month. Can anyone who reads this Mid-Summer Number say that we have not grown with the years?

In the early days there was such a dearth of experience along agricultural lines in this country that a good deal of even the small amount of space had to be given over to such departments as "Athletics," "The Kennel," "Rod and Gun," "City Chit Chat," and items of the nature of every-day news. Now The Farmer is so undividedly espoused to the agricultural interests that the design on our front cover tells the story of the only cause we know.

It is with feelings of gratitude that we look back at what has been, and turn again to what now is. We have humbly and patiently striven for success, and our toils have been rewarded in no uncertain way. With the assurances of past achievements, we turn toward the future with a steady face. Its problems will be great ones, but its rewards will also be great.

The development in agriculture in the West is to-day more wonderful than at any period of the past. New faces are being turned toward our land in ever-increasing numbers, and the task of converting the latent wealth of our hills and plains and valleys into the products which feed the millions of the world is still on.

May it be that we shall do well our part in this great work.

## YOUR SHARE IN OUR WORK.

We wish to direct the attention of every reader of this paper to the announcements which we make on page 511 of this issue. It will be seen that

some splendid opportunities for honest gain are held out to those who are willing to co-operate with us in extending the usefulness of The Nor'-West Farmer. It is the hope of the publishers to make such increases in the subscription lists of this paper within the next six months as shall justify the liberal policy being pursued in the making of these subscription offers.

There is no reason why a great many of the boy and girl readers of this paper cannot, with a very little effort, secure a few new subscribers and thus earn some valuable articles. It is really not a difficult matter to get a subscription to this paper from any neighbor who does not already take it, and the person who avails himself of such opportunities as present themselves will soon be surprised at the results.

## BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

At the time this farm was purchased considerable exception was taken to its location by some pretty level headed people. They pointed out that in a good many important particulars it was not, and could never be, regarded as a typical farm for Central Manitoba. It is essentially a valley farm. It is true that since the scheme was started an additional area has been taken in, which reaches back on to normal prairie land, but, somehow, the public knows next to nothing about the results from this portion, which alone can be said to be representative of the average quality of the soil on which the average man must do what he can to earn his living.

We have thousands of recorded experiments of what can be done under different methods of treatment on the low alluvial valley that is not like other people's land, while the work done on the upland appears largely to have dropped out of the record. As a station at which pleasing results from first-rate farming can usually be assured, this location is all that could be desired. But this year even that satisfaction is denied us. The biggest half of the experimental area has been for weeks under water and just when we should have had a special record of the results of very abundant rainfall to contrast with the achievements of good management in extra dry seasons, we find the greater portion of the experimental plots flooded, and a year's experience that should have been of exceptional interest has been practically thrown away. This occurrence is in itself unfortunate, but it gives considerable force to the contention that the situation of the lands in this farm places them under quite different conditions from those which operate upon the normal farm, and that the results which have been obtained are really not of the very greatest value to the country at large.

The Farmer has always spoken in terms of most sincere appreciation of the administration of both the Experimental Farms of the Central West; but while we regard the results from the Indian Head farm as a direct inspiration and decided stimulus to all who come within the range of its influence, we cannot entirely ignore the suggestion that the Brandon farm is the right thing in a wrong place. The farmers of Central Manitoba cannot follow the results of the experiments of the Manitoba farm with the same degree of assurance that they will be applicable to their condition as the farmers of Central Assiniboia can feel in the sister institution in the Territories.

Indian Head may be a trifle better and a little different from most farms, even in the same district, but we cannot say of it, as has been said of the other, that its best successes have been achieved by evading the very hardest problems the western farmer must of necessity encounter.

The men who talk in depreciation of the Brandon farm have no reference in their criticisms, that we have ever heard, to the relative administrations of these two places. They appear to think, as we ourselves certainly do, that these two important stations could not have been

placed in better hands. But their indictment against the choice of a location is not affected by the merits of the men who manage them, and it is still as reasonable as it was a dozen years ago to ask why a rather favorable location for a nursery ground should have been selected to supply object lessons for every-day farmers. If there is substantial truth in these criticisms, the proper course is to have a farm, equally as convenient to Brandon, if possible, but similar to that on which the average farmer of the province has to make his living. The present flats can be converted into a nursery for the use of the Forestry Department, whose work would not be interfered with by the occurrence of a flood such as has happened this year. Still, this may occur again much sooner than we expect and should be guarded against.

## NOR'-WEST FARMER TENT ON FAIR GROUNDS.

As in past years, The Nor'-West Farmer will again be fully represented at Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, and will have a tent upon the grounds, where we will be pleased to welcome all friends and subscribers. We shall deem it a pleasure to have a call from farmers visiting the fair, and trust that all our subscribers will feel free to make our canvas their headquarters. We shall have a nice cool place. Make your appointments with your friends to meet them there.

Writing material will be on hand for the use of those wishing it.

Sample copies of this issue will be furnished free to those subscribers who desire to mail them to friends.

Orders for printing will be taken.

—Captain Clarke, one of the company who purchased The Nor'-West Farmer from Lud. K. Cameron, died in Montreal on July 9th.



Health is a magnet which irresistibly draws the man to the woman in life's mating time. Health does more than tint the skin with beauty; it puts music into the voice and buoyancy into the step, as well as happiness into the heart. A great many women covet beauty and are constantly seeking aids to beautify them. Let a woman first seek perfect health and all other charms shall be added to her.

There can be no general health for women while there is disease of the delicate womanly organism. The first step to perfect health is to cure womanly diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

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OPERATIONS ON THE FARM OF T. E. M. BANTING, BANTING, MAN.

This farm comprises 1,100 acres, and is provided with its own grain elevator. On it the past spring 710 acres were plowed, and 870 seeded, seven 3-horse teams being used. In 1887 the owner commenced with no capital.

### N. W. T. SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

We publish elsewhere a report of the first directors' meeting of the above association at which its future policy and work was decided on after a careful and intelligent discussion. There has long been a crying need for the organization of a powerful and representative association of sheep breeders. It is well within the truth to say that more problems confront the mutton and wool growing industry of the West to-day than any other interest of our vast country, and some of these problems require solution at the earliest possible moment, if the sheep business is to take its proper place amongst the leading industries of Western Canada. The Farmer has no hesitation in congratulating the Territorial Department of Agriculture for having taken the initiative regarding the formation of the new association, and if its value to the sheep breeders may be estimated by the amount of beneficial work done by the other live stock associations in the Territories, we think they may rest assured that good work will be done.

The decision of the board to make Medicine Hat the headquarters of the association is in every respect to be commended. That place possesses the most convenient railway facilities of any point in the sheep ranching district of the West, being easily accessible both to the main line, east and west, as well as to breeders along the Crow's Nest line, where the greatest number of sheep are now coming in. It is understood that the new association has decided not to take any steps in the controversy between cattle and sheep breeders, which has been a live question in Western Assiniboia for some years and has caused considerable ill feeling all around, leaving such matters to be dealt with by the various local associations affected. It is important that the association should be popular, and for that reason we consider it a wise move to avoid controversial questions of that nature. The object of the association, as officially announced, is not to "fill the country up with sheep," but rather to do its utmost to improve the quality of those already here. Even the most prejudiced cattle rancher could not find any fault with that position.

In instituting an annual auction sale of pure-bred rams and ewes, the association has taken an important step towards meeting a long felt want. Statistics show that in the farming districts the sheep industry is dying out rapidly, and we believe one cause of that deplorable state of affairs is the impossibility of procuring high class sires at a reasonable transportation charge. Although an annual sale at Medicine Hat may not entirely solve the question for the smaller men in Eastern Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, it is at least a stride in the right direction. The effect of thus furnishing a ready cash market for pure-bred rams will doubtless be to start up breeders of improved sheep all through the farming sections, which will certainly cause a revival of the industry there.

Rams are not required in the West until November or December, when there are very few settlers' cars coming up and, consequently, unless dealers bring them out in carload lots the sheepmen are face to face with paying express charges on rams from Ontario, which, of course, is ruinous, amounting as they do to \$20 to \$30 per head, or twice the value of the animal. If it is conceded that the Western annual bull sale is a desirable institution, it cannot for a moment be doubted that the proposed ram sale will prove nothing short of a boon to sheep breeders and will be even more popular than the former. The provision made respecting the transportation of all animals to and from the sale by the association will be appreciated by sellers as well as purchasers, and the decision to admit rams from Ontario and Manitoba will meet with the approval of breeders throughout the country. It is quite evident that the dozen or so of pure-bred sheep breeders now in the Territories cannot begin to supply even a fraction of the rapidly increasing demand for rams, and it will be time enough to restrict the sale to home-bred animals when this industry has reached greater development in the West; in the meanwhile, every facility should be given for the freest possible importation of high class rams.

Another matter of importance dealt with at the meeting in question was the establishment of the "Western Canadian Pure-Bred Sheep Record." The Farmer has decided opinions on this subject but withholds them for the present in order that our readers may express their views on the advisability of establishing a sheep record, as proposed by the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association.

### A GOOD REPORT.

In another part of this issue will be found a review of the report of the Territorial Department of Agriculture for 1901. It covers a great deal of ground, but its greatest merit is that it represents a wonderful amount of work done in a fashion that might be pointed to as a model for older and much more highly favored communities. Cases have

not been rare in which governments have made showy experiments along similar lines that ended in more or less humiliating collapse. The high merit that can be claimed for the work of the agricultural department of the "wild and woolly west" is that it has never, so far as we are aware, made any move that failed to promote very effectually the ends it had in view. It is true that some critics have alleged that it occasionally went further than they approved of, but not one of these critics has been able to point to a manifest failure.

The relation of cost to efficiency and amount of work done is an important consideration everywhere, and especially in the Northwest, with its limited income for public purposes. In our issue of April 21st we noted the great amount of work done by the Western Department of Public Works with the limited funds at its disposal; but the Agricultural Department runs a neck-and-neck race with it in the quantity of work it does and inspires. The reduction of freight rates on breeding stock has been an immense boon to small breeders, and this reduction has been secured by the persistent efforts of the Department. The low freight rate of \$5 a head on bulls, and lately females, from Ontario and Manitoba, has been the means of introducing a great many capital animals into the Territories. The importations of breeding sows along the Edmonton and Prince Albert lines were other commendable steps. Not satisfied with working on a large scale, the Deputy Commissioner has organized the breeders of pure-bred stock for better work and united advancement. He has shown great progressiveness and quickly saw the value of auction sales of pure-bred stock to the Western breeder. These sales have been of great value to the breeders, and, we think, have a great future before them.

The farmers' institute system and agricultural societies are well in hand, and the unifying of these two organizations is a move that is being followed by other provinces. This progressive department is also a pioneer in the system of appointing expert judges to do the judging at local shows. Now it is taking up the more difficult problem of hail insurance.

When we consider the very large area over which the work is spread, that it is a new country with such widely differing interests, and the limited amount of money at its command, we have nothing but the highest words of commendation for the work this department is doing. It is abreast of the times—in fact, in advance. The Commissioner of agriculture is not by any means a mere figurehead, but we have had special opportunities of noting the capable work of the clear head and willing hand of his deputy in every corner where he could in any way promote well organized and needful work in the public service. His report of the work of the year is a valuable one and shows that he has a thorough grip of the whole of the situation.

### BUYING THE RIGHT STEEL RANGE.

Travelling agents are at present out with wagons working parts of Southern Manitoba for the sale of steel cooking ranges. These ranges are not sold through business men permanently located here, nor are they offered for sale in the cities or towns, but sellers are confining their attentions to the farming public. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the largest part of the manufacture of these goods is carried on across the line, but the parts of the range are shipped across in shape to be put together and sold as Canadian goods. Considerable time is given on the notes taken in payment, and this inducement seems to appeal to so many people that a great many sales are being made. It is worth noting, however, that anywhere up to \$25 more is being paid for these ranges than is needed to buy a good Canadian made range of established merit from local dealers. It is also worthy of note that they are made with No. 8 holes, while at least 75 per cent. of the stoves and ranges already in use are made in No. 9 size, and furniture from other stoves and ranges cannot be used upon this one. Whether or not the particular advantages of this range will appear of such real substance one year after buying as when being painted by the man who is after the signatures of the farmer, we leave experience to reveal. Farmers will be wise in the meantime if they will carefully assure themselves that they are not paying too dearly for these wonderful steel ranges.

—At a good old-fashioned English show, big or little, the implement men have a pleasant way of demonstrating the merits of their appliances. In a quiet corner of the stand, refreshments, principally liquid, are supplied as a lubricant to the wheels of business. It serves to brighten the faculties of the old style John Bull farmer, and he sees the virtues of the new implement in their most attractive form. Frequent doses of "eye-opener" were liable to make the partakers see more than was good for them. This led to a suggestion that at the last great West of England show, the Bath and Wells, the bottle should be dispensed with and a virtuous combination among the dealers was formed. But the opening day was wet, buyers were few and chilly at heart, and the bottle imp once more triumphed.



PHOTO TAKEN JUNE 30, 1902, OF HIGH WATER AT BRANDON, MAN.



## ANOTHER CUSTOMS DIFFICULTY.

It seems as though we were never to be through with friction in connection with the customs regulations on pure-bred animals passing between Canada and the United States. At the request of the breeders' associations the Departments of Agriculture at Ottawa and Washington in conjunction with the customs and quarantine branches have simplified the regulations so as to offer every possible freedom for Canadians purchasing pure-bred stock in the United States or vice versa. Just when things are beginning to run smoothly a new trouble looms up. According to present rules pedigreed stock are admitted free for breeding purposes, when accompanied by a certificate of registration in the proper herd books.

Recently a British Columbia horse breeder took ten pure-bred Percheron horses into Washington State, entering them for breeding purposes at Sumas. The U. S. collector of customs refused to accept them under that entry, claiming that being imported for sale they were not entitled to free entry. The case has been appealed to the Board of Appraisers in New York. This is the first time that exception has been taken. Animals have been continually shipped in this way ever since the new arrangement went into force. All the Canadian Shorthorn cattle that were sold recently at Chicago entered under the same heading. The trouble arises through some upstart collector who wants to gain a little notoriety. If his contention is sustained it will be a decided injustice to breeders and contrary to the spirit of the law. It will put a stop to the trade in pure-bred animals between Canada and the U. S. It has already done that so far as British Columbia and Washington State is concerned. The Ranch, a Washington agricultural paper, very pertinently says:—

"It is well known that many firms make a business of importing from Canada and from the Old World pure-bred

stock of all kinds, and that such stock is permitted to pass in free, provided it is accompanied by the proper certificates of registration. The government does not follow such stock after it leaves the custom office, and the importer is free to dispose of this stock to any one he likes, and at whatever price he can get. If Collector Huestis is upheld in his contention, that pure-bred stock must be imported for breeding purposes only, and cannot be sold or worked, it will paralyze the whole business of importing horses and injure the trade in other lines. We think that the various breeders' associations should act on this case, in order to bring properly before the Board of Appraisers the widespread injury an adverse decision in the case would have on the whole breeding industry."

The Board of Appraisers will give their opinion some time in August. Meantime it behooves every breeders' association to formulate a protest against such an interpretation of the law. There has been enough trouble over the regulations in the past and we sincerely hope this will be settled in such a way that we will not see any more of it.

## LABOR ON THE FARM.

One of the biggest problems ahead of the Western farmer is that of the necessary labor on the farm. The opportunities for a man starting for himself are so great that every enterprising man, who can manage at all, aims to have a homestead of his own. The number of men thus left to work on the farm is small, not only in the West, but also in the East, which has been drained of all its surplus farm labor. Last year we witnessed the transportation of fully 18,000 men to this country to take off the enormous crop. Many of these were attracted by stories of high wages and returned disappointed because they did not get all they wanted. Their unfavorable report will tend to discourage

others from coming this year as in the East farm labor is each year becoming more scarce and higher paid. So that when we want a larger number of harvest hands we may not get them. Satisfactory help is hard to get now for haying. What will it be for harvest?

Some time ago The Farmer pointed out that the labor question was going to be a serious one, because one man with a four-horse team can seed more land in the spring than he is liable to get help to harvest. The great influx of new settlers has not improved this condition but rather intensified it by greatly increasing the acreage under crop. There may be some relief through the large number of new settlers that are just arriving, but even with this the problem is a serious one. To make matters worse, the straw will be heavy owing to abundant rains.

The only kind of help that is apparently available now is the foreign element, and that in many cases is anything but satisfactory. The call for harvest help this fall will show more plainly where we are. But, in any case, a serious problem is up to every farmer. Either he must get more satisfactory help or else he must cut down his large acreage of grain and devote more attention to stock raising.

In the meantime the Departments of Agriculture at Regina and Winnipeg, as well as the railway officials, should lose no time in ascertaining the number of harvest hands that will be needed and making this known in the East and South.

## INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY FENCE.

In our May 20th issue attention was called to the delay in erecting the wire fence along the boundary line between the Milk River and the Sweet Grass Hills. Evidently this has had some effect, as word comes from Ottawa that there is a probability that 100 miles of this fence will be erected. It is high time something was done, and until it

is done there will be trouble through American strays wandering over the line because of the natural contour of the land. A line fence alone will not solve the matter, as there is nothing to prevent the nippers being used on the wires at any time and place. To make this fence complete line riders are needed.

## THE BOOM IN IMMIGRATION.

The rapid expansion in the agricultural settlement of the Northwest is a surprise even to those who have the firmest faith in its advantages. The best idea of the present situation is to be got from the homestead entries for the years ending June 30th. They were in 1896, 1,837; in 1897, 2,384; in 1898, 4,848; in 1899, 6,609; in 1900, 7,426; in 1901, 8,167, and in 1902, 14,832. Taken by agencies the entries for year 1901-02 were as follows: Alameda, 1,979; Battleford, 169; Brandon, 652; Calgary, 1,494; Dauphin, 391; Edmonton, 2,245; Kamloops, 88; Lethbridge, 892; Minnedosa, 438; New Westminster, 29; Prince Albert, 1,010; Regina, 2,438; Red Deer, 1,150; Winnipeg, 792; Yorkton, 1,066.

This gives one a pretty good idea where settlement is being made. Next June will show a very much larger increase.

—Rust is one of the peculiar perils of a year of rank growth such as the present. We give in our "Field" columns a valuable paper on this parasite by the late Dr. Lugger. Unfortunately, no one has been so far able to suggest a remedy for this trouble. Late grain is, as a rule, more liable to suffer from rust than the earlier grown. Well sheltered farms are for the reasons given by Dr. Lugger much more susceptible to rust than those on the open prairie. There is no known remedy or preventive. It may be worth while for those who find their crop badly affected to try cutting it when half ripe to be used as green winter feed.



# Deering Twine Has No Superior.

We Want Your Machine and Twine Business



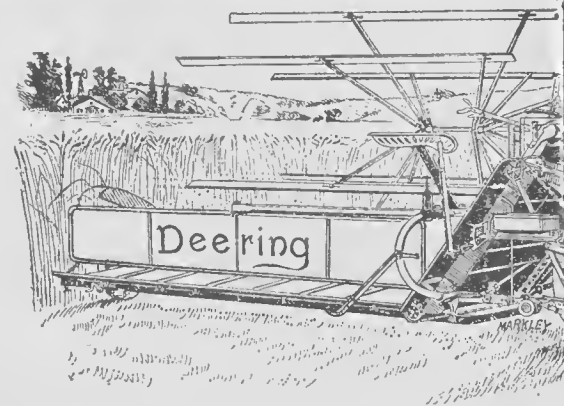
Complete Stock of Repairs Carried at all Agencies.

# DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY

225 Grain Exchange

# DEERING AND

Are Firmly Established in all Parts of the



Our trade in Western Canada demonstrates the



—Just as we go to press a grain dealer supplies us with a sample of how the amended Grain Act affects the value of oats. The sample he shows wants just a trifle of the weight necessary to make them grade No. 2 white. For this merely nominal defect they had to go as "feed" at 3 cents a bushel loss on the price. The buyer is delighted with his bargain and remarks pleasantly "it is a nice thing to have amateurs tinkering our grain laws." Those oats worth 40 cents had to go at 37 cents. A neat little saving to the buyer and correspondingly unfair to the seller.

—It is not the usual practice of The Nor'-West Farmer to give free advertising to business enterprises. But we make an exception in favor of hedge fence companies. We think it desirable to inform our readers in Assiniboia and further west that a company in this line is said to be commencing business at Indian Head or about to do so. They claim that the plants they offer to supply are hardy, a fact which their critics have never denied. But we think the men who are trying to push this business are even more hardy than the plants they sell. They can, without shrinking, stand a good deal of exposure. If our readers want to pay the price of seven or eight miles of good barb wire fence for one mile of hedge fence, by all means do so and find out for yourself. Your experience will be instructive if not profitable.

#### A Young Manitoba Genius.

In the engraving on this page we present the portrait and a photo of some of the work of Master Senaville, a 14-year old French-Canadian boy who lives about six miles south of St. Boniface.

The threshing machine is a perfect model, and can be made to thresh peas and beans. The wooden parts are made out of all sorts of odds and ends picked up about the farm, and the iron parts are constructed from barrel hoops, scraps of iron rods and such other

waste material as chanced to be available. The small plows are also evolved from similar sources, and are so well made that they have been used in a small way about the maker's home.

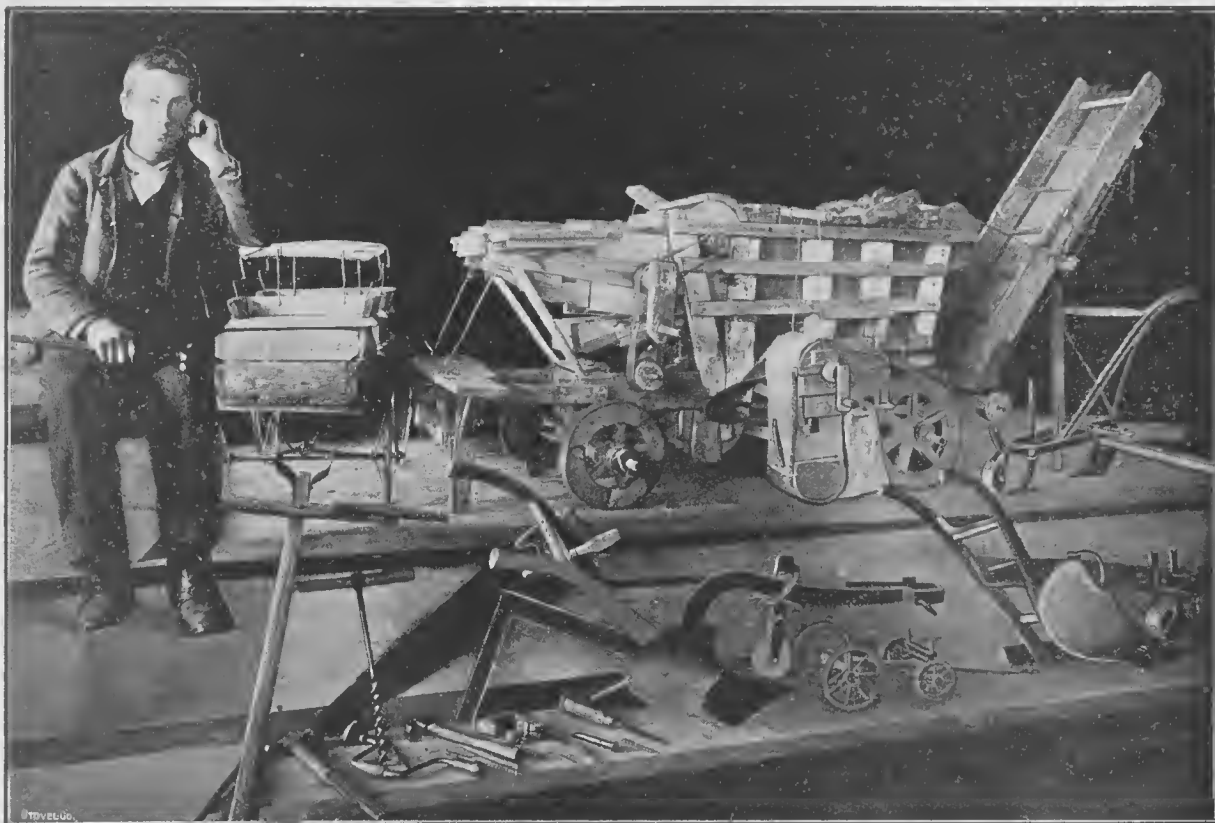
Wonderful in themselves as the products of this boy's work may be, their production becomes a good deal more marvellous when the meagre character of his tools is considered. Not having

a set of tools to work with, he set himself to make a small forge and constructed his own chisels, tongs and other instruments.

So remarkable was the work done that Wm. J. Warters, superintendent for Manitoba of Manual Training Schools, hearing of it, had the boy visit the Winnipeg school so that the public might be given a chance to see his work.

This youth has never had any training in the mechanical arts. But we understand that one party has felt sufficient interest in him to offer a free course of training. It is to be hoped that the parents of the boy will avail themselves of such an opportunity, as so pronounced a showing of mechanical genius in a youth of this age is rare indeed.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



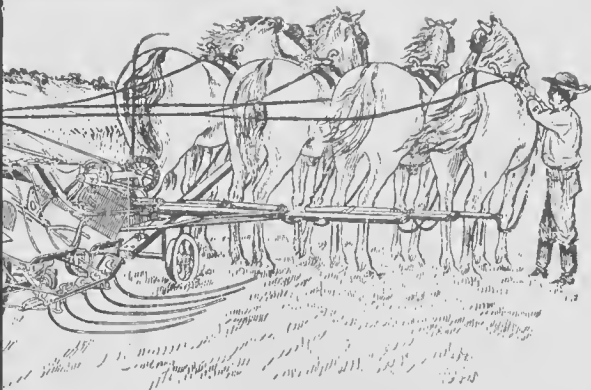
MASTER SENAVILLE, ST. BONIFACE, 14 YEARS OLD, AND SOME OF HIS WORK.

(A Young Manitoba Genius.)

# MACHINERY

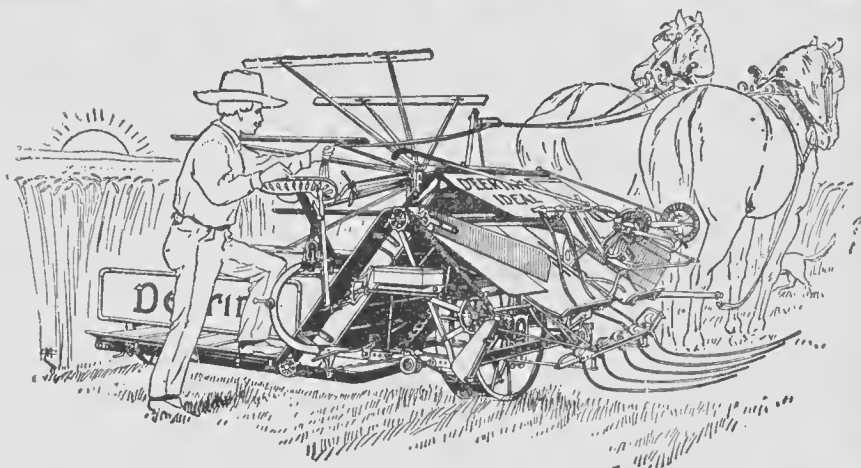
## WINE

World where Grain and Grass are Grown.



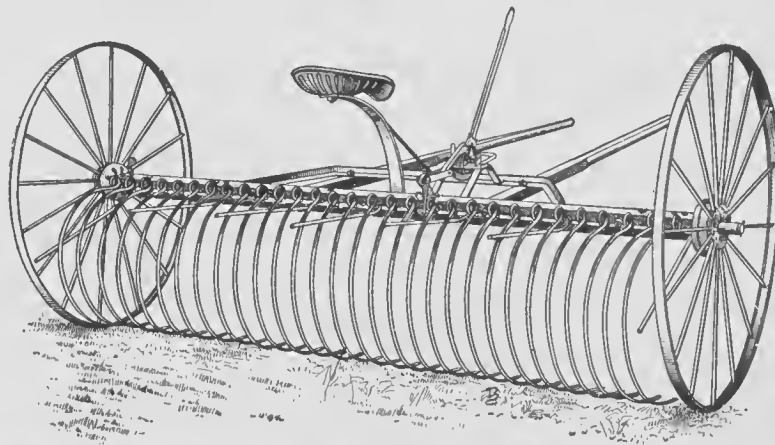
Shown a Wonderful Increase, which  
trity of Deering Goods.

ANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Building.



## See Our 8-FOOT BINDER,

If you want to do Business  
on a large scale. Regard-  
less of competitors' talk,  
it has made a record and  
will interest you.





# MELOTTE

Turns Easier  
Skims Cleaner  
Wears Longer

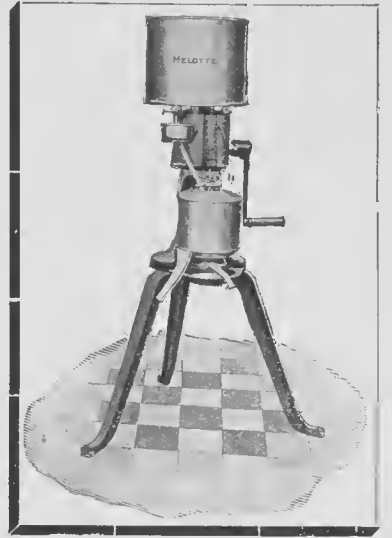
THAN ANY  
OTHER.

**Call at Our Office During  
Exhibition Week. . . .**

*Melotte* Cream Separator Co.,  
LIMITED  
OPPOSITE MASSEY-HARRIS.

BOX 604.

'PHONE 175.



We'll be pleased to show it.

**124  
Princess  
Street.**

## GREAT EXHIBIT of PIANOS, ORGANS, Etc.

AT OUR STORE  
**470 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg,**  
ALSO IN THE  
West Wing of the Main Exhibition  
Building of Winnipeg Industrial,

OF THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN LINES:

THE GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO, Canada's Premier Piano.

THE MENDELSSOHN PIANO, for Musical Excellence, Beauty of Design and Honest Workmanship is not surpassed.

THE CRAIG PIANO, Modest in Price, Honestly Made, Thoroughly Reliable.

THE "SIMPLEX" PIANO PLAYER. Just what you want—a Perfect Piano Player.

PARLOR ORGANS, The Best in the Market, Popular Prices and Terms to Suit.

COMPENSATING PIPE ORGANS. Just the thing for your church, and the price is less than one half that of any other pipe organ of equal volume of music. The tone is pure and sweet.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDS. A Complete Stock of the latest Moulded Records.

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC. Two editions of 10c. Music equal to Standard Prices.

MUSIC BOOKS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

There is every prospect of a magnificent crop this year and you will no doubt want a Piano or an Organ. We would like to do business with you, will make the price right and guarantee you perfect satisfaction. Give us a trial. Call at our store, No. 470 Main Street, Winnipeg, or see our Exhibit at the Fair, (West Wing, Main Building.) Catalogues mailed on application.

For Advertising Purposes During Fair Week a Discount of TEN PER CENT. will be given on purchases made during Fair Week, either at our Store or at the Exhibition, so come prepared to make your selection, and save the discount.

**GRUNDY MUSIC CO. Limited, 470 Main St., Winnipeg**

**"Bear in Mind"**

## Western Manitoba's Big Fair

**AT BRANDON**

**July 29 to August 1, 1902.**

**EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY WILL BE THERE.  
YOU ARE EXPECTED ALSO. . . .**

**Great Exhibits**

**Splendid Races**

**Startling Acts**

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO THE MANAGER.





### For the Live Dealer.

"It takes ability to know how to sell goods, partly cultivated and partly inherited, but mostly it is done by cultivation. You must meet people well or you cannot win them. Never meet them with a deceitful air, but always with a glad hand and an open heart. Be frank and courteous always and under all circumstances."

"Educate your trade to buy good goods. It is well enough to have a small assortment of cheap goods on hand to show your trade the difference between a first-class article and a cheap one. Push good goods and stand by them. Educate your trade to know that when you recommend an article it means something."

"A cheerful disposition has a great deal to do with your business both in buying and selling."

"It is very necessary that you treat travelling salesmen right and respectfully, for upon them your success largely depends. I owe a great deal of my success to travelling men."

"It is just as necessary to have friends to buy of as it is to have friends to sell to."

"It requires ability to sell goods on credit successfully, to say 'yes' and 'no' at the proper time. If you have not the ability to sell on credit try cash."

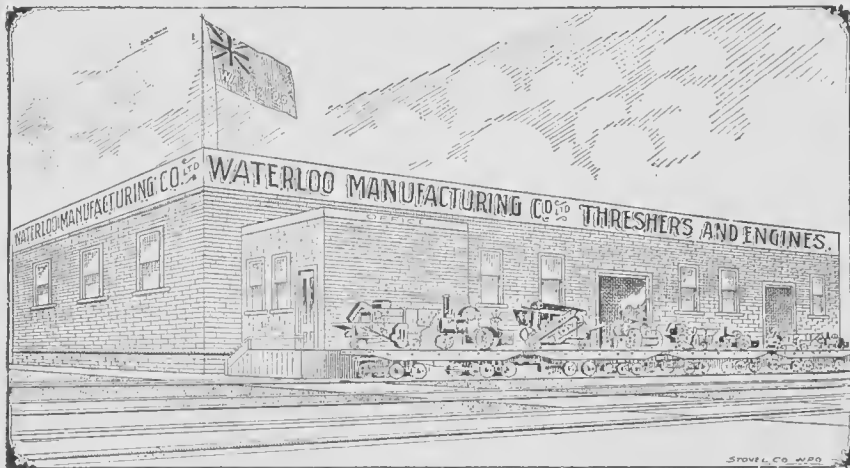
"Pay your bills promptly and never make a claim for shortage or hold goods subject to order unless you absolutely know you are right. One claim of a shortage when proven that you are wrong will injure you more than twice the worth of the article or articles."—News.

large firm purchased the Jno. W. Mann plant at Brockville, Ont., but it proved too small to meet the requirements of their growing business. They looked about for a spot upon which to erect larger and more complete works. Hamilton secured the plum, and work will soon be under way on the large structure. Among the proposed new buildings are a machine erecting and paint shop 350 ft. long, a grey iron foundry 300 ft. long, and a wood room 240 ft. long. The factory will be equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of a full line of harvesting goods used by Canadian farmers, and will have capacity for 2,000 workmen.

While The Nor-West Farmer would have been better pleased had the works been placed nearer home, we are delighted at this expression of the growth of Canada. But the West has by no means been forgotten. The firm has not only shown that they believe in Canada, but in the West as well. The Deering Co. have just completed the purchase of property a little to the east of G. F. Stephens & Co.'s warehouse. It is a corner lot, 50 x 140, and faces Market Street, with the rear abutting on the Winnipeg transfer track. On this they will erect offices and warehouse, the full size of the lot. The building will be three stories and basement and will be built of brick and stone, with all necessary conveniences for handling a large trade. Receiving and shipping goods will be made quite easy through the transfer track at the back of the building. Carloads will be run up and transferred from the cars to the warehouse direct.

At Winnipeg the business for Western Canada is transacted. Here the staff, with Wm. Heath as manager, is kept busy looking after the ever-increasing trade, and we are led to believe that the company is exceedingly pleased with the prospects and is prepared to advance with the country.

This season the Warder Busbnell & Glessner Co. placed a new rake on the American market and the demand for it has been unusually heavy.



### Waterloo Warehouse.

The above is a representation in line work of the western headquarters of the Waterloo Mfg. Co. They are at the corner of Fonseca and Gomez Street, and have been fitted up in good shape for their increasing business. John Herron, the manager here, is well pleased with what has been done so far and says that prospects for the future could not be brighter. L. T. McDonald, who has lately arrived from Ontario, to act as travelling salesman, also expresses himself in like manner. Those interested in threshing machinery will be made welcome at the new offices.

### Power at the Exhibition.

While the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association are not following out to the letter the suggestions made in a recent issue of The Nor-West Farmer, they are making a good long step in that direction. The Stuart-Arbutnot Co., of Winnipeg, has made arrangements to instal shafting in one of the wings of the main building and to supply power for use of exhibitors wishing to show machinery in motion. This is a step in the right direction and is but "the thin end of the wedge." There is no doubt that it will prove so advantageous this year that the directorate will see the wisdom of increasing the capacity and make it a permanent thing.

### Deerings to Build in Winnipeg.

The surest sign of the progress of a country is the investment of capital by large corporations, in permanent works, within its borders. For years the great harvesting company of Deering, with headquarters at Chicago, has been doing business in Canada, and this has been increasing to such an extent that they find it "more than a passing shadow." The Deering Harvester Co. have in years gone by expended money in our country, but it was only what may be termed a "feeler." They are convinced that there is business here and have shown their good faith in the Dominion by purchasing considerable property.

Eastern papers contain advertisements calling for tenders for a new factory at Hamilton, Ont. Somewhat over a year ago this

The Warder, Busbnell & Glessner Co. are erecting a large warehouse at Fargo, N.D.

E. A. Mott, western manager of the Cockshutt Plow Co., has been south on a business trip.

A. M. Stewart, lately of Johnston & Stewart, expects to open out in the implement business shortly.

The McCormick people have received additional honors for harvesting machinery in Russia and Holland.

Owing to the reduced acreage and poor condition of the wheat crop the trade in binders in Ohio has been a disappointment this year.

J. R. Norris, of the Gaar, Scott Co., has increased his office capacity, owing to the good business being done.

The O. S. Kelly Engine and Thresher Co., recently incorporated in Wisconsin, will build a very large factory at South Milwaukee.

The Western Implement Manufacturing Co.'s premises on Donald Street have been completed and operations are now in full blast, turning out the various articles they are putting on the market. Manager Harmer will be pleased to show callers through the establishment and furnish information as to their products.

R. H. Potter, to meet the demands of increasing trade for Warder, Busbnell & Glessner Co.'s goods, has secured larger and more convenient offices. He has moved more to the front of the premises occupied for some time and has three fine rooms fitted up. One is a private room for the management, another for the salesmen and the third is general. Mr. Potter has just returned from an extended trip to western points and says that the crop outlook is good and consequently bright prospects for business. During exhibition week R. H. expects to entertain some of the company's general travellers from Chicago.

The Globe Machine Co. is the name of another new manufacturing concern. In a little while they will be making their bow to Nor-West Farmer readers.

There is a general advance in binder twine. At Minneapolis, the base price is now 12 3/4 c. f.o.b. for less than car lots. This is an advance of 1/4 c. per pound, to meet the advance at factories. In Kansas and Missouri the harvest is now on and is proving to be very heavy in straw. As a consequence about double the ordinary quantity of twine will be required, and from St. Louis comes report that twine is very scarce, a number of houses being sold out.

The well known firm of Johnston & Stewart, implement dealers, of Winnipeg, has been dissolved, A. M. Stewart retiring. The business will be continued by W. Johnston and L. J. Ostrander, under the firm name of W. Johnston & Co. The place of business will be at the old stand, 776 Main Street.

The American-Abell Co. (L. Hartshorne, manager), Winnipeg, are supplying the machinery for a mill to be erected at Oak Bank, Man. Construction was to commence this week and the work pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The mill will have a capacity of 50 barrels. Wm. Goodridge is secretary of the company undertaking the work.



This is the photo of a 5-year-old Cheney Plum Tree. This little tree yielded more than a half-bushel of plums last year and is full of fruit again this season. The fruit averages large, 1 1/2 inches in length, the flesh is firm and of good flavor, and valuable for cooking or dessert purposes.

The Brandon Nursery is situated on the big prairie land south of Brandon, and has been established since 1883. For 10 years only Maples could be successfully grown; now the Brandon Nursery contains the largest and most varied stock of Fruits, Trees, Shrubs and Plants grown in the Northwest. When you wish to plant it will pay you to write us. We can supply you with better and hardier plants than you can obtain from the East.

Write for list of stock to H. L. PATMORE, Brandon Nursery, Brandon, Man.

A. Naismith, President.	R. M. Matheson Vice-President.	A. F. Kempton Sec'y and Mgr.	C. D. Kerr, Treasurer.
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Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

## The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.  
HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.  
AGENTS WANTED in Unrepresented Districts.

## THE COLUMBIA THRESHER

A time and money saver for the farmer.

A small Thresher of great capacity that can be run by light power and operated by few men.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—FREE.

### SWEEP AND TREAD POWERS

BELLE CITY MFG. CO., Racine, Wis. Box 132.  
WATERLOUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

### BELLE CITY FEED and ENSILAGE CUTTER

with blower carrier attachment. All sizes. Catalogue and latest book about ensilage sent free on request. Write for it.



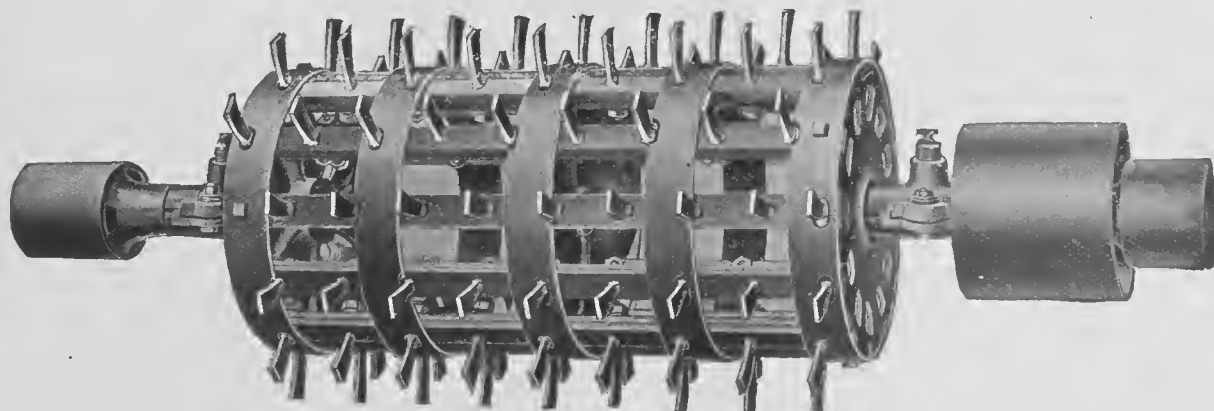


# The Age of Progress



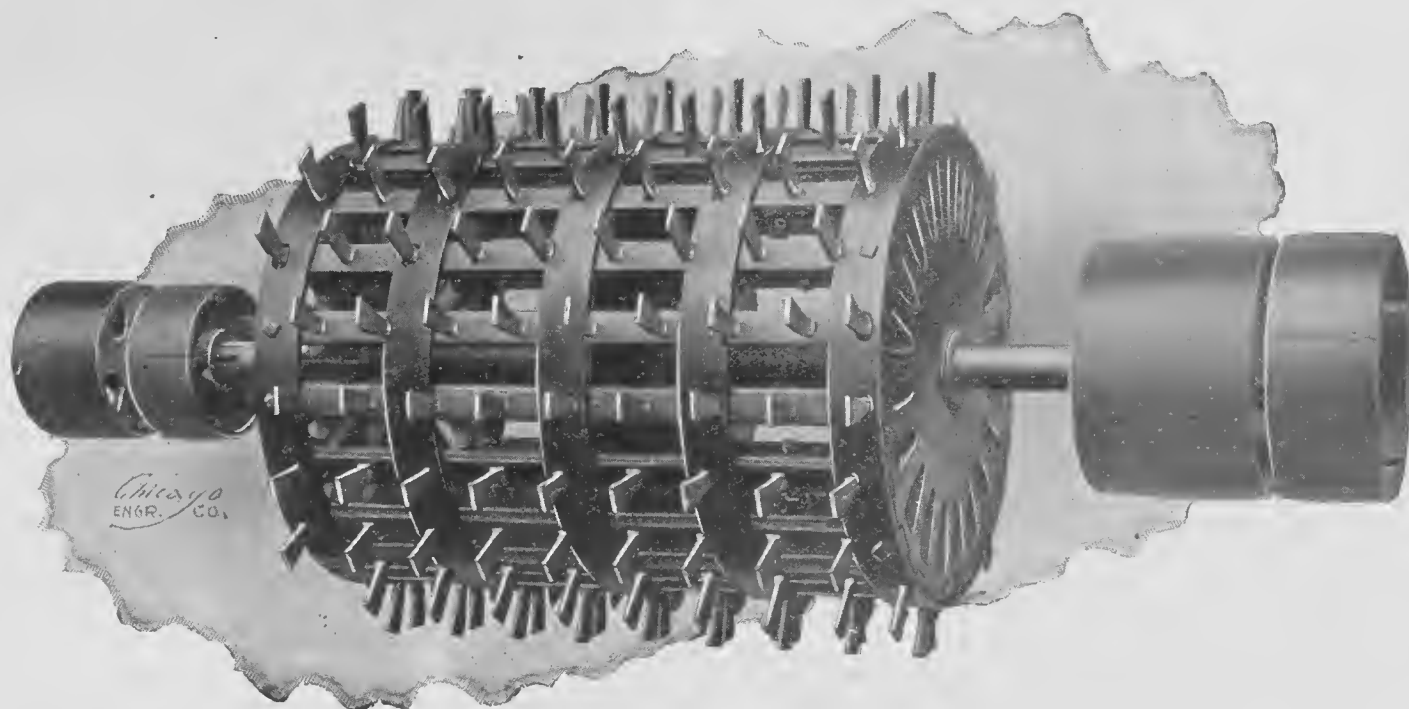
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY

## The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company



The 1901  
Case Cylinder was  
the best in its day,  
but—

**The 1902 Case Cylinder** is the largest, strongest, heaviest cylinder in the world, and is a most striking example of the foresight and progress manifested by the largest threshing machine company in the universe.



Read the following depositions by prominent farmers and threshermen of the Culross district who have seen our 1902 Separator with large cylinder working under most adverse conditions:

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—The 1902 Case Separator, with large cylinder, wind stacker, feeder and adjustable sieves, which threshed for Mr. Sisson, gave great satisfaction. The big cylinder handled the long, tough, heavy straw perfectly and the separation was complete.

JAMES LARMOUR,  
WM. SAUNDERS.

Culross, June 6th, 1902.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—The 32-58 1902 Case Separator with large cylinder which threshed for me this week did most satisfactory work in all kinds of grain. The conditions were as adverse as they could possibly be.

F. SISSONS.

Culross, June 6th, 1902.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—The 1902 Case Separator, with wind stacker and feeder that threshed for Mr. Sissons did splendid work in flax and wheat and I think that any rig that would thresh grain in the condition that Mr. Sissons' was in could thresh anything. I may say that the grain was both wet and weedy and the machine did fine work. The new cylinder worked to perfection.

G. SAUNDERS.

Culross, June 6th, 1902.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen—The 1902 Case Separator with heavy cylinder which threshed for Mr. Sissons gave a great performance, and is undoubtedly a perfect machine. No slugging, no grain wasted and particularly light in draft. The adjustable sieves do beautiful work.

JOHN LARMOUR.

Culross, June 6th, 1902.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to visit us during exhibition. Our machines will be in operation and we will take great pleasure in demonstrating their superiority.

## J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### The New Weigher.

The Globe Machinery Co., P.O. Box 760, Winnipeg, are now manufacturing the Government Standard Weigher. This is the machine for threshers which The Nor'-West Farmer has repeatedly called attention to. It is a new device for weighing grain as threshed, and gives promise of revolutionizing matters in this respect. We have seen the model work, and it does it finely. There is no cumbersome or complex mechanism; the machine works automatically and is simple in construction. It was put through several severe tests at Ottawa and proved quite satisfactory. The company is delighted with the prospect. A number of the weighers have already been sold and they have prospective customers "on string." They are unlike many other machines turned out by factories, as each one is inspected when ready for the market. Should the inspection prove satisfactory the Government stamp is placed upon each weigher and certificate issued, and thus the public is protected. The cost is placed at the figure arranged with the Government, \$125. We hope to be able to give a cut of the new weigher in our next issue.

O. A. Poirier, formerly with the Dowagiac Company, has organized a company at St. Paul for the manufacture of grain drills and other agricultural implements.

The Stuart-Arbutnot Co. will make an exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial. It will be a "live" exhibit, power for which will be furnished in the main building.

Twine is quoted at 12½c. at Minneapolis, the same at St. Louis, 13½c. at Kansas City, 13c. and 14c. at Peoria, and 13½c. at Omaha. At every point dealers report a good demand.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association offices have been moved to Bannatyne Street East, where very fine rooms have been fitted up for the various officials.

The National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers will meet at Minneapolis on Oct. 15, 16 and 17. Elaborate preparations are being made for the gathering.

E. E. Devlin & Co. advise having fully completed organization, and are now doing business at over one hundred points in Manitoba and the Territories. The confidence which led them to conduct an exclusive pump and windmill trade does not appear to have been misplaced, and already very satisfactory results are reported.

Look over the advertisements in this issue. There is something in them of interest to you.

Dean & Co., jobbers, of Minneapolis, have decided to erect an additional warehouse. It will be six stories and contain 125,000 feet of floor space.

Frost has done damage to the crop in Southwestern Minnesota and North and South Dakota, corn sustaining the greatest damage. It was too late to affect the implement business to any great extent.

The Moline Plow Co., of Moline, Ill., and the Bain Wagon Co., of Kenosha, Wis., have obtained articles of incorporation to do a general jobbing business in the West, with headquarters at Portland, Ore. The management will be conducted through the Moline office.

J. M. Ross, of J. M. Ross, Sons & Co., Brampton, Ont., manufacturers of engines, paid the West a visit last week. Mr. Ross was a few years ago in business in Winnipeg, being associated with Joseph Maw, the firm then being Ross & Maw. J. M. looks as though Ontario was agreeing with him.

A. E. Wayte, traveller for the Fairchild Co., returned last week from the West, where he spent thirteen weeks looking after business. He reports everything satisfactory. At some points the acreage in grain is not as large as other years, but at higher places there is indication of a great crop. He is delighted at the business outlook.

This issue of The Nor'-West Farmer gives a pretty good idea of the progress of the "wild and woolly west." It will be observed that it is almost a complete index of the various individuals and firms doing business in agricultural implements and lines of special interest to the settler. It will no doubt be preserved by our many readers for future reference.

Rockwood municipal council has given an order for a considerable amount of crushed stone, to be used on roads within the municipality. The order has been given to E. Williams & Co., of Stonewall, who are putting themselves in good shape for such business. Through the Stuart-Arbutnot Co. they have purchased a thoroughly up-to-date stone crusher, complete with elevator and revolving screen. With this outfit they propose crushing stone at their quarry. It is expected that the machinery will be delivered next week and at once put into operation.

Manager Hartehorne and Traveller Drummond, of the American-Abell Thresher Co., are preparing to treat visitors to their establishment, during exhibition week, in good-fashioned style. A room has been fitted up for "the boys." In this there will be reading matter, writing material and so on. Here they can together go over the situation while they smoke Winnipeg's choice cigars. Adjoining this is another room for more private transactions and close to both is the travellers' and manager's apartments.

The front part of the Johnston & Co.'s building, north Main Street, Winnipeg, has been somewhat remodelled, giving better facilities for the increasing business. The offices immediately in rear of the general offices have been vacated by R. H. Potter and are now occupied by J. H. Thomeon, manager for the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co. and for which company Johnston & Co. are the transfer agents. When called upon this week Mr. Thomson reported business as bright for his company.

The American-Abell Thresher Co. have donated a trophy for competition between baseball players in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. It is in the form of a \$250 silver cup and was procured through D. R. Dingwall, Ltd. It is said to be the best trophy ever offered for competition in the West. The cup is for the amateur championship. It is now on exhibition in Dingwall's window and goes this week to Brandon to be shown a day and then passes on to Virden, where the first competition for it opens on the 14th. The champions of one year hold the cup until the next season, when it is again to be competed for. Any club taking it two seasons in succession holds it for good. The trustees of the trophy are Messrs. Thos. A. Drummond, H. L. Shepard and Thos. Roney.

The firm of Clare & Brockest, who represent Clere Bros. & Co. and the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., of Preston, Ont., have issued an announcement stating that they have been unable to secure sufficient space for a display of their goods at the Winnipeg Industrial, but that they will have a full exhibit of furnaces, stoves, ranges and metal goods at 246 Princess Street. The firm closes the circular letter with this paragraph: "You are cordially and specially invited to make our offices your headquarters during your stay at the Fair, to leave your baggage here, have your purchases delivered here and your mail sent in our care. We will have on hand a list of rooms and hotel accommodation, and if you will advise us early what accommodation you require and how long you will require it, we will have same reserved for you."

Recently The Nor'-West Farmer was shown nine orders for threshing outfit sent in to one of our Winnipeg agencies. These orders were the result of ten days' work by one of the travellers, assisted by the local agent. The total figures represented was over \$25,000, and they were all what may be termed "gilt edged" orders. Three of them were for cash and the really showing on a fourth was over \$6,000. The Winnipeg manager was delighted and well he might be. When "the boys" come in at exhibition time he will, no doubt, be quite liberal.

The partnership hitherto existing between J. A. Phillips and Jas. McAdam, farm implement agents, of Indian Head, Yellow Grass, and Wolseley, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be carried on in future by Jas. McAdam, who has taken into the business Harry Willemer, who will conduct all matters in connection with the office at Indian Head. "Mac," as he is popularly known in the district, where his 6 ft. 5 ins. are a power, has gone on a tour of the country for the purpose of increasing the already large number of orders he has recently secured for implements, twine, etc.

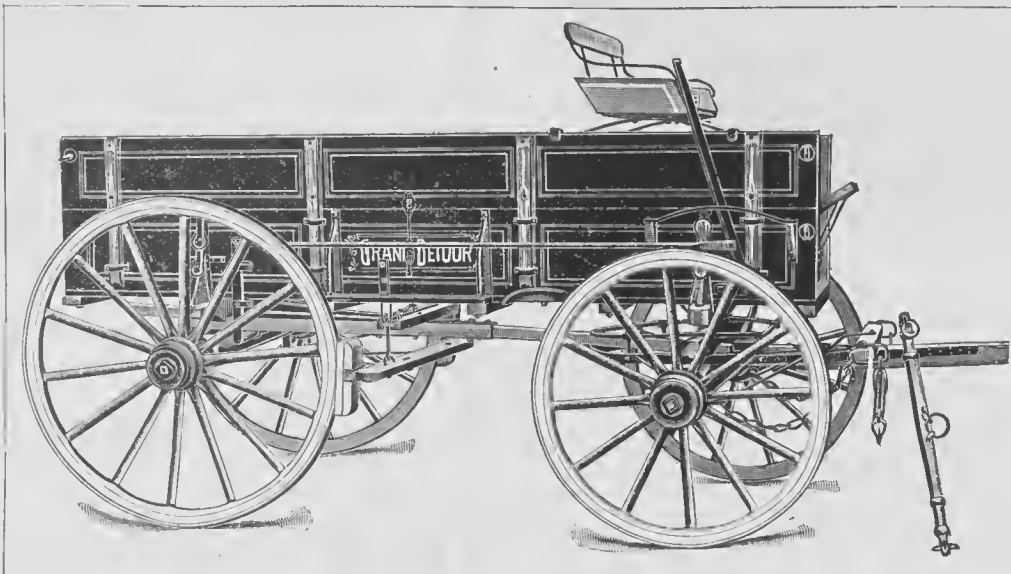
The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. are just completing an addition to their machine shop of 80 x 100 ft. and two stories high, and a new foundry 80 x 200 ft. It is the intention to build this year also a new boiler shop 40 x 100 ft. The latter will be one of the most up-to-date shops of its kind in America. The buildings that are going up this year and their equipment will involve an expenditure of over \$100,000. The village of Hopkins, Minn., and this company have joined in the construction of a modern waterworks system at a cost of \$20,000. This plant will be in operation by the first of August and will give great protection to the company's buildings. The company have recently acquired additional land adjoining its plant, the additional acreage making a total of 70 acres, which will enable them to extend its buildings to meet its rapidly increasing trade. The business of this company in 1901 was nearly \$2,500,000, and they expect it to exceed the \$3,000,000 mark in 1902. F. E. Kenaston, the president and treasurer, is also the financial head of this company, and W. H. Ritchie, the secretary and assistant treasurer, is the executive manager and manages the sales and credits. They are reaching out in every direction for business and the high class machinery built by them is making the name of the Minneapolis threshing machinery as noted as Minneapolis flour. Thos. Roney, of Winnipeg, is the company's general agent for Manitoba, and J. Hughes, Regina, is the general agent for the Northwest Territories.

## The Choicest Line of Farm Implements will be Found at Watson's

### Grand Detour Plows

Steel Harrows,  
Wood Harrows  
Cultivators,  
Wheelbarrows  
Sleighs, Sleighs

Everything Up-to-date



### Grand Detour Wagons

Straw Cutters,  
Grain Crushers  
Horse Powers  
Jacks  
Pulverizers

NEW IDEAS

We Extend to all Farmers, Stock Raisers and Implement Dealers a Cordial Invitation to Visit us During Fair Week.

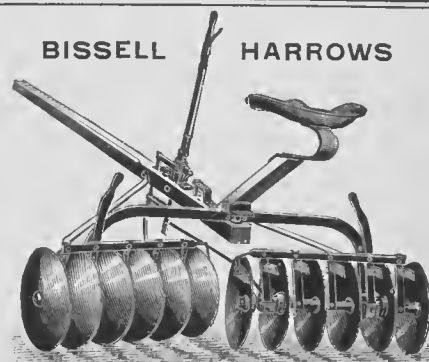
JOHN WATSON MFG. CO., Limited, - 134 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.



T. E. BISSELL  
Head Office:  
ELORA, ONTARIO

**BISSELL** Disk Harrows and  
Steel Land Rollers  
**HAVE A GOOD RECORD**

They are built in several large sizes for the North-West farmers, and AS A MATTER OF FACT there's nothing in the same class of implements nearly so good.  
Full particulars free.





### A Word About our Advertisers.

The Nor'-West Farmer commends the claims of its advertisers to the purchasing public. So far as we know, our advertisers are all reliable, and applications for space from those whom we believe to be otherwise are not accepted. If any subscriber should suffer dishonest dealings from any firm or person advertising in this paper, we shall deem it a favor if the party will write us all the facts, when our best attention will be given to the matter.

### The Carnefac Factory.

The above is a half-tone cut of the Carnefac factory of W. G. Douglas, in Winnipeg. The lower part of the building is used for Mr. Douglas' large flour and feed business, while on the upper flat is the machinery for making the new stock food, called Carnefac. The building is a solid brick, stone and steel structure, 60 x 75, with three floors. The business of W. G. Douglas, as a wholesale and retail grain merchant, was established in 1889, and success attended it from the start. During last year the new building was erected and in December occupied, and now it looks as though the rapidly increasing business would soon call for larger quarters. Some time back Mr. Douglas felt that sooner or later there would be demand for a genuine stock food, and gave more or less attention to the matter. For four years he had the formula of Carnefac at hand, but pressure of business delayed the manufacture until May of this year. He was also anxious that when the article was placed upon the market it should be of the very best, and during these years made tests, which convinced him that it was an A1 stock food, good for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. In May Carnefac was placed on the market and its reception has been pleasing to the manufacturer. It is now on sale at all the leading houses of the West, including the Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods flour warehouses, and has been highly recommended by the leading veterinary surgeons. A



large staff is now engaged in turning out the food. The ingredients are imported in large quantities, and are broken, pulverized and packaged on the premises at 184 and 186 Princess Street. Carnefac is sold for spot cash under guarantee that money will be refunded if customer is not satisfied. Mr. Douglas' reputation for straight dealing, extending over nineteen years, is a "guarantee of good faith" to the public, and as a Manitoba enterprise it is deserving of every success.

### Blacklegine.

Blacklegine.—This is the name of the well-known vaccine for preventing blackleg, furnished by the Pasteur Vaccine Company and which is in the form of a cord, or string, or thread, and ready for use as sold. It costs but a few cents per head, has proved to be a great success, and is extremely easy to use. The instrument for applying it, called the blacklegine outfit, costs only 50 cents. Blacklegine is prepared by Dr. Thomas, who was one of the eminent scientists who assisted in the discovery of blackleg vaccine in 1884, and has, therefore, had 18 years' experience in its preparation. The single treatment, or "single blacklegine," is suitable for ordinary stock, while the double treatment, or "double blacklegine," is best adapted for pure-bred or highly-graded calves. The Pasteur Vaccine Company furnish most interesting and instructive literature, their latest being entitled "Notes on Vaccination," and "Differential Diagnosis," the latter giving the different symptoms of various diseases that are sometimes confused. This literature will be mailed free upon application.

### An Old Company Incorporated.

On May 1st, 1902, the E. W. Gillett Co., Ltd., succeeded the old established Canadian business of E. W. Gillett, of Chicago. The

new company has a capital of \$350,000, fully subscribed and paid, and the shareholders are principally wholesale and retail grocers in business in Canada. The direct and personal interest of the shareholders in this successful concern has been shown in a marked degree. The increase of sales during the short time the company has been organized has caused the company to secure additional premises fully as large as they are now occupying, which will greatly increase their capacity for the production of their various lines of goods. The company is doing a large business in Manitoba and the Northwest to the coast, but with the increased facilities they will no doubt be able to largely increase their western trade. The officers of the company are, E. W. Gillett, president; Wm. Dohle, general manager and treasurer; Geo. Heppburn, secretary. The whole staff but the president are Canadians and British subjects, and the company is in fact an all Canadian company. The E. W. Gillett Co. are firm believers in printers' ink. This policy has made their goods easy to sell and has built up a very prosperous and profitable business.

### The Greatest Paper.

Boissevain, Man., June 16th, 1902.

Editor Nor'-West Farmer:—"I have just received my second copy of The Nor'-West Farmer and I must say it is the greatest paper I ever read. It is worth five times its price and should be found in every home. Wishing your paper every success, I remain, yours respectfully, W. PLUNKETT.

In this issue will be found the initial advertisement of the White Star Baking Powder—a purely Manitoba product.

All those interested in poultry should read the advertisement of the International Stock Food Co. on our poultry pages this issue.

Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Montreal, Que., writes June 4th, 1902: "I enclose herewith post office order for \$1.00 in payment of my renewal subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer."

At the present time there is considerable demand throughout this country for a good line of farm pumps. The circulars sent out by F. T. Myers & Co., whose ad. appears on page 523, will interest those contemplating such a purchase.

The Farmer is pleased to learn that D. W. Beauhier, the well-known hotelman, of Brandon, has purchased the Fleming Block and adjacent property and that he will this fall erect an up-to-date hotel, special thought being given to accommodation for visiting farmers.

When shipping butter and eggs to the city market, it is always important that the goods be properly placed in cold storage as soon as possible upon their arrival. In their ad., on page 587, J. Y. Griffin & Co. announce that they operate the "finest cold storage plant west of Toronto."

"The more the merrier," has come to be a current phrase, but when one gets 42 men loaded on a wagon at once, as is shown in that Portage la Prairie photo appearing in the ad. for the Canadian Moline Plow Co., on page 536—well, it requires a pretty good wagon to stand it. The photo is certainly an interesting one.

Robert P. Barber, Saskatoon, Sask., writes June 20th, 1902: "I cannot speak too highly of The Nor'-West Farmer as an advertising medium. Have sold all my home grass seed and could have disposed of a great deal more if I had it. Your paper is the best farm paper I know of. Success to The Nor'-West Farmer."

Winnipeg fair time is each year becoming not only a time for sight-seeing, but also a time of special shopping by visitors coming into the city. The advt. of Bayley's Fair, on page 598, devotes itself to a few special lines of small articles which anyone can save money by buying, but which are not inconvenient enough to be in the way on the return trip.

There are a great many farmers in this country at present who require funds to

develop their farms, and who could make splendid use of a loan, reasonably placed. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, whose ad. appears on page 581, is making a special effort to supply this need. We would recommend those needing a loan to write their manager, mentioning this paper.

Aside from its interest as being a reproduction of the spoon used in anointing King Edward, the quaint and pretty design of the Coronation spoon, advertised in this issue by Henry Birks & Son, Montreal, makes it a desirable addition to the tea table furniture. See the advt. on page 525, and when sending for a spoon don't forget to mention having seen the advt. in The Farmer.

The business firm which announces something definite in its advertising cannot fail to make a strong appeal to intending purchasers. Prices count. In organs and pianos now, for instance, just look over the figures quoted in the ad. on page 601, of J. J. H. McLean & Co.'s midsummer sale of used and new instruments, and you will see that an ad. such as this cannot help bringing returns.

For a year or more there has been considerable discussion in these columns by the readers of this paper on the advantages of the tread power. A good many farmers have come to realize that for the handy supplying of power on the farm the tread power must find a place. The Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co., in their advt. on page 583, offer a good style of machine, which will be found very useful on many of our farms.

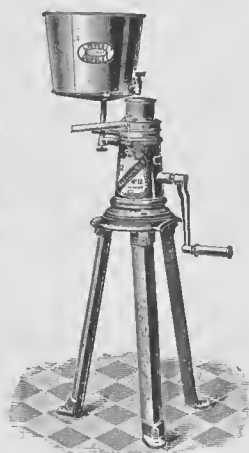
Every right thinking parent realizes in some measure the educative value of a few good pictures in the home, and any one which provides for the supplying of these in such a way as to place them within the reach of everybody is not likely to be un-

appreciated. The offer made by the Royal Crown, Ltd., on page 579, is worth specially noticing. Be sure and mention this issue of The Farmer when writing about these offers.

The latest improvements in threshers, such as are shown by the Northwest Thresher Co. on page 609, are always of interest to the thresherman and the progressive farmer. The farmer is interested because he knows that the best machine is the most economical with his grain, and the thresherman cannot fail to be interested if he hopes to meet the ever-increasing demand which the farmer makes for satisfactory work.

In this issue, commencing on page 531, a good deal of experience with the gasoline engine is given. There is considerable interest just now in this system of power production, and, as will be seen by reading the advertisements for gasoline engines which appear in these pages, some good reliable firms are placing them upon the market. The circulars regarding this line of goods are well worth sending for.

It is at all times gratifying to note the success of local concerns, and in this connection it is pleasing for The Nor'-West Farmer to state that the Manitoba Union Mining Co. reports good business. The cement turned out by them at Arnold and their plaster from Gypsumville is appreciated all along the line. Orders are coming in to such an extent that it is difficult for the company to keep up with them. Manager Crispin will be forced to have the various works enlarged before long, so great is the demand for the product. Recently A. Coleman, an experienced man in his line, from Fort Dodge, Iowa, has arrived in the city, and, with others, has been added to the company's staff of workmen.



## "Alexandra" Cream Separator

The Queen of Separators.  
Built as accurately as a watch.

STRONGEST. SIMPLEST. SAFEST.

You can own an Alexandra without its costing you a cent. The machine will pay for itself in profits before you have paid a cent on it, and will pay twice over in the satisfaction you will receive from its use. An ALEXANDRA will Save you Money Time and Labor.

When in Winnipeg Exhibition Week, see us at our office 232 King Street.

You are going to buy a Cream Separator some time if you farm in the North West, why not purchase an Alexandra now and get the best—the one that wears less and lasts longest?

Write us today or call on our local Agent for terms and prices.

## R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.

Dairy Outfitters, Winnipeg.

## MUSIC

TWO NEW SONG FOLIOS  
THE "GLOBE" AND "WIDE WORLD" SONG FOLIOS

Each containing over one hundred popular songs, duets and sacred solos. The largest, best and cheapest song folios now published. Each postpaid for 60 cts.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., Limited,  
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. 356 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

## NEW MUSIC JUST RECEIVED

In the Sweet Summer Time, song.  
Somebody's Waiting for You, song.  
Get Happy, song.  
Oh, Take Me Back to Mamma Dear, song.  
Love or Gold, song.  
The Sleeping Beauty, two-step.  
The Tin Pan Brigade, two-step.  
A Pickaninny Christening, two-step.  
Any of above postpaid for 31 cents.



### The Farmer's Telephone.

In some places in Canada a rural telephone system has been introduced for the convenience of farmers. These systems are very simple in construction and have proved so useful and handy that the subscribers would not now do without them. In the larger business centres the telephone is a great time and money saver that could not now be done without. The day is coming when a telephone line will connect many a farm home in the West with the nearest town, and with other farm homes. It will be some years before this occurs. In the meantime there is a telephone line that every one can make use of. Here is the suggestion:—

Sourisford, Man.

Dear Editor: We think a great deal of The Nor-West Farmer and I really think it ought to be called the Farmer's Telephone, for we can speak to each other through it so freely. —Mrs. A. Husband.

Have you spoken over the Farmers' Telephone? Why not? Now the next time you have found out some new wrinkle, a short cut in doing things, a handy contrivance, a bit of experience or advice, won't you telephone it to your neighbors? They will be glad to get the message, and if they are not subscribers to the Farmers' Telephone, won't you try to induce them to take an interest in it?

Many a rich man attributes part of his wealth to his habit of buying his spring hat in the fall and his fur overcoat in the summer. It sounds funny, but "fur talk in hot weather" means money-saving to the person

sisal and manilla are taken in at the east door, and after opening are first run twice through the great breaker, a machine which does the heavy combing. The next operation is to pass it through a draw frame and into the spreader, from which it goes into the three finishers, which turn out the material in shape for spinning. Thirty spinners of two spindles each are used. These machines do their own work completely, not only spinning the fibre into finished cord, but also winding the twine upon bobbins, ready for the haller. The full capacity of each spindle is 100 lbs. for ten hours, making a total capacity for the factory, with present machinery, of 6,000 lbs. per day. The manager reports orders for twine as coming in very freely, and feels quite confident of a very satisfactory future for the business.

### The Wrong Ticket.

A porter on the Caledonian Railway was granted leave of absence to go to Edinburgh to be married. A British journal relates this incident of the honeymoon:—

During his absence a new ticket collector had been put on, who upon Benedict's return, demanded his ticket. Benedict, who had put both the pass given him by the company and his marriage certificate in the same pocket, by mischance tendered the latter.

The collector opened and gravely scanned the "lines," then returned them with a slow headshake, and:—

"Eh, eh, mon, its' a teeket for a verra lang ride, hut nae on the Caledonian Railway."

### Longfellow's First Essay.

When Henry W. Longfellow, the great American poet, was a little boy of 10 or 12 years, attending the district school near his home in Portland, Me., his teacher requested him one day to write a composition, to be handed in the next morning.

Very much disturbed in mind, young Henry sought a little information as to how he should go about his task, and was told just to write his thoughts upon anything he saw or heard or had seen or heard. This was not of very much assistance, so he went dolefully home, and as no inspiration seemed to come on the way, he retired to the barn to meditate. While sitting there a turnip growing just over the fence in the garden of his father's next-door neighbor, Mr. Finney, struck his fancy, and proved to be the inspiration he was looking for.

The next morning Master Henry handed in the following composition to his teacher:

Mr. Finney had a turnip  
And it grew behind the barn;  
It grew there and it grew there,  
And the turnip did no harm.

It grew and it grew,  
Till it could get no taller;  
Mr. Finney pulled it up,  
And put it in his cellar.

It lay there and it lay there,  
Till it began to rot;  
His daughter Sally took it up,  
And put it in the pot.

She boiled it, and she boiled it,  
As long as she was able,  
His daughter Sally fished it out,  
And put it on the table.

Mr. Finney and his wife,  
They sat down to sup,  
And they ate and they ate  
Till they ate the turnip up.

—Exchange.

### Cyrus Hamlin and the Speckled Chicken.

Among the anecdotes of his childhood related by Cyrus Hamlin in his autobiography, occurs the following story of a summer Sabbath on the old farm in Maine.

We were a family in which the Bible was revered and daily read as the Word of God, and the Sabbath was strictly kept from all unnecessary labor. The care of the cattle had its fixed duties, but nothing that could be called work was allowed; and Saturday night, although not kept strictly as holy time, was the preparation for Sunday.

The children were bathed, the clothes laid out for the morning, and then there was some reading in the parlor before we retired. The meeting-house was nearly two miles away, but it was very bad weather indeed that could keep us all at home. The church was unwarned, and in very cold weather our heroic sufferings were mitigated by a foot-stove. One of the family always had to remain at home to see to the barn or the pasture and its occupants.

As little boys are always ambitious to be big, I insisted one summer day that I would take care of things alone, and mother granted my desire. I was diligently instructed what to do, and my sister Rebecca begged me especially to be careful not to leave the great whey-tub uncovered on giving the pigs their whey at noon; for her speckled chicken might get in and be drowned. I promised faithfully to do everything exactly right.

That speckled chicken was quite a character. It was Rebecca's property and pet, and was a large and beautiful chicken. It knew its mistress perfectly well and was the pride of all the broods.

Well, I dipped out the whey to the pigs. I loved to look at them and see with what eagerness they drank it and wanted more. I went off and forgot all about the whey. A long time after, I thought of it and ran to the uncovered tub. Woe, woe, was me! There was the speckled chicken, its wings spread out on the fatal fluid, dead, dead!

I thought, "Oh, what a wicked boy I am! How Rebecca will weep and break her heart!"

I took the chicken out, pressed the whey out of its feathers, and laid it on the hot chips in the sun. I knelt down over it and called upon God to restore its life. I prayed earnestly, if ever I did, and I promised if God would only restore that chicken's life, I would never do another naughty thing so long as I should live. I would be the best boy that ever was.

My soul was in too great distress to stay long in one place, and I ran into the house to find comfort there; then I came back to the speckled beauty and knelt down by it. It moved and peeped! It came to life! My joy was delicious. Before Rebecca came home it had begun to pick up crumbs like any chicken. I told the whole story, to the amusement of all.

As to my promised goodness, I fear it was like the early dew and the morning cloud that vanish away; but the chicken story never perished.

### Papa to the Count.

"Get out—get out!" the old man cried.  
"You say you love my daughter;  
"Tis coin you want and not a bride,  
So chase yourself across the water."



HAROLD H., 2.04.

Reported to be purchased by R. J. McKenzie, Winnipeg, to replace Tom Ogden, recently sold at a good figure to L. Dingman, Winnipeg. It is expected that Harold H. will be the fastest horse in Manitoba and make away with the big free-for-all purse at Winnipeg.

in need of these goods. On page 598, Hammond, Winnipeg's big hat and fur dealer, invites the attention of our readers to the splendid display which he will have at the Industrial. It will be a splendid time to bring in fur goods and have repairs properly made.

The Source of Good Butter.—Elsewhere in this issue we give an illustration of four Jersey cows, the property of Frank W. Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio. This photo was used by the De Laval Separator Co. to illustrate the front page of an interesting little pamphlet called "The Source of Good Butter." It contains an excellent article on butter making on the farm, by C. P. Goodrich, instructor at the Dairy School, Madison, Wisconsin. Copies of this pamphlet can be had by dropping a card to the De Laval Separator Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Stanfield's unshrinkable underwear is manufactured in Truro, N.S., by the Truro Knitting Mills Co., Ltd., the largest manufacturers of high-grade underwear in Canada. Stanfield's unshrinkable underwear is not merely a name, a caption, by which for commercial purposes the product of these mills are known, but it means exactly what it says, which every man and woman may translate for themselves into a whole volume and understand by its deductions that it is possible to secure underwear, manufactured from the very finest Nova Scotia wool, "which will not shrink" and which is guaranteed. It is made in special weights for the Northwest farmer, blacksmith, ranchers and miners. Mr. Stanfield personally visited the different sections of the great West and studied the wants of our people, and Stanfield's is to-day the only underwear in the world made expressly for the Northwest.

Through the courtesy of Manager Wolverton, a Farmer representative was recently shown through the Brandon hider twine factory. Operations had been commenced only a day or two previously and a number of the very numerous machines were not yet in operation. We were assured, however, that with the commencement of July, 35 employees would be working and every machine would be running. The bales of raw

### Summer and Fall Fairs.

Dominion City .....	July 9.
Virden .....	July 14-15.
Macleod .....	July 15-16.
Carberry .....	July 15-16.
Yorkton .....	July 15-17.
Pilot Mound .....	July 16-17.
Wawanesa .....	July 17.
Hartney .....	July 17-18.
Portage la Prairie .....	July 17-19.
Minnedosa .....	July 18.
Shoal Lake .....	July 18.
Winnipeg .....	July 21-26.
Dauphin .....	July 23-24.
Gainsboro .....	July 31.
Brandon .....	July 29-Aug. 1.
Treherne .....	Aug. 5.
Indian Head .....	Aug. 5-6.
Neepawa .....	Aug. 5-6.
Melita .....	Aug. 5-6.
Moose Jaw .....	Aug. 6.
Souris .....	Aug. 7.
Regina .....	Aug. 7-8.
Mosomlin .....	Aug. 8.
Wapella .....	Aug. 9.
Fort Saskatchewan .....	Aug. 13-14.
Lacombe .....	Aug. 15-16.
Regina (Horticultural) .....	Aug. 21.
Manitoba Horticultural (W'peg) .....	Aug. 28-30.
Maple Creek .....	Sept. 26-27.
Salteaux .....	Sept. 30.
Pheasant Forks .....	Sept. 27.
Grenfell .....	Sept. 29-30.
Medicine Hat .....	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Whitewood .....	Oct. 1.
Churchbridge .....	Oct. 2.
Innisfail .....	Oct. 3.
Pincher Creek .....	Oct. 3.
Fairmeade .....	Oct. 3.
Olds .....	Oct. 4.
Carlyle or Arcola .....	Oct. 6.
Lethbridge .....	Oct. 7-8.
Cernduff .....	Oct. 8.
Oak Lake .....	Oct. 10.
Kildonan and St. Paul's .....	Oct. 7-8.
Springfield .....	Oct. 1-2.

Boys and girls! Do you not think you could win some of the good things offered in The Nor-West Farmer announcement on page 511?



WRITE FOR  
"THE WORLD-CENTRE"  
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Interesting and Instructive Books  
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Man.

### An Independent Buyer Speaks.

We are favored by an old established grain buyer with a few hurried notes on the recent changes in grain legislation, which, so far as they go, are worthy of careful consideration. Want of time prevents him from going as fully into the subject as he would have wished. We expect he will come again after the new methods have had time to develop themselves. He is an independent buyer in the best sense of the word, knows his own business, and is on good terms with a wide circle of farmers. We shall gladly find space for friendly discussion on the same subject, as we are anxious to present all sides of the case.

The present writer says: "Under the pretext of giving greater freedom to the wheat trade it has in one of its most important relations been effectually tied up. No good business man builds an elevator to simply store wheat, but to enable him to handle it more cheaply and rapidly than can be done in any other way. The men who make most noise do not raise most wheat. The farmers who want to sell their wheat in the way most convenient for themselves find out a buyer whose judgment and honesty they can depend on and stay with him all the season. But if that buyer must take his turn with every man who wants one or two cars to carry out his whole crop, he will at once shut down on buying, and the men who have always depended on him to market their crop for them will be also forced to go to the loading platform and wait their turn.

"If the street buyer cannot get his grain away for want of cars his next resource must be to cut down the price he offers, which is the only way to pay him for the trouble of storing what he cannot sell. It is a well-known fact that by using a good elevator a farmer can have his wheat cleaned, loaded and started on the way to Fort William perhaps days ahead of the men, who are scrambling for places on the loading platform, can get a car half filled. No man will object to pay the 1½ cents charge for cleaning, elevating and loading. Even if there has been an unfair squeeze at some points for want of cars, that is no good reason for imposing cast iron rules at points where everything went pretty smoothly under the old system.

"In my own particular district competition has always been sufficient to ensure fair values. There was less trouble before the Act of 1899 was passed than there has been since, and so far as I can see all that is gained by the amendments is to put the tight boot on the other foot.

"I notice that Mr. Motherwell greatly approves of the recent amendments, and I have no doubt that they may be useful in many cases. But there are lots of farmers who prefer to deliver at their own convenience and sell to men like myself for cash down, rather than ship to Fort William and run the gauntlet of Winnipeg inspection. I buy wheat from men who are as good judges of the grades as I am myself. Their

wheat may not be quite up to the grade they want and is bound to go below its real value if sold on grade alone. I buy their wheat at what we both think its fair value, mix it with better or worse wheat so as to get the best possible grade for all I sell, and if I blunder the loss comes out of my own pocket. How will Mr. Motherwell's disciples act in such cases? Will they apply for an amended inspector when the grades don't suit them?

"The change in grading of oats will also lead to trouble. Many of the oats grown recently in Manitoba will not stand the weight which the new regulation demands for even No. 3 oats. If the past years are to be any guide to future prospects, then a great many oats now grown in Southern Manitoba must be classed as rejected, simply for want of weight. If that is to help the Manitoba farmer, I for one cannot see it."

Editorial Note.—Our correspondent has in business always acted on ultra free trade principles, and has done so successfully. But what works well with him, and men like minded, does not seem to suit at a great many points else-

### Mexican Cattle in the West.

In last issue of The Farmer attention was called to the importation of cattle from Mexico by Gordon, Ironside & Fares to place on their western ranges, also that of the Conrad-Price Ranch Co., of Fort Benton, Montana, who have purchased the Williamson Ranch, on the Saskatchewan, about 70 miles north of Maple Creek. To stock this ranch they have brought in 2,000 head of two-year-old heifers from Mexico. In last issue we gave an account of these cattle as given by a Montana paper. Since then a representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of seeing these cattle at Maple Creek, and truly they are the long-horned, long-legged, scrub variety for which Mexico is noted. They are not as long in the horn as the old-time Texan, but some idea of their roughness can be gathered from the accompanying photo of them secured by our representative.

This bunch was driven in from Chinook, on the Great Northern railway in Montana. Besides, the Mexicans, this company have 1,000 Canadian



PHOTO OF MEXICAN HEIFERS RECENTLY BROUGHT INTO CANADIAN NORTHWEST BY CONRAD-PRICE RANCH CO.

where. We would suggest that once the rush of business comes on the impossibility of shipping out the bulk of the crop by means of a loading platform will force the majority of the growers to use the elevators. A man may order a car to go under an elevator spout as well as to stand at a platform, and our friend will become a commission man as well as a street buyer. The point he makes that the new rules must lower street prices is, we think, well taken. The almost impossibility of providing enough cars in October to meet the demand will not be remedied by any provision of the amended Act, and it is just at that point that mere law becomes powerless.

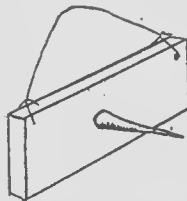
Meantime, we shall be glad to hear more along the same line.

Aged Criminal (who has just got a life sentence)—"Oh, me Lud, I shall never live to do it!" Judge (sweetly)—"Never mind. Do as much of it as you can."—Punch.

range-bred heifers which they will add to their range. It is the intention to use pure-bred Hereford bulls on these heifers, the first cross making a very good beef steer, but the second is better still. These heifers are said to make good mothers, doing well by their calves, and, what is more important, will fight the wolves. The Farmer will watch with interest the experiment of bringing in these Mexican heifers. There have been a large number of very poor "dogie" cattle taken to the range, but from what we have seen of these they are even worse than the worst of the dogies. They have to their advantage the fact that they possess much greater vitality and rustling powers than the farm-raised animal, and will not drift before a storm. One stockman, referring to the sprinting powers of the Mexican importation, said, if they were dehorned, they would make good race horses. He was prepared to gamble his last dollar that there was nothing in the West that could catch them but a bullet.

### [Crowding While at Work.

Some horses cause the driver a lot of trouble by crowding while at work. This is especially noticeable in the plow, and is most annoying to the plowman. The accompanying sketch of an old device for stopping this may be of use to some one: Take a piece of one-inch board, 6x6; bore a three-fourths-inch hole in



the centre and insert a wooden pin, six or eight inches long. Drive a nail in the end of the pin, leaving a half-inch projecting, which file sharp. Bore small holes in the centre of the block and tie to the back band on the side of the horse in the furrow. A few "jabs" will soon teach him to keep at a distance.

### Postage on Seeds and Cuttings.

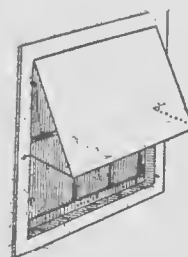
Recently a new regulation has been put into effect by the post office authorities at Ottawa that will bear heavily on farmers and particularly those in the outlying districts. In the past seeds, cuttings (but not cut flowers), bulbs, roots, bedding plants and scions or grafts have passed through the mails at the rate of 1 cent for 4 oz. or fraction thereof, but the new rate doubles this, that is, 2c. for the first 4 ozs. and 1 cent for each additional 2 ozs. or fraction thereof.

It is well known that in the end the purchaser pays the postage on small parcels sent by mail. It must not be forgotten that this is a new country and many hundreds of farmers are situated a long distance from a store where they can get supplies of seed. Consequently they have to send to the large centres for seeds and usually send for quite large quantities at a time. They are the ones this increase in the postal rate will hit the hardest, while at the same time they are the ones least able to pay it. We are quite in sympathy with the

aim of the post office department to make the mail service pay its way, but we think in doing so it should not bear unduly on the farmer, and especially the new settler. If an increase in revenue is wanted the weight might have been cut in two, making it 1 cent for 2 ozs. This would have given a minimum rate of 1 cent; as it is now, no matter how light the weight, the minimum charge is 2 cents. Similar increases have been made for a good many articles and will mean an increased revenue to the Department.

### A Simple Window Awning.

Many a stable window facing the south or west allows the sun to beat into the stable, making it unbearably hot for the horses. This can be greatly lessened by the use of a simply constructed awning, which any boy can make in a few minutes. The idea can be carried farther. Many a kitchen or other house window could be protected in the same way, if not already protected by some kind of a creeping vine. Of course, for a house window better material could be used as well as some kind of a contrivance with cords to pull it up when not wanted. The accompanying cut



gives the idea. It is made of No. 9 wire and is secured to the window frame by fence staples driven over the bent ends. Tack burlap to the top of the window frame and run the rod through a tuck in the burlap. By this arrangement the awning will work up and down when the wind blows and is not likely to be blown off.



ELEVATORS AT INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

# Mail Orders Always Satisfactory

We always give satisfaction to our customers, whether the order be large or small. No request is too large for us to fill; no order too small to ensure the closest attention. Mrs. J. Magwood, of Margaret, Man., under date of July 4th writes: "I received my order in good condition tonight, everything as good or better than expected. Was very much pleased with the embroidery which you selected."

If you have not received a copy of our Spring and Summer Catalogue write us for one. We shall be glad to forward it to you by return mail.

## MEN'S CLOTHING

We sell better clothing for men than you usually get elsewhere at anything like our prices. The fabrics are good and the workmanship high class in every respect. Every garment is carefully inspected before leaving the factory.

### MEN'S TWEED SUITS.

Chest measure, 35 to 46 inches.



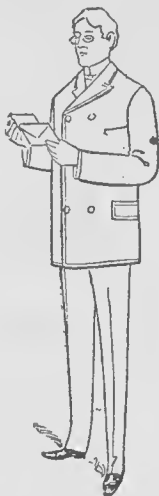
Tweed, in brown, grey and fawn, with green and bronze shade woven in pattern. Good strong linings and trimmings. \$7.50 per suit. Fine all-wool Tweed, in the newest shades and colors; fancy heather mixtures and broken checks. Strong lining and trimmings. \$8.50 per suit.

Fine all-wool Tweed, in heather mixtures and fancy patterns; in small, medium and large indistinct broken checks, in brown, fawn, bronze and grey; heavy Italian linings, silk stitched edges. \$9.50 per suit.

Fine all-wool imported English, Irish and Scotch Tweed, in the newest shades and fashionable colors; in heather mixture, small, medium and large over checks. Superior linings and trimmings, and silk stitched edges. \$10.50 per suit.

Fine all-wool imported Scotch C-beviots and Tweeds, in brown, bronze, greys and all fashionable mixtures; also checks and plaids. Fast colors, superior lining and silk stitched edges. \$12.50 per suit.

Fine imported all-wool fancy colored Worsted, in steel grey, blue grey and fawn; in the twills, pin checks and large over checks, extra fine trimmings, silk sewn throughout. Very dressy suits. \$15.00 per suit.



### SUITS.

#### MEN'S SERGE

Good navy blue or black Serge; good linings and trimmings. \$7.50 per suit.

Fine all-wool imported English & Scotch Serges, in blue and black; light, medium & heavy weights, fine Italian cloth linings and superior trimmings. \$10.50 per suit.

Extra fine all-wool West of England and Scotch Worsted Serges, hard twist, fine and medium twill, in navy or black, pure indigo dye. Best of linings and trimmings, silk stitched edges. A very handsome suit. \$12.50 per suit.

Fine all-wool imported Clay Worsted, in black or dark navy blue. Finest Italian lining, superior trimmings; all silk stitched. \$13.50 per suit.

Heavy wide waist Serge, in navy blue, edges double stitched with silk, choice linings and trimmings. The most serviceable sergs in the market. \$15.00 per suit.

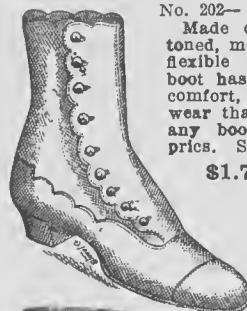
## MANDOLIN ZITHER

The Guitlar or left portion is played with the left hand, groups of strings are placed over the sounding board in such a manner as to make accompanying simplicity in itself. The mandolin portion is played with the right hand. A keyboard of plainly lettered projecting buttons is so arranged that it passes over the melody strings and in doing so the keys pressed down, pick the string after the fashion of the mandolin, producing the beautiful mandolin tone. Ebony finish, decalcomania ornamentations, 41 strings, 21 strings, 21 buttons on keyboard (6 of which are sharps) 5 chords, C, G, F, D, A major. Each, \$6.00.

## BOOTS FOR THE FAMILY

If you want a pair of good boots—boots that are stylish, serviceable and yet reasonably priced, send in your order here. You'll get the boots by return train, and you'll be pleased with them, too.

### WOMEN'S BOOTS.



No. 202—Made of good kid, buttoned, medium toe, kid tip, flexible sewn sole. This boot has all the style, fit, comfort, elegance and long wear that can be put into any boot to sell at this price. Sizes 2½ to 7. \$1.75 per pair.



No. 203—Ladies' Dongola kid buttoned hoot, sewed, good to fit and good to wear. Sizes 2½ to 7. \$1.75.

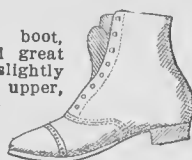
No. 205—Made of fine kid, buttoned, kid tip, medium sole. This boot will stand lots of hard wear—with the greatest degree of comfort, too. Sizes 2½ to 7. \$2.50 per pair.

### BOYS' BOOTS.

The average postage on a pair of boy's Boots would be about 22c.

#### No. 273—

A strong leather boot, neat appearance and great wear, heavy sole slightly extended to protect upper, tip. Sizes 1 to 5 (no ½ sizes).



\$1.25 per pair.

### LITTLE BOYS' BOOTS.

Postage on these would be 17c. per pair.

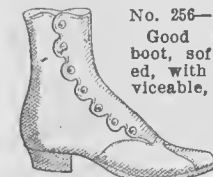
#### No. 283—

A strong leather pegged sole, copper toe-protector. Just as strongly made as it is possible to make a little boy's boot. Sizes 7 to 10. 75c. per pair.



### MISSSES' BOOTS.

The average postage on a pair of Misses' Boots would amount to about 20c.

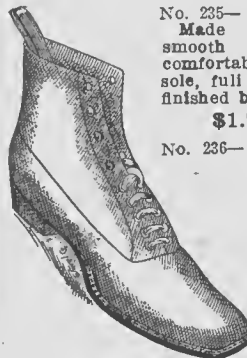


#### No. 256—

Good glove-grain leather boot, soft and pliable, buttoned, with tip and heel. A serviceable, heavy boot. Sizes 11 to 2 (no ½ sizes). \$1.15 per pair.

No. 257—Bright pebble leather lace, plain medium toe, soft and strong, no better school boot made. Sizes 11 to 2. No. ½ sizes. \$1.40 per pair.

### MEN'S BOOTS.



No. 235—Made of good strong smooth leather, a nice, comfortable fitter, riveted sole, full plain toe—a well-finished boot. Sizes 6 to 11. \$1.75 per pair.

#### No. 236—

Grain Klon-dyke, best oil grain leather, extended sole, large brass eye-lets, treble pegged soles, a very durable boot. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.00.

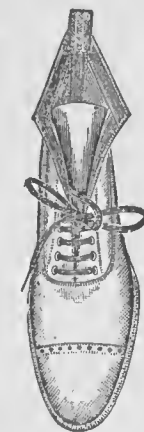
No. 239—First class working boot, heavy sole, slugged and pegged, strong and durable, soft leather upper, made with wide plain toe. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.50.

#### No. 240—

These are made of Box Calf on the new medium toe last—not too pointed and not too "English"—tip, medium heavy sole; a boot of really nice appearance. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.50 per pair.

#### No. 241—

A fine looking boot of medium heavy weight, made of leather that will keep soft and pliable, and will wear well, medium toe, tip. Sizes 6 to 11. \$2.75 per pair.



No. 242—Men's hox calf laced boot. This is the proper shape and good material. The finish of this boot is excellent. 6 to 10 only. \$3.00.

### GIRLS' BOOTS.



#### No. 262—

Strong pebble leather boot, buttoned, medium toe, sewn sole, spring heel, tip. Sizes 8 to 10 (no ½ sizes). \$1.00 per pair.

## BOYS' SUITS



These suits are made for service. They will wear long and well. The patterns are good and the styles the latest. Better order to-day and secure a real bargain.

No. 40. Boys' Suits of fine grey, light or dark fawn, brown Halifax, lined, very well made suits at a very low price. \$1.95.

No. 41. Boys' Suits, made of good Canadian tweed, light or dark patterns, well made, lined. \$2.00.

No. 42. Boys' Suits, made of dark brown or grey tweed or fawn or brown grey Halifax, well made, lined, bone buttons. \$2.25.

No. 43. Boys' Sailor Suits, made of navy serge, soft finish, deep collar, black or white braid trimmings, full loose house. \$2.25.

No. 44. Boys' Suit, made of dark Canadian tweed, neatly finished with good trimmings. \$3.00.

No. 45. Boys' Suit, made of fine hard finish serge or dark tweed, good lining and trimmings. \$3.50.

No. 46. Boys' Sailor Suit, made of hard finished navy blue serge, collar trimmed with four rows of black braid, very neat and stylish. \$4.00.

No. 47. Boys' Sailor Suit, made of hard finished navy serge, collar trimmed with five rows of black or white braid. \$4.00.

No. 48. Boys' Suit, made of fine imported tweed, well lined and finished. \$4.50.

No. 49. Boys' Suit, made of navy blue serge, fine hard finish, Italian lining, bone buttons, well made in every particular. \$4.50.

No. 50. Boys' Suits, made of fine quality of tweed, dark pattern, beautifully lined and finished. \$4.50.

No. 51. Boys' Suits, fine quality tweed, light or dark patterns, beautifully lined and finished. \$4.50.

### BOYS' KNEE PANTS.

(Lined Throughout.)

1. Navy blue serge, strongly made, lined throughout. Sizes 22 to 28 inches waist measurement. 50c.

2. Canadian tweed, dark colors, side and hip pockets. Sizes 22 to 28. 50c.

3. All wool navy blue serge, neatly made, good linings, side and hip pockets. Sizes 22 to 28. 60c.

4. Dark grey and brown, all wool Halifax tweed, strongly made. Sizes 22 to 28. 60c.

5. Fine Canadian tweed, brown or dark grey, lined throughout, side and hip pockets. Sizes 29 to 33. 60c.

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This outfit is made to meet the requirements of players, both amateur and professional, who want a high grade violin with a beautiful round tone of great carrying power, but who do not feel like investing a large amount of money. We offer this outfit at a merely nominal figure and with first-class accessories.

THIS CONCERT STAINER OUTFIT CONTAINS one extra good Model Violin, 1 Brazil-wood bow, 1 polished hardwood case, with books, 1 extra set of professional gut strings, 1 box rosin, 1 valuable self-instructor, with music, 1 violin tuner, set of 4 pipes, which gives the proper pitch to which each string should be tuned.

The Violin included with this outfit is a genuine Stainer model, finely shaded and nicely polished, with ebony trimmings; back and top nicely swelled. The tone is pure, sweet and of good power.

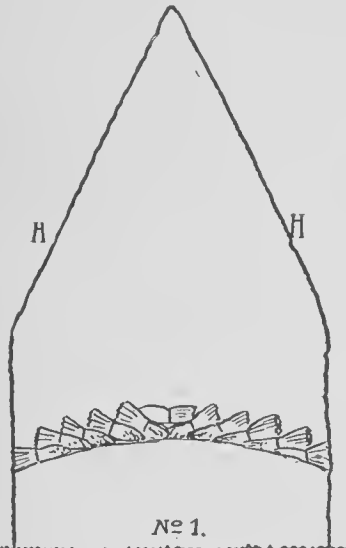
If you prefer to do so, send 75c with your order and we will forward this magnificent outfit to you C.O.D.





**Methods of Building Stacks.***By Wm. Hull, Souris, Man.*

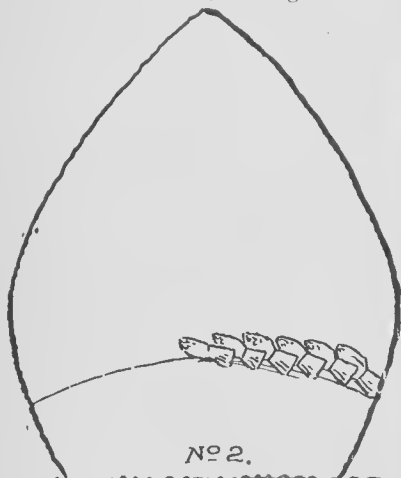
The following outlines about building stacks will be of value to your readers. Illustration No. 1 shows the usual form and method of building grain stacks as followed by too many of the farmers of Manitoba. About the only points of value aimed at in it are keeping the heart full and putting a high top on. The high top is an injury, especially in this form of a stack, as it presses heavily on the heart of the stack, causing it



No. 1—Cross section of grain stack showing how sheaves are generally laid and form of stack.

to sink most there. Also, owing to the large bottom and upright sides of its lower part, there is no chance for the outer courses to droop, as the stack settles, consequently the flat upper sides become flatter and take water in at H. Although this stack is much the higher, it will contain a third less than one of about the same size built as No. 2.

The most serious fault, however, in the building of a stack is the usual method of beginning the courses on the outer border. The butts of the sheaves, being greater in diameter than the grain ends, causes the sheaves in each ring, as the rings get smaller and closer to the centre, to become more level, and often the heads are lowest, although the heart



No. 2—Cross section of grain stack as proposed by Wm. Hull, Souris, Man.

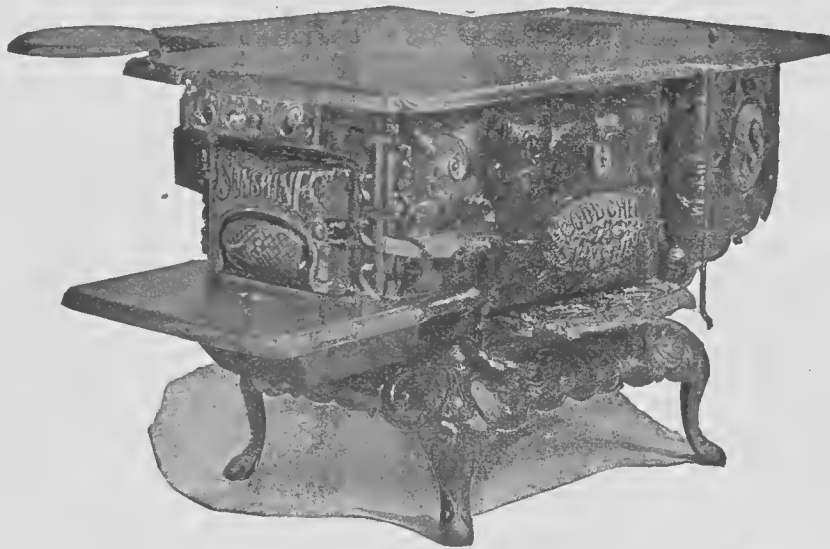
of the stack is equally as high as in No. 2 and the sheaves of the same size.

No. 2 is equally easy to build. In either case the outer circle is not to be stepped on. The builder on the outside row in No. 2 builds in front of him, as he walks in front of his work backwards on the other row. If the same care is taken in No. 2 plan, it is perfectly proof against injury from wet in any part, and it has been well tried.

Long oval stacks, well rounded and full at all places, and built on this plan, will hold one-half more than round ones of a similar height, be nearer to pitch to, and more convenient for threshing. It is safe to say that from 3c. to 15c. per bushel has been lost by most farmers in wet harvests from poor stacking. This amount has been a clear loss, besides the unfitness of the stacks to thresh when damp.

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for burning  
BITUMINOUS  
COAL



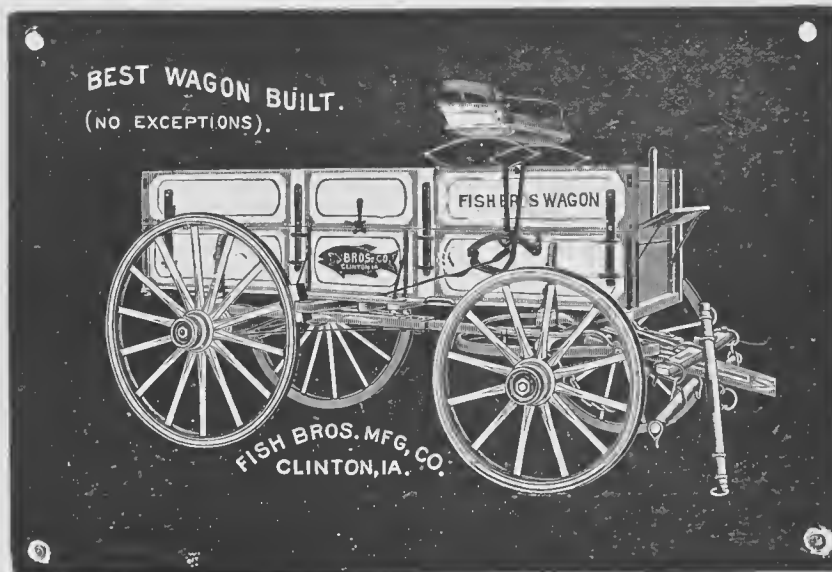
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THE LININGS

Oven Top covered with ASBESTOS CEMENT and Oven Doors ALUMINIZED  
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### Wheat Rust.

The season is at hand when we may look for an attack of rust, which the rank growth of our grain makes more likely this year than in some other years. A knowledge of how this plague grows and spreads will be of interest to many and once this is understood it is easy to see how a field can be "struck" with rust and as if by magic a promising crop turned into one not worth harvesting. The following account of the life history of our grain rust is given by the late Dr. Otto Luggner, of the Minnesota Agricultural College. The doctor visited Manitoba several times to study the grasshopper question. His article is as follows:—

There are many living organisms that cause great losses to the farmer from time to time, because they appropriate for their own use that which the agriculturist intended to use for himself, for his family, or for his stock. He can see the larger of these intruders, and fight against them, frequently with good results. But such minute enemies as rust, almost invisible themselves, but very prominent in the effects of their united labors upon the small grains, he cannot fight as well, or even lessen their injuries. In fact, the great majority of farmers do not even know that they have to fight against living organisms, active parasites, but believe the rust to be simply caused by climatic conditions, by something indefinable in the air, or by some evil influence in the soil or water. He simply expresses his opinion by saying that the plants are sick, which is only too true, and sad experience tells him that such sickness will ruin his bright prospects for a rich return of his labor in the grain fields.

Rusts, like the closely related blights or smuts, also caused by lowly organ-

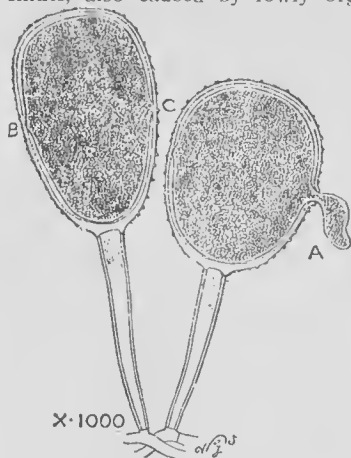


Fig. 1—Uredospores in the act of sprouting.

ized vegetable organisms, truly blight the hopes of all farmers whose fields are invaded by them. All that have at the present time seen our waving fields, covered with the tall, richly colored plants of wheat, would not suspect that appearances could be deceptive in this case, but that a beautiful crop would be cut. But many farmers may be sadly disappointed, and many kernels of grain may be found not as perfect or plump as they ought to be. If this unpleasant surprise should be experienced—and it is to be hoped that it will not—the blame for shrunken grains should be put where it belongs, i. e., to the presence of the rusts, and especially to that of the black, or summer, rust.

It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of the three kinds of rusts that can become so injurious to our small grains, as all are very similar in their general appearance and their effect on the plants. All are parasites of the worst kind, and all abstract from the infested plants those substances that were taken from the soil by the latter to produce seeds.

The general belief that rust comes with rain after a very hot dry day is not wrong, only rain and hot air are not directly the cause of the trouble, but act simply as the carriers of it. Many experiments have been shown that the minute bodies, or spores, causing the rust are carried into the atmosphere from the infested plants by a current of air produced by the unequal expansion of the air by the sun. It will be seen that the air near the dark ground heats

up quickly, becomes lighter in consequence, and hence rises, and in so doing carries with it the loose spores of the parasitic rust. Such spores are the seeds of the rust, called by another botanical term simply because they are produced in a different way than common seeds; yet they possess the same function, i. e., to produce new plants. These spores are then carried in the air, and if they reach a certain altitude they may be carried during the day for hundreds of miles.

Like balloons, they are so light that they are at the mercy of every current, nor do they descend so long as there is

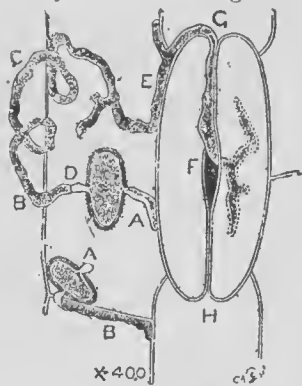


Fig. 2—Two uredospores germinating on a fragment of the epidermis of a leaf of grass.

still a current of air rising from the ground. They cannot return to mother earth until evening, when they descend with the heavier humid air, and with the dew. Of course, if it should rain during the day they are brought down again with most of the other floating impurities in the air. If it should rain hard they are brought down to the very ground, and leaves of grain coated with them are washed clean. This is a bad thing for the spores, but a very fortunate occurrence for the owner of the plants, as such spores are lost forever, or, what is still better, are unable to cause further trouble. As they reach the moist soil they soon germinate, and not having a chance to reach the green leaves or stems of wheat, etc., they perish in a very few hours.

A heavy rain following a hot day is therefore of benefit to the farmer and injurious to the parasite. But if the rain comes down as a fine mist or during the night as a heavy dew, then the spores reach the leaves and stem of the host, i. e., the invaded plant, and, being surrounded by moisture and warmth, they soon sprout and enter the host.

It is frequently said that certain fields are worse infested than others, and sometimes an explanation is difficult to find. But when we recollect that on a very warm day, without any wind, the spores are simply carried upwards, and during the night downwards, we may find an explanation for the fact that rust is always worse behind wind-breaks and other shelters than anywhere else, simply

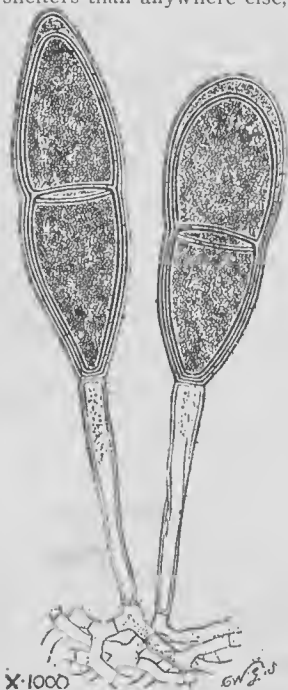


Fig. 3—Two teleutospores. These spores are two-celled, black, and carry the rust over winter.

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In these days of specialties and specialists we have come to feel that the increasing requirements of our fair young West demand a distinctively separate windmill organization to cater to this branch of trade. You remember the Arah proverb which runs:—Men are four; he who knows not, and knows not he knows not; he is a fool, shun him. He who knows not, and knows he knows not; he is simple, teach him. He who knows, and knows not he knows; he is asleep, wake him. He who knows, and knows he knows; he is wise, follow him. We know we know the windmill business, and are devoting our entire time, talent and capital to supplying the demand for

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because in such places the air is stagnant, and all the spores produced there are only too apt to lodge again upon grain planted in such sheltered places. Rank vegetation, caused by manure or by other means, is also quite frequently injured more than the drier plants growing elsewhere, for very self-evident reasons. Grain planted early, with a moderate amount of foliage, usually escapes to a large extent the rust from which neighboring fields with a more rank growth will suffer.

Rust is a parasitic plant which enters the host, or infested plant, and there causes disease. It is carried by wind and rain, but not caused by either. To show how the spores of rust look, or how they enter the hosts, figures 1 and 2 are given. Fig. 1, enlarged 1,000 times, shows two summer spores (uredospores), one in the act of sprouting.

This operation can be studied by keeping these spores in moist air for a few hours. Germination takes place by the protrusion of two germ tubes or threads of mycelium, one from each side, and usually near the middle, though sometimes from or near the top of the spore. The spots whence the tubes emerge from the spores can often be detected even before germination, as here the walls are weak, as can be seen at B and C. At A, one of the tubes has broken through the walls.

In Fig. 2 we see two uredospores, enlarged 400 times, growing upon a portion of a leaf of wheat. As a very general rule only one of the germ tubes grows, while the second one, as seen at A A, remains short or inactive. The larger and stronger tube keeps on growing in a convoluted fashion as C C, and in a day, or a day and a night, it has attained many times the length of the spore from which it grew, and which is now entirely empty and falls to the ground. But before this happens a partition, or septum, has formed, as at D, which cuts the living from the dead tissue. When we carefully watch one of these slender germ tubes under a microscope, we shall be greatly surprised, as it now looks like a living worm, and it flows into any little scratch or depression on the glass slide on which it is mounted for examination. Now, why should it do so? When we study the structure of a wheat leaf we will at once find an explanation. We find that it is the aim of this tube to enter into the tissue of the leaf, and this it cannot do unless there is an opening provided for this purpose.

But there are many such openings, the minute mouths of a leaf, organs of transpiration called "stomata." One of them is shown at F, and it will be seen that the tube follows the depression E, until the opening is reached. Such stomata are the lowest point on a leaf surface; hence the germ tube cannot fail to reach them. One of them our worm-like tube enters and soon disappears from sight. Once inside it branches out right and left, and soon ramifies amongst the green cells. Here it produces a plant called a "mycelium," composed simply of fine delicate threads, and in a short time it produces large

numbers of new uredospores, which break through the wheat cuticle a short time afterwards, and on reaching the surface form the well-known rusty brown pustules.

The whole operation lasts but a few days, hence a single uredospore entering a plant in June can produce immense numbers of pustules by July. It is a very good thing for the farmer, and for all people eating bread, that such uredospores are short lived, and perish in a very short time if the germ tubes do not succeed in entering the tissue of a plant very soon.

One generation of uredospores follows the other, and as long as the infested wheat plant can still furnish liquid food there is no cessation. Sometimes very heavy and repeated rains will improve conditions very materially, as they are apt to wash off all the exposed spores, and thus make them harmless. Of course more moisture will also produce fresh and uninfested new foliage on the top of the plants. The writer has even seen that the army worms, by no means beneficial visitors to our grain fields, were actually of benefit, as they devoured the leaves, rust and all, and thus materially assisted the plants to get rid of these parasitic vegetable intruders.

As the time arrives for the plants to become ripe, and consequently free from liquid food, the rust plant is also forced to stop operations. This it does by producing a different kind of spore, the winter spores or teleutospores, two of which are shown in Fig. 3, also enlarged 1,000 diameters. By comparing Fig. 1 and Fig. 3 we can at once see a great difference between these two kinds of spores, and it is hardly necessary to draw the attention of the reader to them. Not alone do they differ in size, but it will be seen that the winter spores are always united in twos. Besides, they are very much darker, possessing heavier coats than the summer spores, and for good reasons, as the parasites have to hibernate in this shape.

As the space is too limited to give a full account of what happens to these spores later, it will be sufficient to state that they serve to carry the plant over winter and start it again in the spring. So far it has been impossible to make these teleutospores grow again upon wheat in the spring, but that they have to go through a different form, which grows upon the barberry, before they can again multiply upon wheat. This is very much like the peculiar life history of the tapeworm, which has to pass through another animal before it can again become a parasite in man.

This necessity of passing through another plant, producing in it as a parasite a very different disease, is almost beyond belief, but at present we know of no other way in which the rust can perform its life cycle. In fact the three kinds of rusts we have all pass through other plants in a similar way, and if this is really true it is of great benefit to our farmers, since otherwise the untold millions of winter spores found upon the straw of small grains in the fall would make it simply impossible to grow another plant next year.





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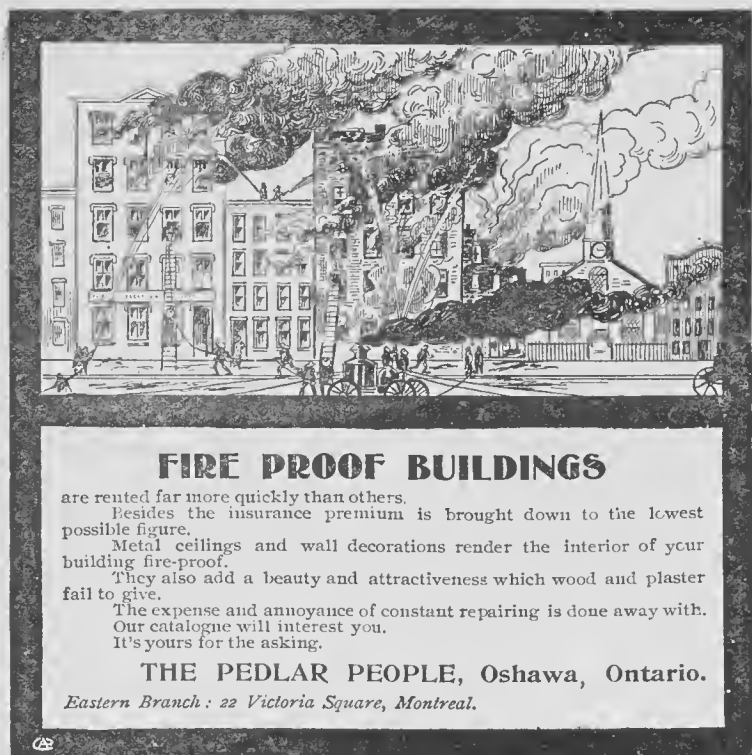
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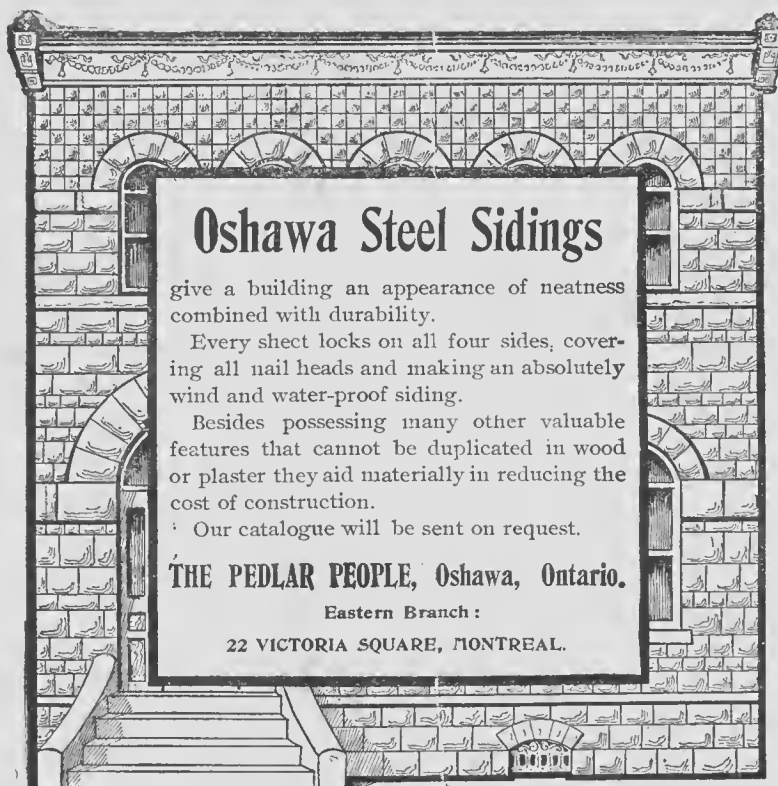
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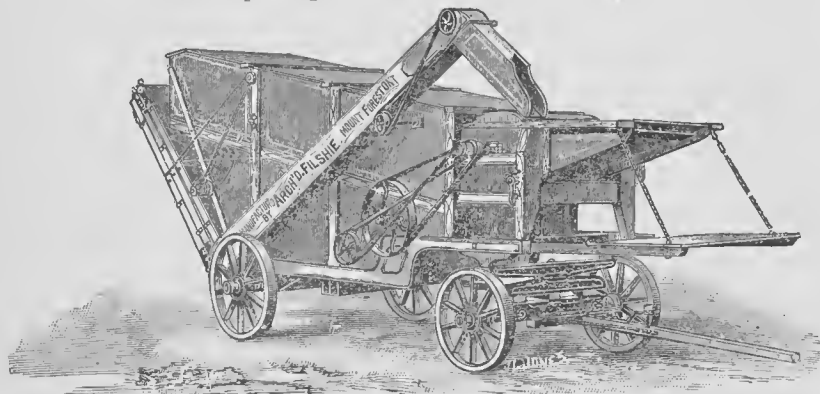
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### Plowing Matches.

Several plowing matches have already taken place, and below will be found reports of some of them. All have been looking forward to the Provincial match at the Brandon Experimental Farm, where the champions at the various local matches will have an opportunity to try conclusions as to who can do the best work. Unfortunately, this has been all set aside this year owing to the high water in the Assiniboine river making the bridge on the way out to the Experimental Farm unsafe, as well as flooding a large portion of the farm. On account of this the provincial championship match has been declared off. It is the best thing to do under the circumstances and it has been decided that this year's champions will be eligible to compete with those of 1903 at the championship match. So this year's loss will be next year's gain, because the match will be a bigger one, the competition will be stronger and the committee in charge will be able to put up a much larger prize list.

On account of the high water several excursions which had been arranged for by Farmers' Institutes from different branch lines had to be postponed. One from Carman, Treherne and Cypress River did go to Brandon. It numbered about 400, but they were unable to reach the Experimental Farm without driving some five or six miles around. Though the excursionists had to be content with viewing the farm from afar, they took in the town, especially the new binder twine plant, and on the whole voted the outing a very successful one.

#### Blyth.

The seventh annual plowing match was held on the farm of Clarence Fox, 21, 8, 17, on June 25, under the auspices of the Blyth Farmers' Institute, which is the pioneer in plowing matches. The weather, so important a feature in a plowing match, was all that could be desired. The land was not quite in as good condition as at last match, not leaving the mold-board as freely as it should. The attendance of spectators was good, being perhaps as large as in any previous year. The number of entries this year was not so large as at some of the previous matches, only 27 competitors lining up. The work done, however, was equal to that seen at any other match, and particularly so in the covering of weeds. The competition was the keenest in the men's 14-inch walking plows, there being 8 entries. However, while the score shows that there was keen competition in a few classes, yet there was a prize for every competitor except one, and still prizes left. In all there were 35 prizes offered and only 27 plowmen. This would look as though the prize list was too liberal for the number of contestants.

The different classes were judged as follows: 14-inch and young men's walking plows by Jas. Henderson and

Jas. Mayhew; the boys' 16-inch walking plows by N. Reid and Geo. Hopkins, and the gangs by Geo. Agur and John Mayhew.

#### AWARDS.

Men's 14-inch Walking — 1st and sweepstakes, silver cup for best plowing in the field, Wm. Guild, Kemnay; score, 83 points; 2nd and silver medal for best crown and finish, James Sutherland, Beresford, 82; 3rd, W. Turner, Carroll, 81; 4th, John Stott, Brandon, 68; 5th, John Torry, Rounthwaite, 65; 6th, J. C. Noble, Blyth, 64; 7th, John Bain, Blyth, 63; 8th, Tully Elder, Blyth, 62.

Men's 16-inch Walking—1st, A. T. Elder, Blyth, 86; 2nd, Wm. Marshall, Blyth, 69; 3rd, George Charlson, Blyth, 68; 4th, Weir Foster, Chater, 56; 5th, Jas. Pringle, Hayfield, 51.

Young Men under 21, 14-inch Walking—1st, Bain Elder, 71; 2nd, G. Elder, 58; 3rd, C. McCulloch, 55; 4th, Fred. Wells, 54; all Blyth.

Boys, under 17, 14-inch Walking—1st, Allan Leslie, 80; 2nd, Ernest Sopp, 75; 3rd, A. Foster, Chater, 73; 4th, Grant Wheeler, 59.

Men's 14-inch, 4-horse Gang—1st, H. M. Johnston, Elton, 83; 2nd, George Bowles, 82; 3rd, W. W. McCulloch, 74; 4th, L. Nelles, Brandon, 70; 5th, D. Foster, Chater, 69.

12-inch 3-horse Gang — Five prizes were offered in all, amounting to \$44. There was but one entry, John T. Elder.

While the score was being made up and the judges were deciding the special prizes, N. Wolverton, manager of the Brandon binder twine works, was present and responded to a call for an address. He gave a very interesting talk on co-operation by farmers as a means of fighting trusts and combines, and explained the business principles upon which his company were conducting the binder twine factory at Brandon. An exhibit of twine made in the factory was examined with interest by farmers present and pronounced A 1.

Hugh McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, gave an address on grasshoppers, covering the same ground as at the meeting held in Wawanesa the previous evening and which appears elsewhere in this issue. Both speakers were given an attentive hearing by the large number present.

#### Cut Arm.

The Cut Arm Plowing Association held their annual match on the farm of W. B. Mess, 3 miles south of Saltcoats, on Thursday, 19th June, when the following prizes were awarded:—

Plowing —1, silver cup, William T. Thompson, Cut Arm; 2, \$7, Thomas Muir, Cut Arm; 3, \$6, John Green, Saltcoats; 4, \$5, Wm. B. Thompson, Cut Arm; 5, \$4, Richard Green, Saltcoats; 6, \$3, Arthur Caplin, Cut Arm; 7, silver watch chain, Geo. Mess, Cut Arm; 8, silver watch chain, Adam Hamilton, Cut Arm.

Fecring—1, \$1.50, R. Green, Saltcoats. Finish—1, \$1.50, T. Muir, Cut Arm.

Out and In—1, \$1, James Ritchie, Cut Arm.

First Finish, a prize taker, W. B. Thompson.

Youngest married man, T. Muir.

Oldest plowman, A. Hamilton.

Youngest plowman, Jas. Ritchie.

Oldest bachelor, A. More.

Man with most family depending on him, G. Mess.

Best mated team, W. B. Thompson.

Best kept team, T. Muir.

2nd best kept team—W. B. Thompson.

Best kept harness, Jas. Ritchie.  
Best turn out, Hugh Porter.  
Man who performs his work in the most workmanlike manner, A. Hamilton.  
Smallest plowman, A. Caplin.  
Best working plow—T. Muir.

#### Welwyn.

The first annual plowing match of the Welwyn Agricultural Society was held on the farm of D. D. McFarlane, 14 miles northeast of Moosomin, on June 27th. While there were only eight competitors, the interest shown by the spectators was keen, close attention being given to the plowmen from crown to finish. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at allowing John Stott, of Brandon, to compete, because he was considered a professional from his many winnings at other matches; still, on the whole, almost all of those present were pleased to have the object lesson given by Mr. Stott's good work, and caught on to several professional kinks very readily. Promises were made by many of the onlookers that they would be competitors next year.

Walking and sulky plows were the only ones used, and the following is the score made:—

Possible score.	Crown.	Straightness.	In and out.	Depth.	Width of furrow.	Evenness of top of land.	Covering weeds.	Finish.	Total.
Walking Plows—									
Jno. Stott, Brandon:	13	13	4	4	6	9	25	9	83
Geo. Lee:	8	8	4	5	6	8	23	7	69
Jno. Waddell:	8	6	5	5	2	4	23	6	59
Sulkies, Men—									
N. E. Jamieson:	9	8	4	3	6	6	20	7	63
Austin Wright:	8	7	3	2	3	7	24	8	62
A. Jamieson:	7	7	3	3	1	6	20	7	54
W. James:	7	5	3	2	2	7	18	6	50
Sulky, Boy—									
H. Davis:	10	7	3	3	6	6	18	6	59

Committee in charge—A. Draper, Jos. James, and F. J. Colyer, secretary.

The judges were: K. McIvor and John Buck, both of Virden. The former placed the awards on the walking plows and the latter the sulkies. The judging was eminently satisfactory to everybody. We predict a larger and more successful plowing match for next season, as the energetic men at the head of this are working along right lines.

#### Pipestone.

The second annual plowing match held under the auspices of the Pipestone Farmers' Institute was held on June 25 on Forke's farm, section 25-7-27. The day was a perfect one and the attendance of spectators was large; the field where the competition took place, the riverside, and around the building where the Reston Methodist Ladies' Aid was



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G. S. Tuxford breaking 7½ acres per day.

providing dinner, tea and refreshments in a most excellent manner, was thronged with people all afternoon.

The land was in excellent condition and keen disappointment was felt at the small turnout of competitors, there being only nine entries for the various events. A good deal of excuse can be found in the fact that the roads were bad, the season wet and backward, and the land being so soft has taxed the strength of the horses to an unusual degree. There is no lack of interest, and on all hands was heard the expression, "There will be more next year." The competitors were few, but the work done was excellent. A large number had a most enjoyable day's outing, and no one seemed to regret that they had come to see the plowing match.

The following gentlemen acted as the judges and seemed to give satisfaction to all: John Buck, Thos. Jeffrey, Wm. Norris, H. Webster and Alex. Fairlie.

The secretary sends the prize winners as follows:—

Gangs, 14 inch—1, Wm. Patterson; 2, John Forke; 3, George Bayne.

Sulkys, 16 inch—1, A. Reid; 2, B. Lyons; 3, L. Seaton.

Boys' Sulkys—1, Robt. Milliken.

Walking Plow, 16 inch—1, Robert Wallace.

Walking Plow, 14 inch—1, James Wallace.

Special Prizes—Best groomed team, Robert Wallace; best handled team, Jno. Forke.

#### Bird's Hill.

Bird's Hill is not by any means the most talked of district in Manitoba, but it has one of the most live farmers' in-



WM. GUILD, KEMNAY, WINNER OF SWEEPSTAKES AT BLYTH PLOWING MATCH, JUNE, 1902.

stitutes in the province, with a very strong membership. Its annual plowing match was held on July 8th, with 13 competitors in the field. The local contestants were a little stirred up by the presence of a far north Scotchman, who strayed in during the forenoon, borrowed a team and plow and took first prize in his class. The Maw-Hancock disc was also in evidence and did good work. The day and the soil were perfect and there was a capital attendance of visitors. The prize list was as follows:—

Boys—D. Paterson.

Men under 20—F. Paterson, 1; J. Hoddinott, 2; J. Rice, 3.

Men under 40—W. J. Smith, 1; H. Smith, 2; J. A. Henderson, 3.

Men over 40—Sam Myson, 1; W. Knipe, 2.

Gang and Disc Plows—S. N. Henderson, 1; D. B. Gunn, 2; J. Wilson, 3.

#### Cartwright.

The fifth annual plowing match of Cartwright Agricultural Society was held on June 27th. Entries were less numerous than last year, but the work done was first-class. The Waldie family came in for the lion's share of the honors. W. J. Waldie won Lord Strathcona's cup and a special for the best all-round plowing. Jas. Stevenson had first for best finish. D. C. Waldie had special for best plow team.

Walking Plows—W. J. Waldie, 1; D. C. Waldie, 2; A. M. C. Waldie, 3.

Sulkies—W. Thomson, 1; J. A. McKenzie, 2; E. Moody, 3.

Gangs—W. McKenzie, 1; S. Way, 2.

Look up The Nor'-West Farmer announcement on page 511.

### The Fertile Belt of the Northwest.

By Reginald Beatty, Melfort, Sask.

Saskatchewan, or rather, to give it its proper name, "Kissi-setche-cwan," or large swift-flowing river, was one of the first regions in the West to be explored and ever since it has been spoken of as the fertile belt of Northwestern Canada.

Among the many beautiful districts in this fair province, the Carrot River Valley stands pre-eminent, in spite of its isolated position in the past. Some of the best settlers in the Northwest have located here, and to-day are independent. With the arrival of the Canadian Northern railway an immense immigration will pour in. Nature has done so much that any settler with ordinary ability is bound to succeed.

I shall never forget my first impression on exploring the now famous Stony Creek district in 1884. In a distance of 20 miles there are no less than six running creeks of pure, good water. Between these streams the land rises up in swelling uplands, crowned generally on the top with beautiful bluffs. Add to this soil of the richest description, limestone in abundance, vast meadows of hay to the north, and the reason will be seen that at a distance of 75 miles from a railway land should bring from \$5 to \$8 per acre, with an eager demand.

The proximity of our district to the vast inland sea of Hudson's Bay gives bright promise for the future, as it is my firm belief (with an experience in the Northwest of 30 years) that eventually our products will be shipped by the bay to the markets of the world. This not only for the summer months, but

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Ask your dealer or write direct for further information regarding these before buying.

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probably for a longer open season than the St. Lawrence, as drift ice, the only obstacle in Hudson's Straits, does not drift in winter.

Down the Saskatchewan at Grand Rapids we have a water power that may yet become the Minneapolis of the Northwest Territories; in fact, never did the West offer brighter prospects to the immigrant. With cheap land, nay, a free gift, lucky is the man who secures a good farm to-day in Saskatchewan.

#### Exchange Prize Lists.

A suggestion made last year by T.W. Knowles, secretary of the Emerson Agricultural Society, and partly acted upon is a good one. It is that the secretaries of the different agricultural societies should exchange prize lists so as to get the benefit of each other's ideas in improving those new prize lists. The addresses of all the secretaries are to be found in Stovel's Guide.

W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Assa., writes:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is the best paper I have read for the last 15 years. Would not be without it at any price."

The Department of Customs is just now overhauling the case of Spencer Bros., who recently acquired a large area in Alberta, near Lethbridge, for ranching purposes. They have another ranch across the line and are accused of smuggling over to this side and evading payment of the customs duty of 20 per cent. About 600 head have been seized, and the government will investigate.

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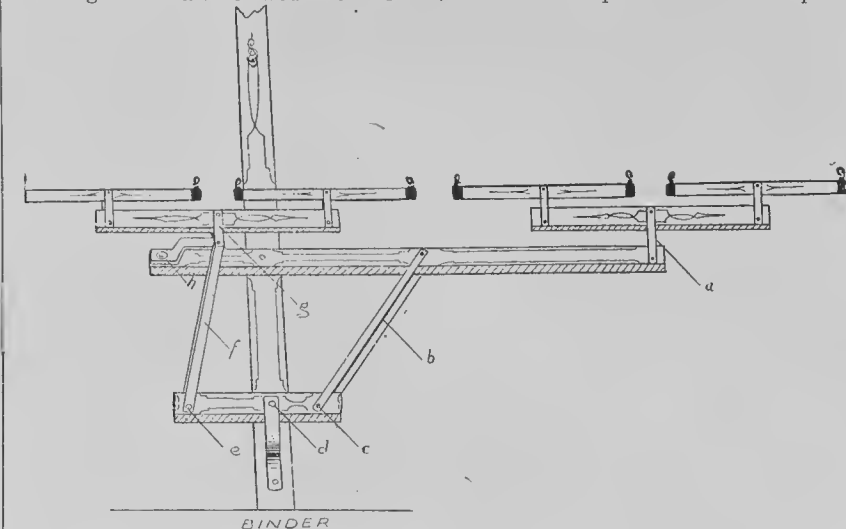
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowl. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

### A Four-Horse Evener.

P. D. McArthur, Longburn, Man., writes; "I enclose you a plan of a four-horse set of equalizers for the binder. The season for their use will soon be here and there are some farmers, I am sure, who would be pleased to see such a plan, so that they can use four horses instead of three on their binders. The long equalizer, which goes on the binder tongue where the ordinary double-tree does, is 6 ft. 4 in. long, 2 in. thick and 4 in. wide. It should be of oak or other good wood. From the hole at *h* to the hole for the draw bolt in the tongue, is 1 ft. 3 in., centres, from the latter hole to the next where the braces *b* join, is 2 ft. 3 in., and 2 ft. 5 in. from there to the hole at the end at *a*. All measurements are from centre to centre of the holes. This leaves 2 inches at each end of the double-tree. The short equalizer is put on close down to the binder. A hammer strap can be put on if the tongue is long enough, or it will do without. (Ed. Note.—The illustration does not show the hammer strap in its usual place on the binder tongue, i. e., over the long equalizer. It should be there.) The short equalizer is of iron 14 in. long, 2 in. wide and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick. It can also be made of a good piece of wood. The distance from centres of *e* and *d* is 9 in., of *d* and *c*  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. The brace rods *b* are each 2 ft. 10 in. long and 1 in. by  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., one above and one

below. The two braces *f* are 2 ft. long and 1 in. by  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. At *h* is bolted on a bent piece of iron, something like a hammer strap, 8 in. long from centre to centre of holes and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. One end of this is attached at *h* loosely, at the outer end the two braces, *f*, and the clips for the double-tree all meet and are fastened together by one bolt. The bend in the 8 in. iron must be enough to have the braces clear the equalizer. The object of this piece of iron is to lengthen that end of the equalizer but at the same time keep the double-tree over the tongue so the off horse will have plenty of room. In practice it will be found that a longer double-tree than the ordinary binder one can be used over the tongue. In fact, it will be found that owing to the length of the long equalizer all the horses have plenty of room to walk without any chaffing. Half-inch bolts should be used for the two draw bolts in the tongue, the others need only be  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. The clips from the double-trees to the long equalizer are  $7 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}$  in."

Note.—This is a description of practically the same equalizer as that sent us by J. L. Telfer, of Portage la Prairie, and illustrated on page 406, September issue, 1898. We reproduce the new plan because we like it better than the old one, and there are now very many



*a* to fall to the ground every time the team stopped.

Once the principle of this equalizer is understood farmers can apply it in many ways themselves. When the long equalizer is bolted to the tongue it makes the draft on the braces *b* equal to that of two teams (it's then like a big double-

team is pulling too much. This is easily done by attaching the braces *b* towards *a*.

The short equalizer should be put as

close down to the binder as it will work, if necessary the hammer strap can be turned round in front. The length of the braces *f* and *b* can be made to suit the distance the two eveners are apart. The important point is the measurements on the equalizers; once this is understood the equalizer is plain.

the defendant used the team so improperly that loss resulted to the plaintiff, and alleged negligence in two respects: (1) In the management of the engine, resulting in the occurrence of the fire, (2) in the management of the team by hitching them to the separator at the time, in the manner, and under the circumstances of the fire, and by neglecting to make proper and timely efforts to save them.

The defendant denied negligence and claimed that the burning of them was an accident, and that in any event the plaintiff could not recover because the driver had put the team on voluntarily.

Judgment was reserved at the time of the trial, and Judge Ryan has recently given judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed on the ground that threshing at all under the circumstances, the condition and location of the engine, the strength and direction of the wind, the fact that wood was being used as fuel, the fact that at times the smoke passed across the most easterly stack, the fact that another fire had started on the stack and had been put out a few minutes before the fire that burned the separator, the fact that no barrel or pails of water were on hand, that no person was set to watch the stack, that no precautionary measures of any kind were taken, all went to show negligence on the part of the defendant, and that the loss of the horses must be attributed to the negli-



"ALL READY FOR THE WEST," AT ARCOLA, ILL.

Arcola is one of the new towns of the West which has made a wonderful growth. The illustration presents a very common scene incidental to the great inpouring of settlers.

below. The two braces *f* are 2 ft. long and 1 in. by  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. At *h* is bolted on a bent piece of iron, something like a hammer strap, 8 in. long from centre to centre of holes and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. thick. One end of this is attached at *h* loosely, at the outer end the two braces, *f*, and the clips for the double-tree all meet and are fastened together by one bolt. The bend in the 8 in. iron must be enough to have the braces clear the equalizer. The object of this piece of iron is to lengthen that end of the equalizer but at the same time keep the double-tree over the tongue so the off horse will have plenty of room. In practice it will be found that a longer double-tree than the ordinary binder one can be used over the tongue. In fact, it will be found that owing to the length of the long equalizer all the horses have plenty of room to walk without any chaffing. Half-inch bolts should be used for the two draw bolts in the tongue, the others need only be  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch. The clips from the double-trees to the long equalizer are  $7 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}$  in."

tree), hence the braces *b* are fastened to the short end of the small equalizer. The draft of the team on the tongue is directly through the clips *g* and the braces *f* to *e*. The bent piece of iron and the projecting end of the long equalizer are simply to carry the set of whiffletrees, and may be left out of the count altogether. So with the draft of two teams on the short end of the small equalizer the other end has to be double the length to even up. Now look at the measurements. The short end is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and the long end 9 inches. Half of 9 is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or an inch more than is allowed in the plan. Now compare the measurements on the long equalizer. From *a* to where the braces *b* join is 2 ft. 5 in. and 2 ft. 3 in. to tongue. The outer team has an advantage of 2 inches; this is equalized by taking off one inch on the short equalizer, making the draft of both teams on the binder equal.

If it is desired to use a light team on the binder give them the advantage on the short end of the short equalizer. If it is of iron, have several draw holes made quite close together, so that the draft can be shifted and all teams may work according to their capacity. A lighter load can also be put on the outer team by attaching the braces *b* to the long equalizer a little nearer the tongue. If there is side draft on the tongue, one

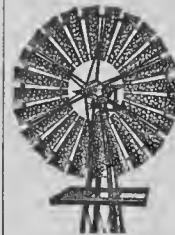
### A Threshing Case at Sidney.

Another suit of considerable interest to both farmers and threshers has recently been tried before Judge Ryan at Carberry. The plaintiff, Samuel Thorn, of Sidney, hired his team and their driver to work with the threshing machine and gang of the defendant, Alfred James, of Sidney, which machine and gang were under the charge of a foreman named Coulter. While threshing near Sidney for a farmer named Davis, one windy day last fall, a stack of grain took fire from the engine. The engine was shut down, and the foreman immediately attempted to draw out the separator. The evidence as to whether Thorn's team was ordered to be put on the tongue of the separator, or whether the driver of the team put them on voluntarily was contradictory. Another team was hitched on to the end of the tongue. They failed to draw together, and the fire came suddenly and unexpectedly under the separator and upon the horses, and notwithstanding the efforts made to get them out the plaintiff's team were so badly burned that one died, and the other, after living for some time, was shot under instructions from a veterinary surgeon.

The plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the value of the team, harness, etc., burned, on the ground that

gence of the party causing the fire, that the plaintiff was not guilty of contributory negligence, as, if the team were not hitched on to the tongue of the separator in response to the call of the foreman, they were at least put on under his personal supervision.

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## Thankfulness and Murmuring.

Some murmur when their sky is clear  
And wholly brought to view,  
If one small speck of dark appear  
In their great heaven of blue;  
And some with thankful love are filled  
If but one streak of light,  
One ray of God's good mercy, gild  
The darkness of their night.

In palaces are hearts that ask,  
In discontent and pride,  
Why life is such a dreary task  
And all good things denied?  
And hearts in poorest huts admire  
How Love has in their aid  
(Love that never seems to tire)  
Such rich provision made.

—Archbishop Trench.

## Clear up as You Go.

In "redding up" a room, in good old Scotch parlance, it became suddenly manifest that nine-tenths of the necessary work could have been spared if only each one who had used that room on the preceding day had made that motto his or hers. On one side was A's newspaper, left in careless abandon, just where it had happened to fall; on another, B's book; on the table C's pencil sharpenings; on the mantle a picture from another room which D had been showing to a friend, and so on in an almost endless chain. If, in each case, the one using book, paper, pencil or picture had striven to restore things to exactly the condition they were in before the use had taken place the room would have righted itself. "Clear up as you go." Who will make that the motto upon which the men and women of the future, the boys and girls of to-day, shall be trained?

"Clear up as you go." The thought admits of a far wider range and comes with especial force at the beginning of a new

grant that each friend, each lover, each husband and wife, each parent and child, each brother and sister, may resolve that, during the next year every possible misunderstanding shall be brought at once to the light, shall not be suffered to accumulate unto itself the moth and rust which corrupt the soul, but shall be cleared up before they go forward into a new day or even a new hour!

As children of God and as "workers together with Him," let us take this good motto for the next year—"Clear up as you go."—Union Signal.

## Earning a Little and Spending Less.

Our literature holds many mottoes and messages that are full of inspiration for hearts young and old; but none is more inspiring than Robert Louis Stevenson's ideal for the perfect life as set forth in his own words on the fountain erected to his memory in San Francisco: "To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier by his presence; to renounce where that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim conditions, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy."

The injunction "to earn a little and spend less" emphasizes the law of self-support and warns us against the danger and possible degradation of debt.

Unhappily, some of earth's most gifted sons have been royal spendthrifts, and through debt have gone down in hopeless ruin. History holds no scene more pathetic than brave old Walter Scott, in the hour when Lockhart wheeled him into his summer-house and saw that the hero was dying of overwork through debt. "Suddenly," said his biographer, "the broken-hearted author threw off his wraps, moaning, 'This will never do. I must get to my work.' But

## "Mighty Rich."

A writer in the Outlook describes a ride he once took with an old farmer in a New England village, during which some of the men of the neighborhood came under criticism.

Speaking of a prominent man in the village, I said: "He is a man of means?" "Well, sir," the farmer replied, "he hasn't got much money, but he's mighty rich."

"He has a great deal of land then?" I asked.

"No, sir, he hasn't got much land either, but he is mighty rich."

The old farmer, with a pleased smile, observed my puzzled look for a moment, and then explained:

"You see, he hasn't got much money, and he hasn't got much land, but still he is rich, because he never went to bed owing any man a cent in all his life. He lives as well as he wants to live, and he pays as he goes; he doesn't owe anything, and he isn't afraid of anybody; he tells every man the truth, and does his duty by himself, his family and his neighbors; his word is as good as his bond, and every man, woman and child in the town looks up to him and respects him. No, sir, he hasn't got much land, but he's a mighty rich man, because he's got all he wants."—Youth's Companion.

## "Are All the Children in?"

Some one sent me a paper a number of years ago containing an article that was marked. Its title was: "Are all the children in?" An old wife lay dying. She was nearly one hundred years of age, and the husband who had taken the journey with her, sat by her side. She was just breathing faintly, but suddenly she revived, opened her eyes, and said:

"Why! it is dark."  
"Yes, Janet, it is dark."  
"Is it night?"  
"Oh, yes! it is midnight."  
"Are all the children in?"

## Her Gladness.

My darling went  
Unto the seaside long ago. Content  
I stayed at home, for oh! I was so glad  
Of all the little outings that she had.  
I knew she needed rest. I loved to stay  
At home awhile that she might go away.  
"How beautiful the sea! How she enjoys  
The music of the waves. No care annoys  
Her pleasure," thought I. "Oh! it is so  
good  
That she can rest awhile. I wish she could  
Stay till the autumn leaves are turning red,  
"Stay longer, sister," all my letters said.  
"If you are growing stronger every day,  
I am so glad to have you stay."  
My darling went  
To Heaven long ago. Am I content  
To stay at home? Why can I not be glad  
Of all the glories that she there has had!  
She needed change. Why am I loathe to stay  
And do her work, and let her go away?  
The land is lovely where her feet have been;  
Why do I not rejoice that she has seen  
Its beauties first. That she will show to me  
The City Beautiful? Is it so hard to be  
Happy that she is happy? Hard to know  
She learns so much each day that helps her  
so?  
Why can I not each night and morning say,  
"I am so glad that she is glad to-day."  
—Julia Harris May, In Advance.

## Noise Versus Numbers.

For those who have begun to fear that the critics may destroy the Bible utterly, and who look upon these critics as mighty in numbers, the following story is quoted. The analogy is apparent.

A man with a look of business on his face came to a hotel-keeper, and asked him if he would buy two car-loads of frogs' legs. "Two car-loads?" said the man, in amazement. "Why, I could not use them in twenty years."



SNAPS AT THE GOODWIN RANCH, SASKATCHEWAN LANDING, ASSA.

1. The Goodwin family.
2. Western beef on foot.

3. A "hunch" of little Goodwins.
4. "Glen Alan." Home of F. Goodwin.

5. A few more heifers.
6. Youthful cow-punchers.

7. Former and present residences.
8. Stable and corral.

year. As we look back upon the year 1901 is it not clearly apparent that many of the difficulties of that year were largely traceable to a failure to carry out that injunction? It was not each day's normal duties, but the accumulated duties of many days which made life sometimes a burden almost unbearable. It was the work we might have done in the yesterdays and thrust over, instead, into the to-morrows, which gave to us, in the end, weary days and sleepless nights. To-day's duty ought never to be too large for to-day. If it is then he sure that part of what we are calling duty is not a duty but rather a something we have allowed to be forced upon us and with which we have, in reality, no business. How many lives are veritably driven by the Furies of past work! How often in your own experience has the promise of to-day been spoiled by the unfulfilled promise of yesterday. Clear up as you go. Take upon yourself no more work for each day than each day, lived at a normal rate of pressure, can hold. Gather the daily sweetness out of life.

"Clear up as you go," the misunderstandings, the grievances, the heartaches, the trials which the days of the year may have in store for us. "It must needs be that offences come," but woe unto the man or woman who lets those offences grow to vast proportion and pile themselves up, mountain high, for the lack of an effort to overcome each one as it comes along! "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath," contains Divine wisdom in its application to human life. Wrath is bad enough; may God preserve from stored up wrath! The misunderstanding of to-day is hard enough to bear, but what if we let it reach over into tomorrow and into the next to-morrow, and on and on? Each day makes it harder to overcome, each added hour takes something from the sweetness of life, from our own power to forgive and to love. May God

when he tried he could not hold the pen or dictate a word, but sat still, with the tears running down his fine old face, heaten in the brave battle and slain by debt.

The sword and spear have slain their thousands, but debt hath slain its tens of thousands.

Midway between poverty and riches is a genial climate, named contentment with a little. Earth's most famous sons, like Dante and Milton, have dwelt in this temperate clime. Carlyle, too, and Wordsworth, and Emerson have "earned a little and spent less." The heroes and reformers, also, in avoiding the arctic zone of poverty, have also avoided the tropic zone of riches. The most famous spot in Westminster Abbey, it has been said, commemorates "the glorious company of psupers." The history of our great men, from the Pilgrim Fathers to Grant and Lincoln, does but emphasize this injunction of a scholar bidding us, "to be content with earning a little and spending less."—N. D. Hillis, in Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

## Powerful.

Two elders of the same Scottish church, meeting one day, began discussing the merits of a clergyman who had lately been appointed pastor of the congregation. "Weel, Tammas," said one, "what dae ye think o' oor new minister?" "Ah, weel, Geordie," replied the other: "he daes no sae had, but he's no' up to the mark o' the aae we haed afore." "Na, na," responded Geordie. "I sair doot if ever we'll get another like him: he was a powerfu' preacher, nae doot o' that, Tammas. The short time he labored amang us he dang five Bibles out o' the binding, an' kicket the fronts clean out o' three poopits."

There was that old mother living life over again. Her youngest child had been in the grave twenty years, but she was travelling back into the old days, and she fell asleep in Christ, asking:

"Are all the children in?"

Dear friend, are they all in? Put the question to yourself now. Is John in? Is James in? Or is he immersed in business and pleasure? Is he living a double and dishonest life? Say! where is your boy, mother? Where is your son, your daughter? Is it well with your children? Can you say it is?—Moody's Anecdotes.

## Numberless.

I was walking along one winter's night, hurrying towards home, with my little maid-  
en at my side. Said she:

"Father, I am going to count the stars."

"Very well," I said; "go on."

"By-and-by I heard her counting: "Two hundred and twenty-three, two hundred and twenty-five. Oh, dear," she said, "I had no idea there were so many."

"Ah, dear friend, I sometimes say in my soul:

"Now, Master, I am going to count thy benefacts." Soon my heart sighs, not with sorrow, but burdened with such great goodness, and I say to myself: "I had no idea that there were so many."—Mark Guy Pearse.

"God calls our loved ones, but we lose  
Not wholly what He hath given.  
They live on earth in thought and deed  
As truly as in Heaven."—Whittier.

"Well, will you buy half a car-load?"  
"No."  
"Twenty or thirty bushels?"  
"No."  
"Twenty or thirty dozens?"  
"No."  
"Two dozen?"  
"Yes."

A few days later the man returned with three pairs of legs.

"Is that all?" asked the landlord. "Yes; the fact is that I live near a pond, and the frogs made so much noise that I thought there were millions of them. But I dragged the pond with a seine, drained it and raked it, and there were only three frogs in the whole place."

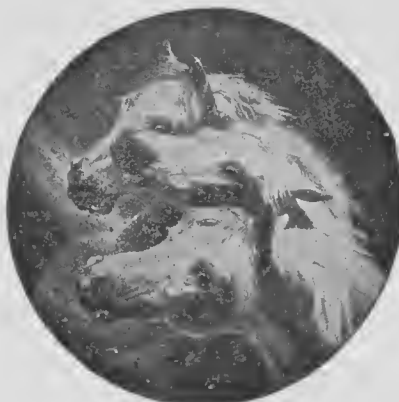
## The Child in the Midst.

Unconscious of the multitude that press  
He runs, responsive to the loving call;  
From dimpled arms his cherished play-  
things fall  
As, with obedience that is unquestioned,  
He hastes to reach those hands outspread to  
bless,  
To gaze upon that face majestic  
Yet meek and sorrow-marred, wherein lies  
all  
A father's love, a mother's tenderness.  
With childlike, swift obedience so may we,  
Who hold earth's treasures all too closely  
still,  
Let go our "great possessions" as thou  
bidd'st—  
Along the pathway of humility  
Press on with eager feet to know thy will,  
Bearing in mind the child set in the midst.

—Sunday Magazine.



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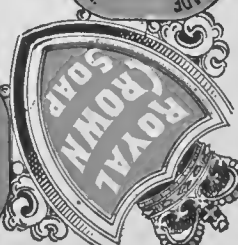


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## Some Points About Mowers.

**H**OW many farmers realize that the life of a mower, or any other farm implement for that matter, depends very largely upon the care given it by the owner. If the pile of old mowers that may be seen standing around country blacksmith shops, village agencies and in odd fence corners on almost any farm are any criterion, either manufacturers of mowers put a very inferior grade of goods upon the market or farmers give very poor care to their machinery, says Professor Andrew Boss in the St. Paul Farmer. In all probability a little of both enters into the proposition.

It is only by planning for machinery to wear out and by making improvements that will catch the eye or imagination of the buyer that machine men can hope to sell new machines, and farmers aid them largely by neglecting to care for their machinery as they should. The matter of loose burrs,

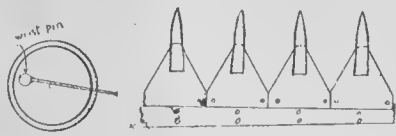


Fig. 1.

rusty joints and dirty bearings is a bonanza to the makers of machines. These are all simple matters and within easy reach of the owner to remedy if he can be made to think it will put money in his pocket to attend to them.

When one looks over the various makes of mowers with a view to deciding which one is best, he realizes that all are very much alike and that each seems to be adapted to its work. Drive wheels, main frame and multiplying gear or chain are found on every brand, for the production of power and for its conveyance to the sickle bar and knife which make up the cutting apparatus. To be sure some are made of better material than others, and some are put together in a more substantial manner than others, but the essential parts are all made after nearly the same pattern.

The thing that decides largely whether a mower will wear or not is the care it gets after it leaves the agent's hands. It will be the endeavor, in the remainder of this paper, to point out matters needing attention and suggesting the proper adjustment of the parts. There is little that one can do for the drive wheels and main frame except to keep them "washed" and the burrs screwed up tight. Nothing tears a high-geared mower to pieces so quickly as to let the joints get loose. Where there is a tendency for nuts to be shaken loose, lock nuts will be found very satisfactory. More trouble is had with the pitman and knifehead than with any other

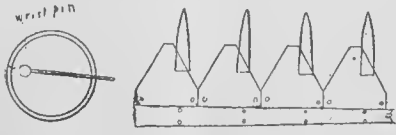


Fig. 2.

part of the mower, and no other part is so hard to keep in repair and adjustment.

When a mower comes out new from the factory, it should be in perfect adjustment. If it is, you will notice that the sections stand exactly over the centre of the guards when the wrist pin is at the outside of its stroke (see Fig. 1). When the wrist pin is turned over to the inside of its stroke the sections should stand exactly over the centre of the guards to the right. Occasionally an iron pitman gets broken and is taken to the village shop to be welded, with the result something like that shown in Fig. 2. If the pitman is adjustable and can be regulated by screwing the head on or off a little the knife can be made to run right. If not, the pitman must be cut and welded over again, care being taken to make it the right length. It is important that the sections strike

evenly over the guards so that the load is not all brought on one side of the knife, thus causing it to jar or pound. The trouble is not so much in the knife being unable to cut on one side as in there being no chance for the guards to gather grass on one side. The section and the mower guard in reality form a pair of shears with which to shear off the grass. If there are any defects, such as uneven places in the edges, or nicks, the machine can not do good work. In order to do good work the sections must set down close against the ledger plate or as it is sometimes called the "shear plate." To aid in this matter clamps are put on top of the bar

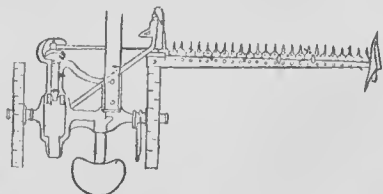


Fig. 3.

and project over to hold the knife in place. As soon as this clamp becomes worn there is a tendency toward looseness, and this gives a chance for dried leaves or grass and rubbish to work under, preventing the section from shearing close against the plate. In that case poor work will be the result. The remedy is to put on new clamps and see that the shear plates are all straight and level. It may be necessary to put in new ones.

[Note.—It is also a good plan to take the guards off the finger bar when the edges of the ledger plates become badly worn, and have them ground on an emery wheel until the plates are again sharp. If this is done then both sides of the "shears" will be sharp and the cutting easier.]

A large head on the sickle with a large hook or ball connection with the pitman gives plenty of bearing surface and will wear better than one with a small head and small surface. It is very important that all unnecessary play at the wrist and pitman head be taken up. If either point becomes loose there is lost motion and the sickle head will soon be pulled off.

If there is one point in the construction of a mower that should be looked

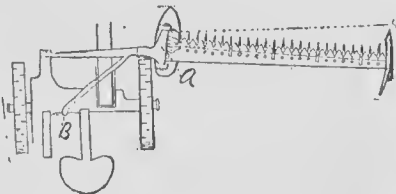
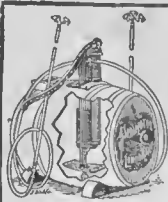


Fig. 4.

after more closely than another, it is a rigid main frame and a strong push bar. Fig. 3 shows a mower that carries the sickle bar well up in line, insuring light draft and good work. If the joints at A or B become loose the bar may drop back as shown in Fig. 4. This brings unnecessary wear on the sickle and on the pitman head more friction and consequently heavier draft.

Most of the mowers have small wheels at the outer end of the bar to carry it along easily. The bar is sometimes balanced by springs also, which cause the outer end to almost float. Such attachments are for the purpose of preventing the outer end from dragging heavily on the ground, which would have a tendency to make it sag back. Where wheels are used at the outer end of the bar they should always be kept well oiled and in good running condition or it will become a drag and have the same tendency. A rigid main frame, large pitman head, large wrist pin, giving large wearing surface, and a smoothly running sickle are the most important points about a mower. If these are looked after and kept from becoming loose, bearings well oiled and free from dirt, sickle sharp and rivets tight the trouble of the haymaker will be materially lessened.

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## Government Tests

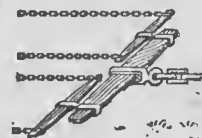
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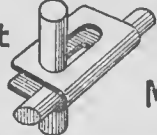
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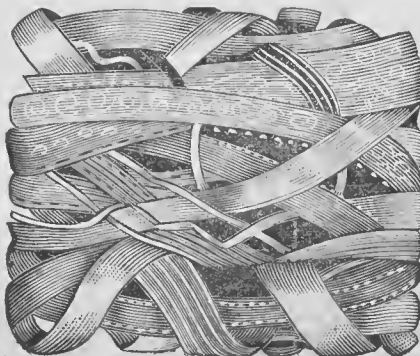
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## A Few Edible Fungi.

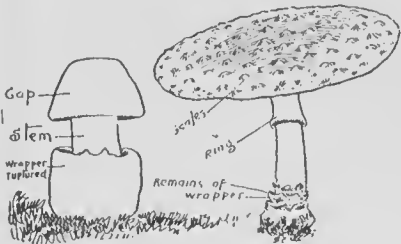
By Percy B. Gregson, Waghorn, Alta.



**I**N one form or another fungus is found in almost every imaginable situation, and in almost every conceivable shape. The mildew on linen, the mould on food, the rusts and smuts which blight our fields of grain, and the dry rot which crumbles our lumber to dust, and which causes old wood in dark places to glow with a weird, pale, flickering light, are all forms of one group or another of these plants. But it is in the woods and open fields that the most attractive forms are found. Shelving brackets of velvety green or red or brown, encircle old stumps; pink, orange and other colored toadstools abound; and fungi shaped like nests, cups, shells, umbrellas, clubs, fans, etc., are represented, together with spheres, hemispheres, cones and many geometrical figures.

Under the head of fungi are included mushrooms. Most people give the name mushroom to the species known to them as edible, such as the common market agaric, while they regard all other similar growths as toadstools, things uncanny or poisonous. This, however, is a popular prejudice, and no doubt had its origin in ignorance of those points which distinguish the poisonous from the edible, and the mistakes resulting in death have been frequent enough to inspire the timid with an overpowering dread of all fungi.

Most of the species called toadstools are edible, and the writer has taken pains for some years past personally to thoroughly test those of his own neighborhood. Of all the varieties of toadstools he has eaten (milk toadstools, ink-caps, puff-balls, boleti, morels, and



The Fly Agaric, *Amanita muscaria*, Poisonous.

many other species) there is not one but has rendered him a dish for his dinner, without causing him even a passing inconvenience. The reader will understand that these dishes were eaten "on an empty stomach," so as to give fair play, and that some were more palatable than others, some very savory, some bitter and acrid, and so forth. They were at first tried with but one or two specimens of a species, and then waxing bolder cooked up and eaten by the pot full.

It must also be understood that we used discrimination in the rejection of fungi whose characteristics showed them to be dangerous. For instance, there grows in a neighbor's field under a shady poplar grove the Fly Amanita (*Amanita muscaria*), a very handsome orange red to pale yellow toadstool with floccose or wooly scales scattered on the cap. This is recorded to have caused the death of the Czar Alexis of Russia, and of the Count de Vecchi in Washington, and several French soldiers, while in Russia, had been made very ill through eating it. On this account, therefore (after recognizing certain characteristics in this plant showing it to be dangerous), we avoided this species. The Siberians, we believe, steep dried specimens of the Fly Amanita in whortleberry juice and make a potent intoxicating drink.

In agarics (which means all "gilled" fungi), deadly poison is found only in a few species, and these are confined to those whose gills, like the Fly Amanita, bear white spores and whose stalks, like it also, have a swollen base surrounded by a cup-like or scaly envelope (the remains of the wrapper).

In gathering all white gilled fungi care should be taken to get below the base of the stalk; for it may often happen that the bulb is broken off and left behind and thus the principal characteristic lost which would mark it as a specimen not to be eaten.

Should by mischance any one partake of this Fly Amanita the poison will not exhibit its effects until several hours after it has been eaten. Hypodermic injection of sulphate of atropine—a twentieth of a grain, repeated after an hour—is the most effective remedy, a similar treatment, by the way, to that administered to sheep which have eaten larkspur (*Delphinium scopulorum*). A curious circumstance in connection with this Amanita is the attraction it has for flies, luring them to their doom, for it poisons them.

The Lactarius is a mushroom or "toadstool" whose gills when broken exude a milky or colored juice. They grow in shady places, and while in some, e.g., the large, coarse Lactarius piperatus, the flesh is hot and acrid or bitter, in others (the smaller and slender species) the flesh is of a delicate and even aromatic flavor. I have not encountered any poisonous Lactarius.

The Boletus is a toadstool having tubes instead of gills, and is not, therefore, an agaric. The tubes are easily separable from each other and from the portion on which they are borne. The common edible Boletus grows in poplar bluffs, and has a smooth, moist cap, and is greyish red or tawny brown (four to six inches in diameter), with tubes white at first, then yellow or greenish. There is one particularly poisonous species of this genus (*Boletus satanus*), whose cap, though smooth, is sticky or viscid, and is whitish brown. Its flesh is whitish, but when bruised becomes red or violet. It has yellow tubes, but their mouths are bright red to orange.

The Puffballs (*Lycoperdons*, the small; and *Clavarius*, the giant) everybody knows. We have all in our childhood pinched them, when mature, to see the "smoke" rise, though we little knew we were doing for the puffball just that for which it had come into existence—scattering its spores far and wide to grow into new plants. All puffballs are edible, but should be gathered while pure white within.

Ink-caps (*Coprini*) also are well known. How fragile they are, and how soon a shower of rain dissolves their mature gills into an inky fluid. We find these agarics everywhere—by roadsides, in pastures, on dumping grounds, etc., and a very palatable dish they make. They are all edible.

### POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Before giving various methods of preparing them for the table, a few words of caution to the inexperienced may be helpful. We must learn to know each kind by its individual characteristics and appearance. That a mushroom changes color when bruised is no criterion as to its edibility or otherwise. Some edible mushrooms change color when bruised and will turn a silver spoon black. Some edible ones do not change color at all. Moreover, some poisonous mushrooms change color when bruised, and some poisonous ones do not. Never use specimens which are decomposed in the slightest degree, nor those with swollen bases surrounded by sac-like or scaly envelopes. Never use Boleti, or tube bearing fungi, in which the flesh changes color when cut or broken, nor those with reddish tubes.

### COOKING MUSHROOMS.

Now as to the cooking. Every housewife knows how to cook the common mushroom (*agaricus campestris*). Recipes are in all complete cook-books, and it is probable that many housewives will improve on the following:—

To prepare fungi with milky juice, remove the stem, rinse and plunge into boiling water for an instant. Steep for six hours in a mixture consisting of a wine glass of strong vinegar, a

tablespoonful of salt, and one pint of water. Boil for ten minutes in salt and water, and then cook as for mushrooms by stewing for twenty minutes in butter, one tablespoonful; salt, half teaspoonful; and half a cup of water. Then thicken with milk and flour.

**Coprini or Inkcaps.**—Use only young specimens. Remove the base of the stems, wipe with a damp cloth, then throw for an instant into boiling water. Fry in boiling butter or lard and remove from the pan as soon as they break or sink. Serve on toast.

**Boleti.**—Remove the tubes with a spoon and reject the stem and skin. Plunge the tubes into boiling water and cook as for Coprini.

**Morels.**—Rinse in several waters to cleanse the pits. Then stew for an hour in a covered stewpan with butter, pepper and water. Add milk and thicken when done.

**Clavarius (Giant Puffballs).**—1. Peel and throw into boiling water for an instant, then put it into cold water made acid with lemon or vinegar. Cut into slices half an inch thick, dip in the beaten yolk of an egg, pepper and salt, and fry in boiling fat for five or six minutes.

2. Cut into slices and put into a hot stewpan with bits of butter; season with pepper, salt and lemon juice; cover closely and stew for half an hour, or till tender. Thicken with milk and flour.

**Lycoperdons (small Puffballs).**—1. Peel and trim off the base. Cut in halves and fry in lard five or six minutes with bacon, parsley, onion, salt and pepper.

2. They can also be cooked the same way as common mushrooms.

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Mr. W. Ferguson, blacksmith, Trenton, Ont., writes: "In my work I am bending over a great deal, and this, together with the constant strain on all parts of the body and the sudden change of temperature when going to and from the forge, brought on kidney disease and backache. At times I would suffer so that I would have to quit work to ease my back, and felt so miserable most of the time that I did not enjoy life very much.

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**Growing Flax.***By T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man.*

Several articles have appeared lately advising farmers to sow flax, particularly new settlers, as a first crop upon breaking. I have grown flax more or less for the last ten years and because I understand more flax is grown round here than in any other part of the province I thought I would give you some of my experience.

In growing flax on breaking, while it gives a crop the first year, it is generally admitted round here that the wheat crop suffers for the next three or more years. Why this is so I have never heard satisfactorily explained. I think the reason is that the land put into flax is plowed too late in the fall and not backset, as would be done if flax were not grown. Indeed, often it is not plowed till the next spring.

Flax has a very tough straw and is usually not bound, but dumped from the binder in heaps and left on the ground until, usually, the day it is threshed, the weather rotting the straw and making it thresh better. Rain in moderation does not hurt the grain, but if very wet it has to be turned. If threshed fairly early it is usual to go along the rows of dumps and throw three into one, in order to let the wagons drive between the rows when threshing from the stook. It saves time and grain when the thresher is in the field.

It must never be forgotten that flax will not thresh if damp. A hot drying day suits best. Most farmers will thresh other grain in the morning, and then, if the day is suitable, turn in on the flax after dinner, or, as often happen, have to leave it, and the machine has to come again, making more expense, besides keeping the plowing late. If not able to thresh early, the best plan is to leave it as late as possible, and choose a hot, drying day and stack it in not too large round stacks.

It is not generally known that both cattle and horses will eat flax straw and chaff before either those of oats or wheat. I have never heard of any ill effects from this, but, on the contrary, the increase in milk and cream is most noticeable when the cattle get the run of the flax stack. The straw should be stacked when threshed in a place convenient for the cattle to reach. Its feeding value is decreased 50 per cent. by loading and unloading it, the chaff being very light is easily lost, and there is always some small seed blown over in the chaff.

Flax does not pay at less than 70 cts. per bushel. Wheat at 50 cts. is about the same as flax at 70 cts. We usually sow about one-half bushel per acre on breaking or three pecks on summer fallow or older land.

It is a poor crop to sow on dirty land or upon light soil. The heavier the land the better it suits for flax. It does not mind a little alkali and will stand a lot of moisture when growing.

A mistake generally made by new beginners in flax growing is sowing it after oats and barley. It requires almost as long as wheat to grow. When ripe, it will stand a hard frost, but is easily hurt by 4 or 5 degrees of frost when in the green stage. The Argentine seed that was brought in last year at such a high price has proved, so far as many inquiries have gone, a complete failure, and those who bought it are this year procuring all their seed from home-grown flax.

**Making Bread in Hot Weather.***By Mrs. A. Husband, Sourisford, Man.*

The following is a good way of making bread in the hot weather: Pare and boil some potatoes for breakfast. Take one cup of mashed potatoes, half a cup of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, and pour the potato water on this in an earthen or agate dish, letting it stand until after breakfast. Into three pints of warm water add half a cup of hop yeast, or one yeast cake rolled fine; now stir up well, cover and let it stand in a warm place until 10 o'clock. Then put in three pints more of warm water and let stand until after dinner. Now, with nearly half a cup of salt, mix into dough, adding flour carefully so as not to get it too thick—just so it will leave the hands and dish clean. Mix down as often as you like until bed time, then put it all into pans and let it stand till the morning, when your bread will be ready to bake. This amount makes six good sized loaves. Spread the pans well apart while it is rising over night and cover lightly.

**Dust.**

Many housewives think that the less the dust is stirred in sweeping our living rooms, the better the work is done; and tea-leaves and wet paper and moistened meal are thrown about the carpet in order to gather the dust and prevent its rising. But many people have come to an opposite conclusion, believing that a good stirring up and then a good blowing out is what the dust needs. First remove all bric-a-brac, cover up heavy pieces of furniture before sweeping, then let the wind blow thoroughly through the room; afterwards dust, and one will have a pure atmosphere to breathe throughout the house.

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### Among the Grasshoppers.

A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of a drive through the grasshopper infested district recently in company with Hugh McKellar, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, and N. Criddle, of Aweme. T. E. M. Banting met the party at Banting station and drove them around the district, stopping at the points known to be most affected with hoppers in the immediate vicinity. The first place called at was the home of J. G. Jackson, whose fields had every evidence of the hoppers being actively at work. By using the Paris green mixture great numbers had been killed. This was also found to be the case at John Gibson's and practically the same condition prevailed at Robert Watson's. Mr. Watson, like Messrs. Gibson and Jackson, believes if every farmer would use the Paris green mixture the hoppers would cease to exist. In some places no effort to check the hoppers was being made, and what was worse the crop had been sown on stubble without plowing.

The hoppers were perhaps the worst on the farms of King Bros. and C. H. Watson.

The party returned to Banting and then went to Wawanesa for the evening, where a meeting was held under the auspices of the agricultural society. There was a large attendance of farmers, who showed their active interest in the address by asking many questions on points which had not been brought out to their satisfaction.

Mr. McKellar said that the matter of suppressing the grasshoppers was now in the hands of the farmers entirely. Information of all kinds in regard to the growth of the hoppers and the best means of destroying them had been published by the Department and the agricultural press, and had been talked about at so many meetings that there was no excuse for any one not knowing all about them. He again went over this ground, explaining carefully so that there might be no misunderstanding.

He advised the farmers to plow all stubble land in the fall and early in the spring before the hoppers hatched out. To prove how effectual deep plowing would be he quoted the results of several experiments, which showed that when the eggs were plowed down only 2 inches in light soil, 86 per cent. hatched; when plowed 3 inches deep, 51 per cent. hatched; at 4 inches, 13 per cent; at 5 inches, 2 per cent., and at 6 inches, none. In heavy soil none would hatch, if plowed down 5 inches deep.

Having failed to kill the hoppers in the egg, the next thing to do was to try and kill them after they were hatched while they were still small. The most successful way of doing this was to spread a mixture of Paris green and fresh horse droppings around where the young hoppers were feeding. The fresh droppings seemed to attract them. The proportion in which to mix them is to take one quart of Paris green and two quarts of salt, mix them thoroughly and then add to forty quarts of fresh horse droppings. The latter should be thoroughly broken up before mixing with the first mixture. When all is well mixed together, water can be added to make the whole lot quite sloppy. Now spread the wet mixture very thinly along the edge of the growing grain where the hoppers are working so that they may have a chance to eat it.

The meeting closed after giving Mr. McKellar a hearty vote of thanks.

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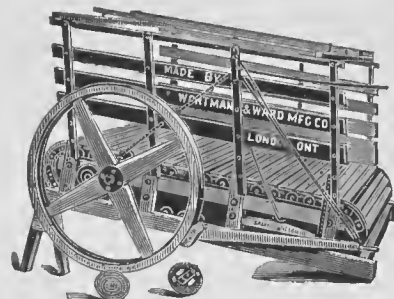
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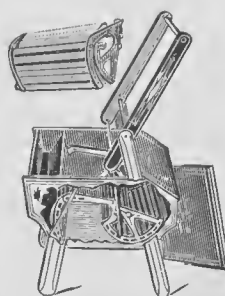
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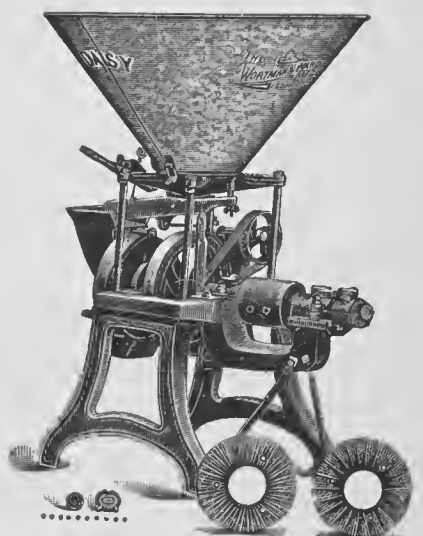
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## AMONG BOY FARMERS.

It is likely that a good few of our young contributors may have the chance to spend a day or two at the Winnipeg Industrial or some good local fair. We have a half score of superior books that we shall be glad to distribute to the boys and girls 16 years old and under, who will give the best account of what they see at these fairs. Don't be afraid of its being too long, but write it with care so that it may be a credit to you and a pleasure to us. We always allow for age, and a good letter, from a boy of 8 or 9, has as good a chance of winning as a better one from a big brother or sister.

Have all our winners received the books so far sent out? If not, drop us a card. Always address to "Boys' and Girls' Department," Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man.

### A Pair from Minnedosa.

Minnedosa, Man.

Dear Editor,—My brother and I each writes you as you hear very little from Minnedosa. We have a large garden of flowers and vegetables, but most of our best flowers have been killed, because of the winter being so warm and not much snow, but we have a large lilac bush in full bloom. Two of my brothers and I have a garden of our own. My father has been making ditches to drain off the water, because there is so much rain here. We live on the summit between the Little Saskatchewan and White Mud Rivers. I suppose the people on the plains have been drowned out. My father and mother were driven here from the floods twenty-one years ago. My father came three months before my mother. My father came as far as Portage la Prairie on a steam boat and then he bought a team of oxen and a Red River cart and travelled twenty-one miles a day. There weren't many settlers here when he got here, so he was very lonely. I took music lessons until last year. I took nine lessons, so that helped me quite a bit.—SADIE BEDDOME.

Dear Editor,—I have not seen any letters from Minnedosa in your paper, so I thought one from here might be interesting for your readers. We live on a farm of 800 acres and have or will have this fall over two hundred acres under cultivation. I like working on the farm very much, especially when I have a nice team and good implements to work with. I like a Scotch clipper plow the best. But when we are plowing a wet field I choose the John Deere. I put a little garden in myself this year, and it is doing very nicely. I like reading your paper very much, because it teaches young boys how to treat horses when sick. I go to school through the winter and part of the summer when there is not much work to do. I am glad that the South African war is over, I am sure it must have cost the British nation a lot of money. Some of our neighbors are in South Africa now. I don't think any of them have been killed yet.—I remain, G. B. BEDDOME, age 14.

### Two Neepawa Boys.

Neepawa, Man., June 9th, 1901.

Dear Sirs,—I am fourteen years of age and I am going to school. I am in grade six. I stay home in the busy times and help harrow, plow and stack. I put in all our garden this year except the potatoes. I planted some poplar trees in our yard this spring and they all came out fine. With the help of one of our trustees we scholars planted out twenty poplar trees at our school on Arbor Day. They all lived but one. My father bought a disc plow this spring. It runs light and works well in rough ground, but in smooth, clean plowing the common gang plow is the best, as it cut a cleaner furrow and turns it over better. My everyday chores are to help tend to the horses. We have six horses; they had bad colds this spring, but have got over it now.—Yours truly, JOHN SLATER.

Dear Sirs,—I live nine miles from town. I am thirteen years old and I go to school. I am in the third book. I can plow, harrow and build loads of sheaves, and I helped plant the potatoes this spring. I take care of one horse. We have six horses, nine head of cattle and fourteen pigs. We keep geese, hens and ducks.—Yours sincerely, BERT SLATER.

### A Girl at Riding Mountain.

Mountain Gap, June 17th, 1902.

Dear Editor,—I have never written to The Nor-West Farmer before nor have I seen any letters from Mountain Gap. I planted a flower garden this spring, but it has been so wet that they are not doing very well. I am very fond of flowers and like working among them. I have a sister in Milwaukee hospital. She is a trained nurse. I have also a sister in North Dakota. She is a dress-maker. I am very fond of reading and would like very much to get a book. I am 15 years old. Just the same age as that little orphan boy, Charles H. Fitzgerald. I consider him a very smart boy. I wish him ever so much success in his studies.—GEORGIA REID.

### Full Details About that Cow.

Saltcoats, Assa., N.W.T., June 16th.

Dear Editor,—I am going to try and tell you about the cow. The cow is a domestic animal. She will eat hay, straw, grain, bran and other things. She also drinks water. The cow gives milk, which we can drink, and if the milk is let stand for a while there is a yellow cream comes to the top,

then it is skimmed off and it is churned into butter, which we eat. The hide or skin can be used for rugs and mats. When the hide is tanned and the hair taken off it, it is called leather, which boots and shoes are made out of.

Their horns are also used for making speens, combs, and handles of table knives and forks. There are a number of different breeds of cattle. There are Shorthorns and Herefords, which are beef breeds. Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys, which are mostly raised for dairy purposes. I hope you will let me have a book, as I have done my best.—WILHELMINA HUME, age 13.

Hartney, June 17th, 1902.

Dear Editor,—As I have not seen any letters from Hartney, I thought I would write and let you know there is a place by that name. I am about 13 years old. We live about two miles and a half from school. We drive with an old pony and cart. I am in the fourth book and take up most of the studies. I would be very glad to get a book, for I like reading very much. I have a garden in which I sowed onions, lettuce, radishes and many other kinds of seeds. I can milk cows, but I would far rather do house work. My father has taken the Nor-West Farmer for a long time and thinks it is a good paper, and I like it better since the boys and girls have started to write letters. I see that many of the girls were describing a cow, but I don't like them well enough. I would rather describe a horse.—Yours truly, JENNIE AGNEW.

Send us along what you have to say about a horse, and if full and particular you shall have the book.

### An Aspiring Young Swede Writes Well.

Scandinavia, Man., June 14th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I see that The Farmer wants to hear more from us boy farmers. I will therefore write again and let you know something about my work. Last year my two sisters, my brother and myself got prizes in the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition. Last fall I gathered about fifty different kinds of stones, but I do not know the names of them all yet. I picked and pressed 130 different kinds of flowers and grasses last summer and we had botanical and agricultural lessons in school. I watered the cattle in the creek last winter and did chores about, besides being in the bush cutting timber and rails. I also trapped two wolves. The apple-trees I planted last year are doing well and I have planted ten more this spring. I am now going to school most of the time, but when there is any important work to do I will have to stay at home. I have some clearing jobs to do in my spare time. This spring I have again planted a garden for myself with many vegetables, such as peas, carrots, turnips, etc.—From your young farming friend, now 12 years old, FRITZ LUNDGREN.

Fritz should try to get his collection sent to the Winnipeg Exhibition.

### Fanny, Perhaps from Modesty, Withholds her Surname—She Writes Neatly.

Portage la Prairie, June 6th, 1902.

Dear Editor,—I have read all the letters in The Nor-West Farmer that I have seen and I enjoy reading them very much. Whenever The Nor-West Farmer comes to our place we run to see who can get it first. I am twelve years old and I go to school nearly every day, and I learn geography, arithmetic, grammar, history, writing, reading, spelling, botany and drawing. I am in the fourth book and I am going to try and pass into the fifth book at holidays. I have a black cow which I call Black Beauty, and a little colt. I can play five or six pieces on the organ and three chords. I can sweep, dust, scrub, wash dishes, wash clothes, peel potatoes, weed gardens, make beds, churn and make butter. I can ride the bicycle and sometimes I go to town on it, which is three miles from our place. I hope I shall receive a book, as I am very fond of reading.—I remain, yours truly, FANNIE.

### Excellent Penmanship by a "Baby."

Melita, Man., June 14th, 1902.

Dear Editor,—I am the youngest child in a family of three boys and two girls, and I am counted as "the Baby," which is not very flattering to a girl fifteen years old, who feels quite big. We live three miles northeast from the town of Melita, which has lately been incorporated. Our house is frame, and so is our barn. We have a large wind break of maple, poplar and willow trees near the house, where the little birds build their nests and make lovely music for us. We have eight horses, one colt named Orny-hatekha, two cattle, and a few smaller specimens of live stock. I can sweep, dust, iron clothes, scrub, make beds, get meals, wash dishes (like most girls, I am by no means fond of doing so), harness and drive a horse. I have made three quilts and have two more started. I go to Brenda school every summer, which is two miles from our place. I am in the fifth reader, and take up the following subjects: Reading, writing, arithmetic, history, botany, music, spelling, geography, composition and physiology. There are about twenty pupils attending school. Our teacher's name is Miss Mair, whom I like fine. We have a great deal of fun playing baseball. I am quite a bookworm, and have quite a library. My favorite books are "From Jest to Earnest," "Miss Lou," "The Lamplighter."—I remain, yours sincerely, FLOSSIE M. UNDERHILL.

## Reads and Works Too.

Chater, Man., June 13th, 1902.

Dear Editor,—I am 12 years old. I go to school every day. I have two miles to walk. I am in the fifth reader. When I come home I get the supper, help wash the dishes and milk two cows, then I study my lessons for the next day. I would be very glad to get a book from you. I think it is very kind of Lord Strathcona to give so much for boys and girls. I am very fond of reading. My favorite books are the Elsie books. I have read quite a few of the Pansy books, Little Women and Good Wives and Bessie at School, and a lot more. I have four old ducks and thirteen young ones. My brother takes The Nor-West Farmer and we all like it very much. I like reading the stories and letters and sometimes I read about poultry. We live five miles northeast of Brandon. I am just learning to ride a bicycle.—I remain, yours truly, BELLA McKAY.

### A Farm Girl in Winnipeg.

730 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.,

June 14th, 1902.

Dear Editor,—We have recently left the farm to live in Winnipeg. I have one sister and no brother. My sister was nine years old on the 29th of April. We used to live in the country, round Holmfeld, and I liked living there much better than here. We have been living here for just two months. I do quite a lot of work when I am not at school. I wash the dishes, set the table, peel potatoes, dust and tidy the dining room, dust and tidy the drawing room and wash the hall floor. I am learning to cook. My mother is teaching me. When we were living in Holmfeld I took music lessons on the organ. We brought our organ with us. I practice quite a lot every day. I go to Mulvey School and am in standard five. I expect to be in standard six by the end of this term. My teacher's name is Miss Gray. I would like to get a book.—EVELYN ORR, age 10 years.

We don't care for letters from young folks in town, but this is a farm bred girl.

Rossendale, Man., June 20th.

Dear Editor,—I am ten years old. We live 12 miles south of Bagot. My father keeps the post office here. I go to school. I am in the fourth book. I helped to plant the potatoes this spring and helped to plant the garden. I weed the garden, water and feed horses and I can sweep, wash dishes and do lots to help ma in the house. I have three brothers and one sister six years old. I have a garden of my own. My father takes The Farmer. We all like it very much. I hope to see this letter in the children's page and hope it will be good enough to win a book. I have not seen any letter from Rossendale in The Nor-West Farmer, so I thought I would write one.—ERNEST GLOVER.

Hargrave, June 14th, 1902.

Dear Editor,—I am nine years old. My father owns a farm consisting of three quarters of a section 3 miles north of Hargrave and 12 miles west of Virden. We have about 300 acres under cultivation, 120 acres of wheat and 90 of oats and barley. We have seven horses and a two-year-old colt, 15 head of cattle, one pig and 70 fowl. In the morning, before I go to school, I help with the chores, such as milking, feeding calves and chickens, and putting the cows in the pasture, carry wood and water for my mother and many other chores. We have two miles to go to school. My brother, who is two years younger than I, goes too. At school I have reading, writing, spelling, drawing, arithmetic, geography and physiology. Our teacher's name is Mr. Story. At night I help do the chores again, and do my home work. I like Manitoba very much. We have lived here about three years. I was born on a farm near St. Thomas, Elgin Co., Ont. We all like The Nor-West Farmer very

much and have been taking it about two years. I would like very much to get a book.—FRED J. BAINARD.

Lumsden, Assa., June 13th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Editor,—My father has taken The Nor-West Farmer for quite a while. I will tell you about my old pet cow. We have had her about thirteen years and used to get six gallons of milk from her when she was young. I milk her night and morning, she is very quiet and easy to milk. I go to school every day, my two younger sisters go with me. I am in the third book and have gone three years to school. My oldest brother does not go now, he has to stay home and help father in the busy time.—Yours truly, CHRISTINA E. MAXAM, age 10.

### A Boy From Illinois, Poor Penmanship.

Ottawa, Ill.

Dear Sirs,—Seeing other boys and girls trying for a book, I thought I might try as well. I live on a dairy farm in Northern Illinois. My fathers' occupation is dairying. There was not much wholesale trade, but does most of his business by retail. This spring I have been mostly picking strawberries. We have almost an acre and between eight and twelve pickers. We have only about two more days of picking. This week we are going to begin haying. We have about 15 acres. I have a brother in Winnipeg. I am 13 and go to school every day. We have vacation now. We have about 60 head of milk cows of all kinds. We run two wagons, both starting about six o'clock and getting home between 11 and 12 o'clock.—I remain, your friend and reader, J. RAYMOND HUNT.

### A Girl's Garden.

Portage la Prairie, June 14th, 1902.

Dear Sirs,—I saw in your last issue that you wanted young people to write and tell about their gardens. I have two gardens, a vegetable garden and a flower garden. My vegetable garden consists of onions, lettuce, tree tomato, and cauliflower. I have planted ten cents worth of onions for missionary money. I intend to sell the cauliflower for pocket money. I set four binder wheel frames six feet apart in the front yard, and filled them with earth from the bluff, and planted them with flower seeds. Among some of the seeds were nasturtiums, poppy, aster, pansy, phlox, portulaca, pinks, snapdragons, sweet peas, gladiolus, and petunias. Indoors I have a number of house plants. I have geraniums, three spotted callas, seven hyacinths, four montebretas, two strawberry plants, one wandering Jew, two cactus plants, two begonias and a few others.—Wishing you every success, I remain, MABEL BROWN.

### A Capable Boy.

Roseisle, Man., June 8th, 1902.

Dear Sir,—I live on a farm three miles from Roseisle and go to school at Eldorado. It is a new school that was built last fall, and I am in the third reader. I am 12 years old. I can plough with a walking plough and harrow, roll and do nearly anything on the land with a team. My brother and I loaded grain for two wagons last harvest. I help do chores, carry in wood and help mother in the house. We have 12 head of cattle, four horses and two colts. We take The Nor-West Farmer and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. There is a ravine just below our house which is full of pretty ferns and buttercups, and we find violets and some other kinds of flowers which are very pretty. I have seven brothers and one sister, my oldest brother is married and he is living on a farm about three-quarters of a mile from us, and another is on a rented farm living by himself, and one hired out, and the rest are at home on the farm.—I remain, yours truly, FRANK H. LOYNS.

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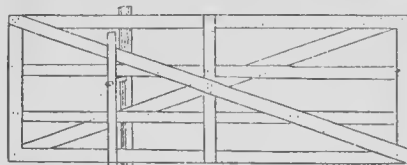
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## A Fire Guard and a Handy Gate.

By W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.

We are now approaching the time of year that we hear of losses by fire to the hay crop, and more particularly along the lines of railways. Now, one great preventive will be to mow, say, three or four swathes all round the hay lot about the first week in July, while the grass is very green, and as soon as this hay is dry burn it, and you will find a new growth come up at once that will turn any ordinary prairie fire. There is no danger in burning, if there is not too much old bottom and, even then, two men with a barrel of water on a stone-boat and armed with a broom apiece can handle it all right.

One of the very few things I hear our women folks grumble about is the wire gates (so called) in the approaches to so many farms. And I agree with them that many of the so called gates are all that an able bodied man can handle, leave alone a woman. Some of your 15,000 subscribers may say "the



gate I have is as good as I can afford." For such I give below the description of a gate that works better than any barbed wire tangle, and the cost is only 62c. To make it buy spruce lumber of the following dimensions, at \$15 per M: Two pieces 1x6, 14 feet long, and 6 pieces 1x4, 14 feet long. Take two of these pieces and cut them into lengths of 4 feet, 8 inches. That makes the gate 4 feet, 8 inches high. The six short pieces are placed three on each side of the bars and nailed with 3 1/2-inch wire nails. Then put on the braces and nail at every crossing and clinch them well. The bill of quantities and costs is as follows:—

33 feet of lumber . . . . .	57c.
1 lb. nails . . . . .	5c.
	62c.

In hanging this kind of a cheap light gate, drive a post in the ground at such an angle from the post now in the fence that you can bore an inch hole through both and that the gate will swing on a pin placed beneath the second bar. You have to carry the one end in opening or shutting, but that is better than taking the tangle out of barbed wire.

## Fall Wheat and Corn Fodder.

By Alex. Campbell, Boissevain, Man.

I see that it is proposed to give fall wheat a trial in Manitoba, and therefore my experience last winter may be interesting. I got a bag of Clawson's White Chaff last summer and sowed it on a good piece of summer fallow about the 20th of July. It grew fine, looked as good as I ever saw fall wheat in Ontario, but it was completely winter-killed, root and branch. It did not heave as it does in Ontario, but was simply frozen to death—not one spear being left.

I would like to put in a good word for corn. Last year I got a bushel of Dakota White Flint and sowed it with a seed drill, 30 inches apart in the rows, shutting up the intervening spouts and sowing one-half bushel to the acre. I kept it harrowed till it came up, then used the scuffler till it was a foot high. I cut it about the 1st of September with a Massey-Harris wide-open binder. It stood about nine feet high, but the corn was about fit for green corn. I had more good feed on it than from any ten acres on the farm. Calves and cows would leave the hay to get it. I think it is better cut with the cutting box, but cattle will eat it all any way it is fed.

I consider that every farmer in Manitoba should raise from two to ten acres of corn, as it is better for cattle than hay and you get enormous returns.

Note.—Boissevain is not the only place where fall wheat came to grief last winter. E. Carswell, who farms near Penhold, half way between Innisfail and Red Deer, reports that he tried it, sowing on August 15th. It made capital growth and the cattle were allowed to eat it down in the fall, making splendid milk from it. It was about two inches high at freezing time and had very little snow covering. It seemed all right in March when the snow left. April showed fine weather, followed by severe frosts, and that wheat is now practically wiped out. We want very much to hear from Southern Alberta, where fall wheat has for years been favorably reported on.

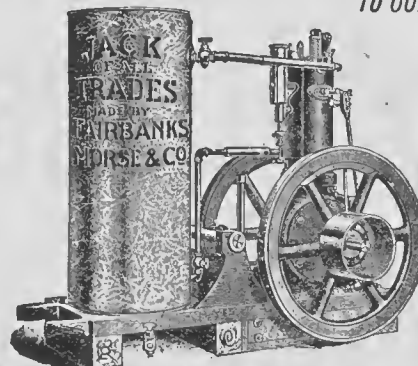
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I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was. A man whose brain and body are weak, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, no energy to tackle hard problems, what you lack is animal electricity, which the Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt supplies. This refers to men who ought to be strong and have lost their physical strength. Any man who has been strong can be again. Age is no barrier. I deal in vitality. I have made men of pigmies.

I know that my Belt will restore strength in every instance. I am willing to restore that strength to any man before I ask my pay. Is that fair?

Dr. McLaughlin's offer to all men and women who are suffering weakness from any cause is an offer that no one should refuse. Any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can use the Belt at my risk and

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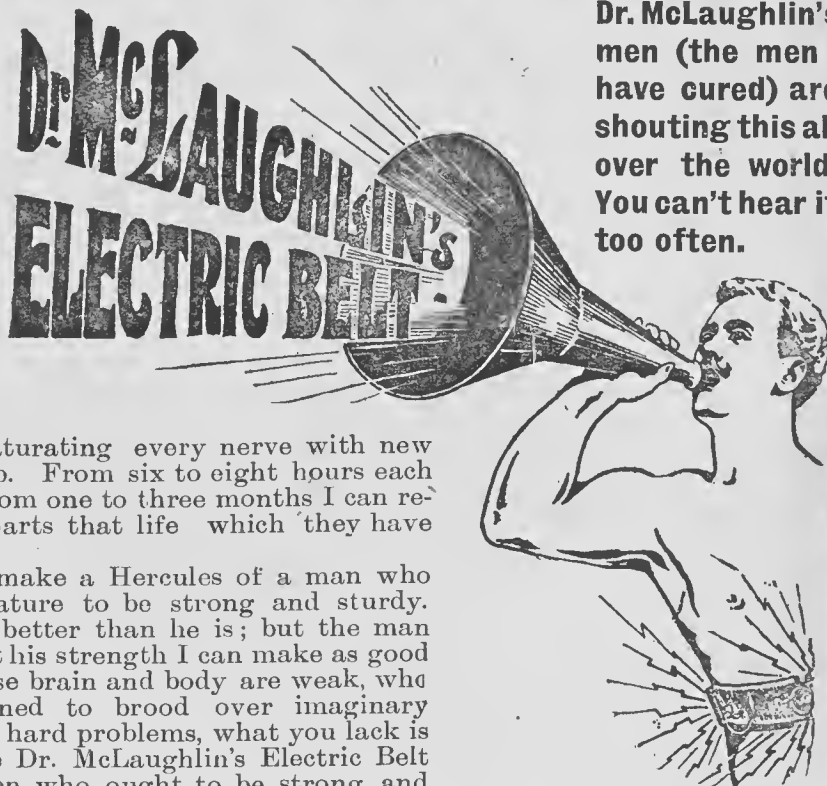
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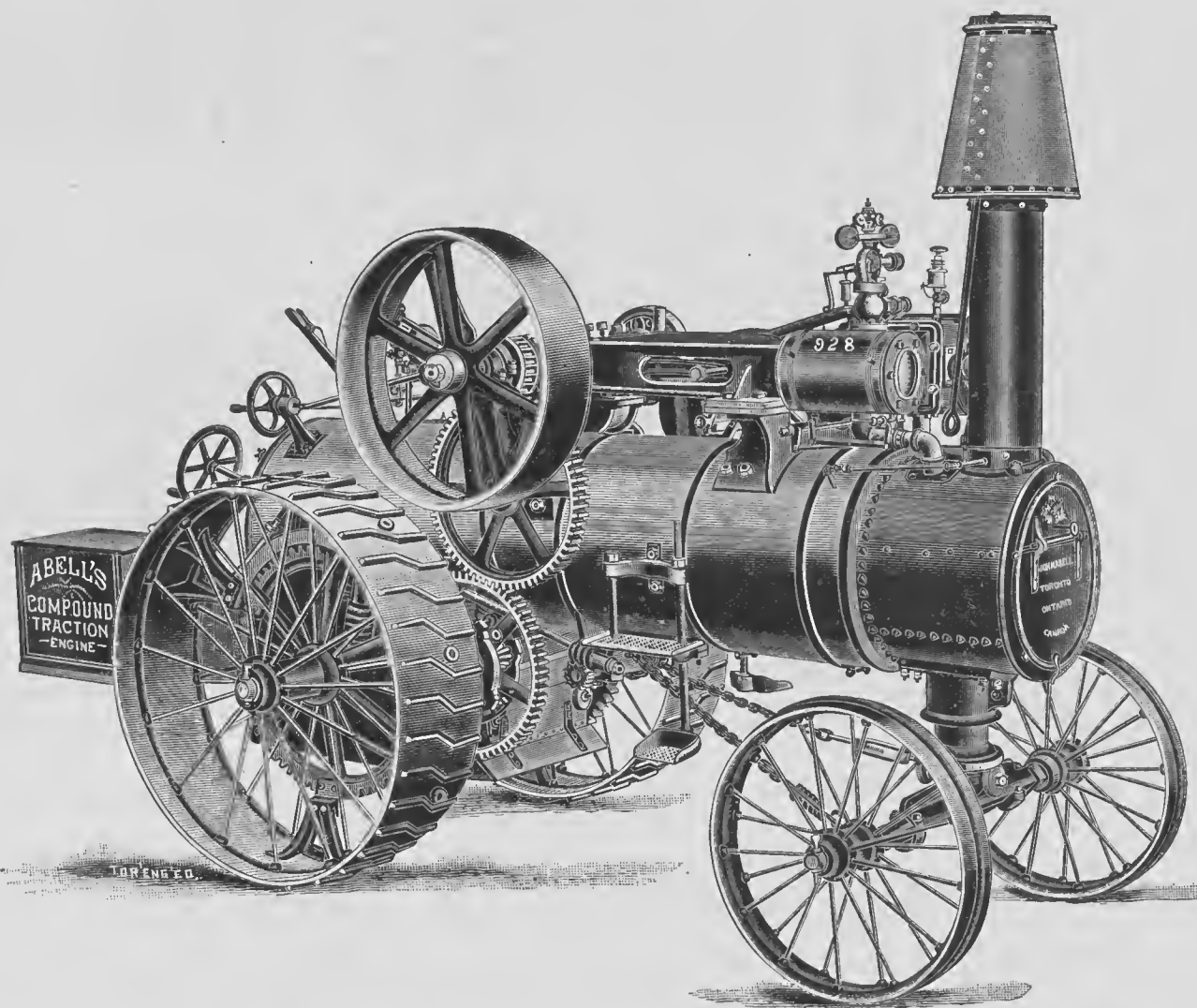


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## How to Dress the Small Boy on the Farm.

By Mary Field.



HERE are many mothers who make their little girls' dresses, and do it well, yet who never think of making the little suits for the boys, lest they should spoil them. In reality there are fewer seams and much less work in boys' than in girls' clothing; and if a mother once masters the putting together and finishing off neatly, she may save many a dollar and yet have the little fellows more fitly clad than if she bought them at the store. Of course, I mean the very cheap store clothing. I have heard of a suit lately being sold for 75 cents! Marvellous, isn't it? And when we buy at that price do we ever think of the poor wage many of our seamstresses are obliged to work for to make it at that figure? It goes without saying that the cloth will not stand hard usage. If you can afford to give a good price, then there are all kinds of lovely little suits to choose from. But to those who cannot afford to pay for really serviceable clothing and yet wish to see the boys looking smart and comfortable, then I would say buy good cloth and try making them yourself. A good navy blue serge, or a Canadian or Scotch tweed makes a very nice suit. If you have old pants and coat that fit well, pick half of it down, and keep the other half intact to show you how to make it up. Besides, good patterns are

look all buttons then, but if a button comes off at an odd time, let them sit down there and then and sew it on. Then think what a glorious preparation that will be for the days of "baching" that may loom in the future! They do not need to be burdened with heavy or tight clothing. Perfect freedom and lightness, combined with warmth, should be aimed at. Finally, make the pants of the little fellows smart — not half way to their ankles. Oh, yes, I know they are growing, but if made too long, they will only begin to look smart when worn out.

## To Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm.

By "A Father," Elm Creek, Man.

In a new country like this, where the tilling of the soil and raising of stock is pre-eminently the destiny of land and people, one of the first and most important matters that should engage our attention is how to interest our boys and girls, and give them an attachment for the work and pleasures of life in the country.

One of the main causes why young people, as soon as grown up, desire to get away from home is the natural longing for independence. On that account we should give the children a direct and definite interest in the finances of the home. My own plan is to pay them for some particular work, and then when they have the cash advise and encourage them to invest the money in stock or other speculation. The children, whose ages range from 10 to 18



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to be had at most reasonable prices.

For boys below three the pleated long coat is pretty. From three to five short pants and sailor blouse is liked, and after that the Norfolk jacket.

Choose your own cloth and allow sufficient over for possible patching. In spring and early summer I would strongly recommend a tennis flannel blouse to save their suits. You can please yourself as to colors and patterns. A pretty blue soft flannel made plainly, not too baggy round the waist, with a small sailor or turn-down collar and a neat pocket on the left side for the handkerchief looks well. With such a blouse, either in flannel, duck, drill, or print, with a bright tie knotted under the collar and a neat cap on his head, young Willie and Roy will look quite smart and trim, even though they may be wearing papa's cut-down pants, always supposing they are neatly patched and clean. Do not put frills of embroidery on boys' clothes, especially if living on the farm. No really healthy or manly boy likes frills. Teach them to care for their personal appearance as a matter of self-respect. A slovenly boy, with his boot laces tripping him up, or his stockings all awry and no place for his pocket handkerchief, is apt to develop into a slovenly man, and a slovenly man is almost as reprehensible as a slovenly woman. They will soon learn to be uncomfortable and ashamed of holes in their stockings and their pant knees "out," and for their own comfort will soon learn to sew on buttons. Of course, when the weekly wash comes round, mother will over-

years, now own about one-third of the cattle on my place. Besides some of them raise chickens, others plant potatoes, while some of the rest have considerable money in the savings bank awaiting a favorable opportunity for investment. Besides the satisfaction of personal ownership it gives them an interest in, a liking for, and eventually an intelligent idea as to the care and management of crops and stock.

And then, when exhibition week comes round, many fathers pay no attention whatever to that great educator, while others of us go off on Monday and stay till Saturday, putting in a good time, while the children are at home doing the work and looking after the chores. What a never-to-be-forgotten day it would be to the bairns if father would take them all with him, going in and out the day of the special excursions. Their faculties would be sharpened and their ideas broadened to an extent quite beyond estimation.

Interest yourself and you will interest them in the cultivation of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, not forgetting the planting and care of a package of suitable garden seeds. Those things will beautify your homes, refine your tastes, and broaden their views of things.

And last, but not least, provide the home with a supply of good standard books, magazines and papers, not forgetting some devoted to agriculture and kindred topics. Many other thoughts are presented to my mind in connection with this subject, but I will leave them for another time.

# DOHERTY ORGANS

Style 170

A  
PEERLESS PIANO  
ORGAN

MADE IN THE

LARGEST  
REED ORGAN  
FACTORY

UNDER THE

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



DOHERTY

W. DOHERTY & CO., CLINTON, ONTARIO,  
CANADA

## Canadian Northern Railway

LAND DEPARTMENT.

# Are You a Homeseeker?

VISIT THE  
DAUPHIN  
SWAN RIVER  
CARROT RIVER  
DISTRICTS

TRIBUTARY TO THE  
COMPANY'S ROAD.

Lands adapted for Wheat Raising or Mixed Farming. Any kind of a homeseeker can be suited.

Every Company's land held at from \$3.00 per acre upwards.

Reduced rates for actual settlers.

For full particulars write to—

T. A. BURROWS,  
Land Commissioner,  
Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg.

## SHIPPERS

—OF—

## BUTTER and EGGS

To the Winnipeg market, will do well to remember us, as we are the largest handlers of above lines in the Canadian Northwest.

References: any Bank or Wholesale House in Winnipeg. Correspondence solicited.

FINEST COLD STORAGE PLANT WEST OF TORONTO

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.,

Office and Cold Storage Warehouse:  
Louise Bridge

Pork Packers and Commission Merchants, WINNIPEG

## THE NORTH-WEST FIRE INSURANCE Co. OF MANITOBA.

HEAD OFFICE - 371 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

COLIN INKSTER, President.  
THOS. GILROY, Vice-President.  
G. O. WOODMAN, Manager.

All Classes of Property Insured.

Agents Wanted.

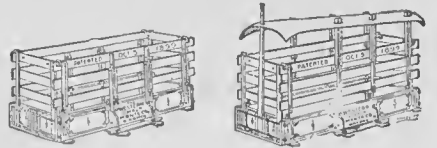
"THE WESTERN"

Combination Wagon Box,

A Perfect Wagon Box that  
is Always on the Wagon.

Quickly and Easily  
Adjusted into a Perfect Hay, Grain, Stock or Wood Rack, without the use of Wrench, Bolt or Key.

Indisputably the Best Combination Rack on the Market.



Over 2,000 Sold in Ontario  
last year.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Western Implement Manufacturing Co. - - - Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Brome Grass on Alkali Land.

By W. A. Doyle, Beulah, Man.

I think that my experience with the cultivation of alkali land should prove valuable to my brother farmers. Having a flat of about 23 acres, which was partly good black soil, with alkali spots, I broke it during a dry year and grew oats on it for feeding in the straw in lieu of hay, with the result that only the knolls of good soil produced a crop. We persisted in seeding it until the sod was well worked out, when we sowed one bushel of oats per acre in the spring of 1900, following the same day with 10 lbs. of brome seed per acre, then harrowing all in together. The summer of 1900 being very dry, the brome seed did not show up at all, the alkali spots caked hard and were as bare as ever, and the experiment seemed a failure as far as the brome growth was concerned. But remembering the assurances of Messrs. Bedford and Mackay, I let it alone in the spring of 1901, and when cutting the hay that season we had over forty large loads of excellent hay.

Most of the alkali land was covered with a growth of brome, the difference between the alkali and the black soils being that on the latter the growth was double the height, with a broad, dark green blade, while on the alkali spots the grass was from 12 to 18 inches high, with a narrow, light green blade. But to get a stand of grass at all upon white alkali was very encouraging, and I now believe that the growth on the alkali will improve each year, with the final result that the land will be reclaimed. I have no fall for drainage on this flat. If I had, the reclamation from alkali would be much more rapid. I would advise all farmers having alkali lands which could be plowed, even late in the season, to experiment with a small piece, if not on a larger scale. Raising a good crop of brome from such lands will make them as valuable as the higher wheat lands. It is always advisable to dress the alkali spots with as much strawy manure as the plow will cover at each plowing, as such treatment tells on the crop. I secured our stand, however, without the manure.

Bees at Portage la Prairie.

By L. J. Crowder, Portage la Prairie.

There are some 170 swarms or hives of bees in this vicinity. I think they are all pure Italians. I have kept bees for several years and find no difficulty in wintering them. My cellar is only a hole about four and one-half feet deep and for the last three winters I have kept my bees and my vegetables in the same hole and have not lost a swarm, no, nor had a swarm come out weak in the spring. I set my bees out when the willow trees blossom, be that early or late in the season. I clip my queens and would advise others to do the same, if they value their time or their swarms. Have used the ten framed hive, but have a mind to try the eight frames. I get anywhere from 20 to 80 pounds of comb honey from each hive in the fall. I never take any honey from the body of the hive in the fall, and of course my bees never run short of stores. I find they pay me as well as anything I raise. The price of

a hive of bees here is \$7 in the fall, or \$8 in the spring, the purchaser to take them from the yard. There are some seven, or eight men who own bees in this district. Could we not have a provincial bee-keepers' meeting in the near future? We are few in number as yet, but there is room for hundreds more.

How to Improve Wild Fruits.

N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota agricultural station, is to-day in the front rank of improvers of western wild fruits. His fitness has been recognized by the authorities at Washington, who sent him through Russia and Siberia to hunt for plants and seeds that might prove useful if transferred to the Western States. The advice he gives to new settlers in search of available fruits for cultivation is therefore reliable and worthy the attention of those who think they have got past the pioneer stage.

"Keep your eyes open for wild fruits, such as gooseberries, black currants, sand cherries, choke cherries, plums, buffalo berries, June berries and grapes. Usually plenty will be found along the river banks or in places where the prairie fires have been kept out. Mark the bushes or young trees bearing choicer fruit than the average. This marking is conveniently done with a stake or strip of white muslin or binding twine. In the fall when the leaves are off, take a day off and dig up some of these marked bushes. Young plants are very much preferred to old ones, as they transplant easier and do better. Take them home in the wagon, being careful to cover them with plenty of wet straw and bury them over winter in some convenient place in the garden or field. This is easily done by running a deep furrow with a plow, burying the plants in a sloping position and covering the tips and all with earth. It is well to put a little straw over the top also, for additional protection. Early in the spring they can be taken out on any convenient day and planted in dead furrows in long rows. The small bushes can be set four feet apart in the row and the rows eight to twelve feet apart. If there is not a good stand of plum trees, they can be reset the following year. This method of setting out in long rows close together in the row and further apart the other way, will make horse cultivating very easy.

"People living along the rivers should hunt in the groves during the season of wild fruits this year, and any large fruit specimens should be marked. Remember the great axiom laid down by Darwin after his exhaustive study of varieties of plants under cultivation, 'Excess of food causes variation,' hence any rotted manure, wood ashes, soap suds, and other forms of plant food should be applied freely at any time, as it will hasten the tendency toward improving the seeds from such plants and will give rise to improved qualities."

Professor Hansen is constantly at work crossing the best of the wild fruits thus discovered, and gets people interested in his work to send him in specimens. He will gladly welcome contributions from Manitoba and the Territories. This season he has planted over 100,000 seedlings from wild fruits artificially or naturally crossed. Only a few of these will be worth keeping, but gradually wild fruits are being graded up to larger size and better flavor.

Dunham	\$50.00
Dunham	55.00
Crow & Christopher	60.00
Dunham	75.00
C. L. Thomas	75.00
Hinderman	90.00
Rainer	90.00
Marshall & Smith	95.00
Haines Bros	\$110.00

9  
UNFASHIONABLE  
PIANOS

Here are nine square pianos we can't sell in the City because they are not fashionable. Many of them are fine instruments, and all will be retuned, rebuffed, repolished, and put in first class order before we send them out.

Such an opportunity to get a really good practice piano at so low a price, may never occur again.

A monthly payment of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 will secure you one if you write at once. Remember we have only

9

The **Mason & Risch Piano Co**  
WINNIPEG.

**WOOL! WOOL!**

WE want to buy what you have on hand this season, whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of wool, and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have wool for sale, drop us a card for prices, and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we tan Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions, and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

**CARRUTHERS & Co.,**  
Ninth Street BRANDON, MAN.

**THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd.,**  
155 Lombard St., WINNIPEG, MAN.



**For sixty-five years the JOHN DEERE PLOW has been the standard of quality in American made Plow Goods.**

Nearly 1,000 separate and distinct sizes, patterns and styles of Plows, Harrows and Cultivators are made in our factory. A beautiful book, "From Forge to Farm" pictures the process of Plow Making in the Largest Plow Factory in the World. Free if you mention this paper. Write us what you want and we will send circular and give you address of our nearest agent.



**MOLINE, ILL.**

The Fairchild Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, General Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

# C.P.R. LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY have 16,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba lands and Assiniboia lands east of third meridian, \$3 to \$6 per acre. Lands west of third meridian, with the exception of some special locations where prices range from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre, generally \$3 per acre.

## Discount for Cash.

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment.

Interest at 6 per cent will be charged on overdue installments.



TURNING OVER 18 ACRES A DAY AT INDIAN HEAD, ASSINIBOIA.

## \$5.00 LANDS

160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$5 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$119.85 and nine equal annual installments of \$100 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down and the balance in five equal annual installments with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

**F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.**

Or with reference to Alberta lands, to WM. TOOLE, District Land Agent, CALGARY.

## Twenty Years Ago.

By Lud. K. Cameron, Founder of The Nor'-West Farmer, now King's Printer of Ontario.



REMINISCENCES of the past are nearly always pleasing, and your letter asking me to write a few lines for your twentieth birthday recalls to my mind very vividly my first trip to Manitoba. It was early in March, 1882, while I was city editor of the London Advertiser, my brother John said to me:

"Lud, you'll have to take a trip up to Winnipeg and write a few letters about the country. Half of the people of Ontario are going up there. I can trust you to tell things as they are."

So up I went on one of Prettie's excursions. We had a pleasant trip, and landed in Winnipeg on a beautiful clear day, although "the air was cool." Half the place was filled with London and Western Ontario men, many of whom had done well; others were talking of going farther west and taking up land. That evening I wandered into Coolican's Corner, and was soon the proud possessor of two "town lots" in Rapid City. They were "right opposite the town hall and park, were on the Main street, and were sure to double in value." I paid my \$15 deposit on each and went back to the "Queen's," only



INDIAN BOYS PULLING CARROTS ON THE FARM OF THE BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

been one of the pioneers of the country, from him and others I learned some of the true reasons why people from Ontario went to Manitoba. I met people from all parts of Ontario who had gone out with small possessions, and who had made homes for themselves in the Prairie province.

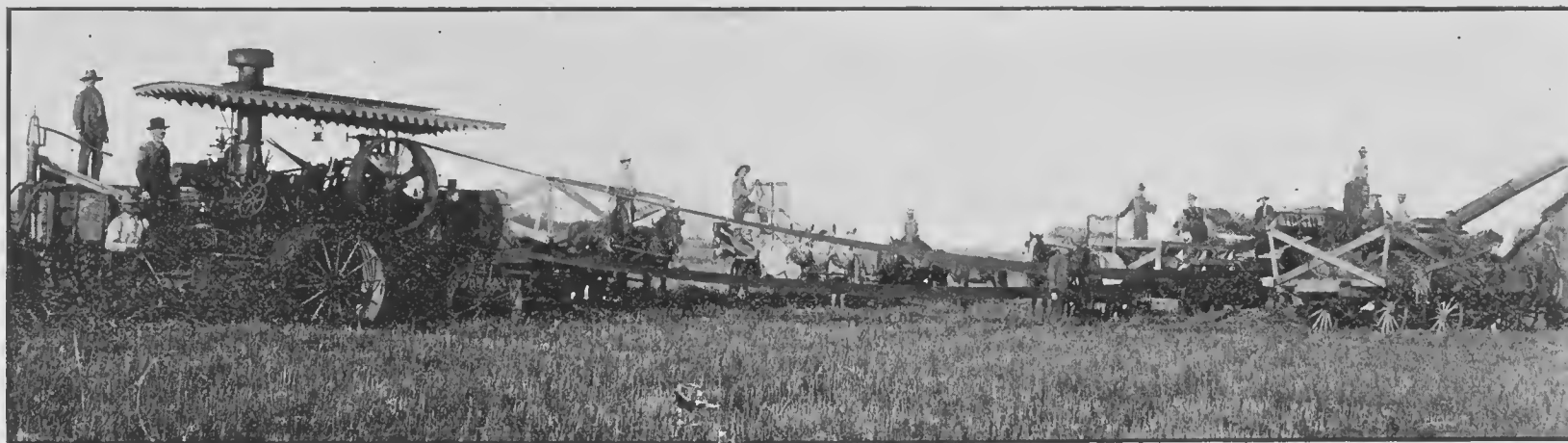
I wrote two letters from this district which were never published, and on my

block, just opposite the City Hall. There was only room for a desk and two or three chairs, but it was all the room I needed, as I was advertising agent, editor, business manager, all in one.

In those days Wesbrook & Fairechild, Harris & Co., John Watson, Maxwell, Van Allen & Agur, and the Waterous Engine Co. were the chief dealers in

into line, particularly the "breeds." Of course, "Bill" wouldn't do anything of the kind now, but in those days he would take a lot of voters into his office and fix them up with liquid refreshments and other things, and then we would have to do the same thing. There was one lot in particular that lived in St. Francois Xavier, and as near as I can remember the name of the big gun out there was Pierre Lavallee. After we had fixed the whole crowd several times over we made a bet as to how many each of us would have. There was, I think, about 75 votes in the lot. Early in the morning of the election I crossed over the Red river in a punt about daylight, and was coming along past the office of the North-West Land Co. (Dr. Schultz's headquarters), when out comes "Bill" McCreary, and pointing to a long procession that was crossing the prairie, said: "Say, Lud, do you know what that is?" "Voters, I suppose," said I. "That is our friends from St. Francois Xavier going out to take up new land at Prince Albert, and I don't believe there are a baker's dozen left to vote." And so it turned out, as less than a dozen voted after all our efforts. However, my side won the day, and I could afford to be magnanimous, and "set 'em up" for the defeated.

This election was a good thing for me, as it brought me into touch with people of all classes, and although most of my intimate friends in Manitoba were Conservatives — the Munroes, Sutherlands, Hon. John Norquay, etc., we were none the less friendly afterwards,



THRESHING ON THE FARM OF FRANK A. CONNER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

to be chaffed for a "tenderfoot" by Capt. Wastie and others. I felt sore.

That night it snowed, and it blowed—"the worst storm in years," so they said. Nobody could move out of the hotel. It was my chance to get even with the country and do my work at the same time, so I wrote three columns of "blizzard talk." All the yarns that were told of previous storms I repeated, writing a big three-column heading to it. Three or four days after I received a letter from the Advertiser, saying: "That's the kind of thing we want." I went out to Portage la Prairie and struck another storm. I got photos of the main street, showing the highest stores in the place hidden by the snow drifts. These I sent down to Ontario with another long letter. A plate of this was given with my letter, and settlers from Ontario were given fair warning of what they might expect if they went up to that land of "ice and blizzard."

(Two years ago, when in Portage la Prairie with the Canadian Press Association, I saw the very identical photo in a gallery there, and ordered a copy of it for old acquaintance sake.)

A few days afterwards I went on towards Brandon, and the snow being nearly all gone I took a drive across the prairie. Such a lovely country I never saw. I there met Hon. J. W. Sifton, father of Hon. Clifford Sifton, who had been my Sunday school teacher in the Dundas Street Centre Methodist Church in my old town. It was pleasant to see his bright, happy face once more, and as he had for many years

return to Winnipeg I learned the reason why. A telegram awaited me, saying, "Come home at once; you are as big a fool as the rest." However, I didn't go home. I travelled all over the country—down into Southern Manitoba, along the Red river as far as Selkirk—up one side of the river and down the other—and the more I saw of the country the more I wanted to see.

I decided to cast in my lot with the country and start a paper. The Nor'-West Farmer was the result.

What Winnipeg itself was twenty years ago the whole country practically was—full of bustle and energy, but a dear place to live in. I paid \$60 per month for a little office in the Harris

implements, and they all patronized the new venture. Then there were also the Hudson's Bay Land Co., the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and one or two loan companies who advertised farm lands. There were very few breeders in those days, but lots of "breeds." Now I notice your paper has page after page of advertising of all kinds of stock breeders—the finest in the world.

Talking of "breeds" reminds me of one experience I had that was full of interest. I acted as agent for A. W. Ross (since deceased) during his campaign against Dr. Schultz. W. F. McCreary, M. P., was agent for Dr. Schultz, and we had our own troubles in getting our voters' lists and voters

and I was indebted to them, as well as to Hon. Mr. Greenway, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Luxton and many others for assistance in my venture.

And that is twenty years ago. How time flies! I have only been in Manitoba once in that time, but for a number of years after leaving I had hard work to keep from going back. Recently I have read with a great deal of interest of the marvellous development up in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, and I have begun to feel again that it is a great country, and one that we as Canadians ought to be more acquainted with. People down here have still very vague notions of the extent and prosperity of the Canadian Northwest. We want more information scattered among our own people, as well as among the people of the Old World, about this magnificent portion of the Dominion. The Nor'-West Farmer would be a good medium to scatter extensively throughout foreign countries and also in the Western States, which are now turning their attention to the Canadian Northwest. I may be wrong, but as an old newspaper man and one who has travelled far and wide, I think the Government do not do enough of what I call "legitimate advertising"—that is in regular papers with a regular circulation and a regular standing. Many splendid things have been gotten out by the progressive Dominion Government of to-day, but I contend that one copy of a paper like The Nor'-West Farmer is worth a hundred copies of the finest specially prepared pamphlet.



INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

# When in Winnipeg

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**JOHN LESLIE FURNITURE**

**JOHN LESLIE**

**FURNITURE**

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MAIN STREET,  
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FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE  
265, 267 FORT STREET.

WE SELL

Office,

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FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

WE MAKE

Mattresses,

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Of the Best Quality

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Estimates Cheerfully Furnished  
on Application.SPECIAL PRICES  
DURING

Where the LARGEST and BEST STOCK of FURNITURE in Canada is Open for your inspection

EXHIBITION WEEK.

#### Unrolling Barbed Wire.

By G. S. Tuxford, Buffalo Lake,  
Moose Jaw, Assa.

I have occasionally seen ideas in print accompanied by more or less complicated cuts of arrangements built on to a wagon box for unrolling barbed wire. The simpler the arrangement the easier is the work, and for simplicity the following is hard to beat.

Pass a fork handle, or, better still, an iron bar, through the centre of your bale of wire and lift it on to your wagon box, with the bale suspended between the sides of the box. Tie a rope or chain to each end of your fork handle just outside the wagon box and make fast to the outside iron braces of your box. After removing the end board and fastening the end of the wire to your post, you drive your team up, alongside the row of posts, the wire will unroll, but in jerks, and perhaps many coils will fly off the bale on to the fork handle. To prevent this let a man stand in the wagon box, with any old piece of inch board, about 3 feet long, and apply the board to the top of the bale of wire as it unrolls—with more or less pressure, he has in that bit of board a break which, controlling the speed of the unrolling bale, will let it unwind as easily and smoothly as a thread off a spool.



#### RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1902 Bicycle.

1902 Models, \$9 to \$15

'01 & '00 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$11

500 Second-hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new,

\$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing

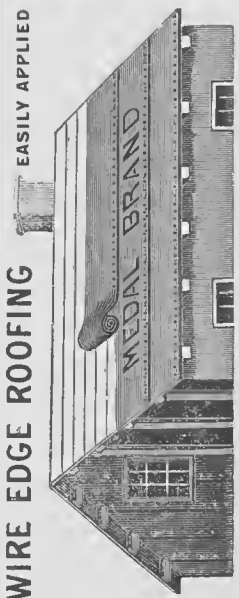
Sale at half factory cost. We ship to

anyone on approval and ten days trial

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EARN A BICYCLE Distribute 1000 catalogues for us. Write at once for bargain list and our wonderful special offer to agents. Tires, equipment, sundries, all kinds, half regular prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 358 CHICAGO, ILL.



EASILY APPLIED  
WIRE EDGE ROOFING

Cannot tear because of Wire Edge. It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely wind and water proof. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it. Send for free illustrated booklet and prices to

FRED. J. C. COX

WINNIPEG,  
WHOLESALE AGENT.

#### BUCHANAN'S UNLOADING OUTFIT



Works well both on stacks and in barns, unloads all kinds of hay and grain either loose or in sheaves.

Send for catalogue to  
M. T. BUCHANAN & CO., Ingersoll, Ont.

The

#### Mendelssohn Piano

THE MOST ARTISTIC AND RELIABLE PIANO ON THE MARKET

Note Its Special Features:

Sound Sectional Rest Plank being an absolute safeguard against any possible defect.

Bridges are all veneered, adding great strength and durability.

Key Bed Support prevents possibility of change in action or keys.

Back of Piano made of hard wood, insuring great strength.

Sounding Boards are made convex with heavy ribs to prevent sagging.

Keys are made of best ivory and ebony.

Cases all double veneered inside and out.

Touch very elastic and sympathetic.

Tone distinguished by rich singing quality.

Durability guaranteed.

Price within the reach of all and very little, if any, higher than the cheap grades.

Terms reasonable—monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly.

We want your business and in return will see that you get good value and full guarantee.

THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO., DEPT. B, P. O. Box 1308,

470 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Visitors to the Industrial Exhibition should see our exhibit at the Fair, or call at our showrooms.

#### PROV. LAND SURVEYORS' ASS'N.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Chataway, C. C.,
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Bourne, R.,	Francis, John,
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Doupe, J. L.,	Molloy, John,
Ducker, W. A.,	Rosser, Man.
Harris, J. W.,	McFadden, Moses,
Lowe, Henry,	Neeppawa, Man.
McPhillips, Geo.,	Rombough, M. B.,
McPhillips, R. C.,	Morden, Man.
Ritchie, N. T.,	Taylor, Alex.,
Simpson, G. A.,	Nelson, B.C.
	Vaughan, L. S.,
	Selkirk, West, Man.

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, P. L. S. Association  
N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Carter*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy  
to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S  
LITTLE  
LIVER  
PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TORPID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents  
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE  
Purely Vegetable, *Dr. J. C. Carter*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

NO HUMBUG & PERFECT INSTRUMENTS in  
Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf  
Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from  
rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, all  
sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns.  
Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1  
for trial: if it works, send balance. Pat'd  
U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs; Canada Dec. 17,  
'01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.



**B.W. \$1.50**  
NEW  
No. 12 GIBSON MODEL

Fine white lawn, front  
tastily tucked, and front and back  
trimmed with Hamburg insertion.  
Made to your measure and delivered  
anywhere in Canada for \$1.50.

Send Bust measure, not too tight;  
across back from arm hole to arm  
hole and length of sleeve under  
arm. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Catalogue free with order or for  
2c. postage.

W. BIRKS, WEBSTER CO.,  
Montreal.





## The First White Canadian Woman in Manitoba.

Twenty-four years ago there died in St. Boniface, at the ripe old age of 96, the first white Canadian woman who ever set foot in Northwestern Canada. Her history and experiences form No. 62 of the Transactions of the Historical Society of Manitoba, the writer being Abbe Dugast. The perils and privations endured by the early French and Scotch settlers in the years between 1813 and 1826 were sufficient to have daunted the stoutest heart, but this French Canadian woman had to pass several of her first years as a wife and mother without female companionship, and being the wife of a trapper had to travel all over the West under the most perilous conditions and often subjected to the most severe privations, such as have, perhaps, been since unapproached in the experience of any other white woman.

There is clear evidence that at least one white woman (a girl from the Orkney Islands) was here a little before this French-Canadian. She followed her lover, who had come out in the service of one of the trading companies some time before. She was disguised as a man and after bearing a child in the end of 1807 was sent back to the Orkneys.

The pioneer French woman, whose history is given by Abbe Dugast, belonged to the village of Maskinonge, Quebec, where she lived in the household of the village priest till she was 25 years old. Her husband, a native of the same village, had been out five years in the Red River country as a voyageur, and returning home regaled his old neighbors with romantic accounts of his adventures, and got married to the priest's girl. He soon manifested a strong desire to go back to his old haunts, and his wife had the alternative of parting with him, perhaps forever, or of sharing with him the perils of the wild West.

The voyage was made in company with the fleet of canoes that annually carried west the goods to be exchanged by the companies for the furs brought in by the Indians. Each canoe was rowed by 18 men, and when empty took 8 men to carry it. The goods were packed in bales of 90 lbs. weight for convenience of "portage," and from Lachine to Lake Huron there were 26 portages. On Lake Superior they encountered two storms which nearly wrecked them, and after a month of such toil and peril they made Fort William. By water and over numerous portages they made their way to Lake Winnipeg, which they reached early in July, thereafter paddling up stream to Pembina, then the great business centre, though two rival companies had each a fort at what is now Winnipeg.

Here the white wife of the voyageur discovered that her husband on his previous trip had cohabited with a squaw, who soon set herself, by poison and malignant charms, to get rid of the intruder. A friendly warning put them on their guard, and the pair moved out to a great rendezvous out west on the Pembina river, probably at the foot of the Turtle Mountains, which was a convenient point from which to hunt the buffalo, on whose flesh the traders mainly depended for their subsistence. After a short stay there, the pair returned to Pembina, where their first child was born, and being a devout Catholic the mother baptized it herself. It was 12 years later that the first French missionaries, Messrs. Provencher and Dumoulin, came to what is now St. Boniface.

Early in May Voyageur Lagimoniere decided to go up the Saskatchewan along with three other Frenchmen, each of whom was married to a woman of the Cree tribe. At Cumberland House the assembled Indians had their first view of a white woman, and thereafter the company left for Fort du Prairie, now Edmonton. Here for four successive years the lonely woman wintered, her husband going out trapping. Their adventures and perils were numerous and varied. One we may mention.

Once when Madame Lagimoniere was riding from one camp to another they met a herd of buffalo. She had her baby slung in a bag behind her balanced by a corresponding bag on the other side of the horse. But the horse had been trained to hunting, and at sight of the buffalo started off in pursuit, the frightened woman clinging to its neck. At last her husband, by cutting in before it, managed to capture the too eager horse, and a few hours after a second baby was born.

Another time a Blackfoot woman took a fancy to her child and bolted with it, nearly managing to carry it off. A little later the chief of another tribe tried to buy the same baby, offering two of his best horses and a brown baby in trade.

The rumor of Lord Selkirk's proposed settlement on the Red river brought them back to Pembina. Both before and after this time there had been constant conflict between the three rival fur companies doing business in the Northwest, and the first group of settlers brought in by Lord Selkirk by way of Hudson's Bay in 1812, composed chiefly of Highlanders from Kildonan, in Sutherlandshire, was a part of his plan of action to secure the supremacy for the Hudson's Bay Co. of whose shares he had secured the principal control. At a critical time in 1815 the governor of Fort Douglas engaged Lagimoniere to start in November with dispatches for Lord Selkirk, then in Montreal. It was, if possible, more dangerous for this poor woman to live near Fort Douglas for the next few years than to have lived among the Indians, but the faithful messenger of Lord Douglas was rewarded by him with a grant of land on the St. Boniface side, most of which his son sold in the boom of 1882 at a very fancy price.

One of the most suggestive facts in this woman's history is the statement that for 12 years she had never tasted bread! Their principal food was buffalo beef dried in the sun, varied by fish and wild fruit in its short season. Some cows were brought in by the Northwest Trading Co., but all but four had soon died. Attempts were made to grow a little Indian corn, but year after year swarms of grasshoppers devoured every green thing. Henry, in his journal, records that in 1801 he took a bushel and a half of potatoes from his garden on the east side of the river near Pembina, but it is likely that owing to the unrest and petty warfare always going on they were allowed to go out of cultivation.

The grasshopper visitation began in August, 1818, and for four years little grain was sown and none reaped. In 1822 a venture was once more made in seeding, but a plague of mice made almost as thorough a clearance as the grasshoppers had done. Seed was brought in from the south in 1823, but too late for that year's sowing. In 1824 and 1825 good crops were at last grown, but the winter of 1825-26 brought early and heavy snowfall, the melting of which brought a flood that cleared the country of buildings for several miles on each side of the Red river. The ruined settlers camped on Little Stony Mountain and at Bird's Hill.

It is no wonder that after this steady succession of calamities a good many of the settlers, both Scotch and French, left the country, the Scotch trying Ontario and the French going south, some of them back to Quebec. But the pioneer Canadian woman hung on to the little home in St. Boniface, where she was left a widow in 1850 to live on for 38 years more.

There have been later visitations in the shape of grasshoppers and floods, but the record of these earlier ones goes a good way to justify the opinion prevalent half a century ago that this was no fit country for a white man to live in, though present conditions indicate that the perils of the first quarter of last century can never be repeated, even partially, in the present one.

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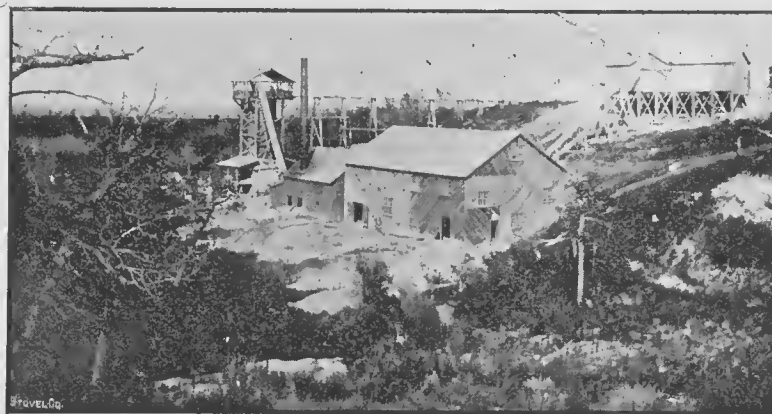
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FUR TRADERS AT ATHABASCA LANDING LOADING THEIR BOATS WITH GOODS TO TAKE NORTHWARD.

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### The Northern Fur Trade.

By Harrison F. Young, Edmonton,  
Alberta.



MUCH has been written about the fur trade in by-gone days, but competition and improved transport have done away with a great deal of the romance of the trade. The North land is no longer an unknown land, but is slowly and surely opening up. Any one with time and money to spare can now leave Winnipeg on the 1st of May, pay a visit to the land of the midnight sun, and get back home by the 1st of September, without experiencing any greater hardship than a few mosquito bites. The monopoly of the fur trade so long enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Co. no longer exists, and though for the welfare of the Indians, and the preservation of fur-bearing animals, that monopoly was a good thing, it has had to give way to the spread of civilization and settlement.

To the missionaries of the Northwest much of the credit for opening up the Western and Northern country, by easier, shorter and less expensive routes of travel, and mode of transport, is due. The Hudson's Bay Co. for long years brought in all the supplies for the prairie country of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, by long and tedious water routes; they made no use of wheeled vehicles. The late Rev. Geo. McDougall took carts overland from Fort Garry to Victoria on the Saskatchewan, virtually opening up the country to anyone. Until a few years ago the large districts of the MacKenzie, Athabasca and Peace Rivers were supplied by the water route passing by Portage la Loche, and to be certain of getting goods into the far northern posts they had to be sent into the country and transported part of the way to their destination a year in advance. The late Bishop Fanaud, O. M. I., forced by the necessities and ever increasing wants of the missions in the north, to undertake his own transport, looked for an easier and quicker route, and adopted that now exclusively used by all, viz., overland to the Saskatchewan River, and via the Athabasca River to Lake Athabasca. To-day the Roman Catholic Missions are putting a steamer on Lesser Slave Lake, and also on the Peace River, to run from Peace River Crossing to the chutes below Fort Vermillion, thus opening up a route by which in a few years all freight for the north country will pass, as the present route down the Atha-

basca, owing to the difficulties and dangers of navigation from the Grand Rapids to Fort McMurray, is an expensive one.

When the present route via the Athabasca River was adopted it became possible for the trader with limited capital to embark in the fur trade of the north, and to-day there is scarcely a post of the Hudson's Bay Co. in the whole Northland where you will not find established one or more opposition traders. The names of McDougall & Secord, Ross Bros., Hislop & Nagle, William Connor, Colin Fraser, Bregin and Cornwall, are now as familiar in the north as that of the Hudson's Bay Co. As an exclusive corporation the latter have had their day and now have to fight for all they get. As long as the Hudson's Bay Co. had control of the country their rule was a wise one. With the natives the word of one of their officers was never doubted, for in all their dealings with them they had found them honorable, upright, kind and just, and, if the settlement of the West has been accomplished without trouble, and the red man who meets a white man greets him as a friend with whom he has never had a quarrel, the credit is due to the Hudson's Bay Co., their record in the fur trade is without a stain.

In the old days of an up-stream all-water route, the quantity of goods that could be taken into the north was limited, as it was not possible to find

crews for more than a certain number of boats, and consequently only such goods were taken as would yield the best returns of trade. Flour was never taken to trade, and only in limited quantity for the use of the employees of the company. A clerk got 200 lbs. for one year, a laborer 50. Sugar and tea were not taken to trade. Bacon was never seen. To-day flour, except in the farthest north posts, is a staple of trade, and the demand for it is a growing one. Bacon is also in demand, so is lard and butter, sugar and tea are essentials—in fact, to-day an Indian of the north wants anything and everything.

When the improvement in means of transport, or the settlement of the Peace River country, has so cheapened the cost of flour, bacon and other provisions as to render the Indian more independent of fish and game for his living, he will be able to hunt over a larger tract of country, at present he must hunt in the country where caribou or moose range, or else in close proximity to a fish lake.

As yet, though fur-bearing animals have decreased in settled portions of the country, an Indian willing to hunt has not suffered much. Furs may be scarcer, but the price is higher. Where formerly a bear skin sold for \$3 or less, now it is \$15 to \$25. Marten that sold for 50c. each now bring \$3 to \$10. Silver foxes that 30 years ago would have been sold for \$10 now bring from

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\$50 to \$300, and every other fur in like proportion. The purchasing value of a dollar is also greater. The wants of the Indian have increased, a great part of his hunt now goes to purchase provisions on which in former days he spent nothing. He wears more clothes than his forefathers did. The days of the leggings and breech clout have gone by. The hunter of to-day must have a white collar, leather boots and an expensive cowboy hat. His wife also has changed her style of dress. She has discarded the beaded leggings and moccasins, and silk handkerchief around her head, and now wears stockings, button boots and a flower garden hat. At the most northern posts old styles still prevail, but every year civilization takes a stride.

The quantity of goods now sent into the north would make an old-time fur trader stare. McDougall & Secord shipped over 250 tons last season, and the Hudson's Bay Co.'s shipments are much greater. Indians now get full value for their furs. The results of every London sale are soon known and prices change accordingly. Where more than one trader is at a post, Indians often call for tenders on their



VOYAGEURS OF THE 20TH CENTURY.

Colin Fraser's boats leaving Athabasca Landing for the North.



The Big Cylinder is, of course, a very important item in the Nichols-Shepard Red River Special. Some reasons for it are: It is nearly **twice** as large as the usual small cylinder; has 16 bars instead of 12, and a proportionate number of teeth.

The teeth are extra strong, and each one goes through double bars, and is fastened with spring lock washer and nut.

This Big Cylinder is several hundred pounds heavier than the usual small cylinder, and has so much force and momentum that the machine runs very steady, and slugging, winding or wrapping is unknown. It runs only 700, while the small cylinder runs about 1100.

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All the Pulleys are nearly **double size**. The Main Drive is 12 to 14 inches diameter, and the others in proportion, so there is no slippage of belts.

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The **Open Grate** beneath and around this [Big] Cylinder is about three times more than any other make. This gives three times the separation at the Cylinder where the separation can best be done.

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Now, all the above items are very important but would not make the machine quite perfect were it not for "**the man behind the gun.**"

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**ACTUAL CANVAS TESTS** of the Red River Special with the **VERY BEST COMPETING MACHINE** shows that the **Wastage** of the best competing machine is more than **THREE TIMES THE WASTAGE** of the Red River Special.

**Figure out what that means in a season's work to the thresherman and to the grain owner.**

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Our Wind Stacker is a fit companion for our famous Red River Special, and is guaranteed in the strongest terms.

We build Steel-Frame Horse Powers—no wood except the sweeps—and, in short, everything in the way of Thresher Goods, such as Weighers, Baggers, Wagon Loaders, Water Tanks, etc. and will be glad to let you know all about them.

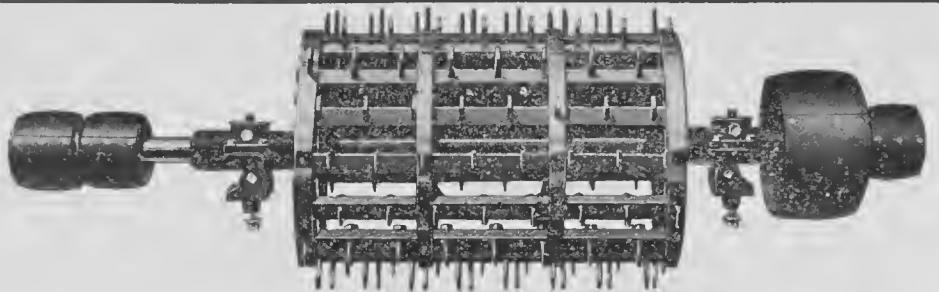
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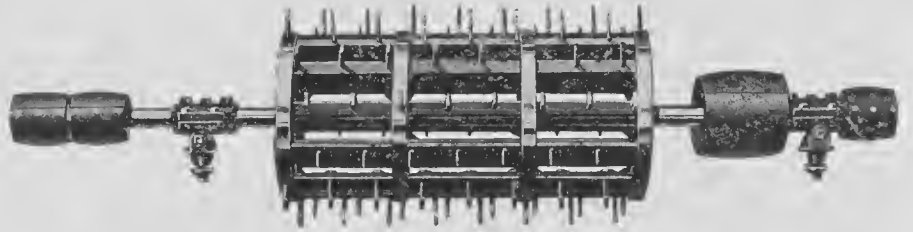
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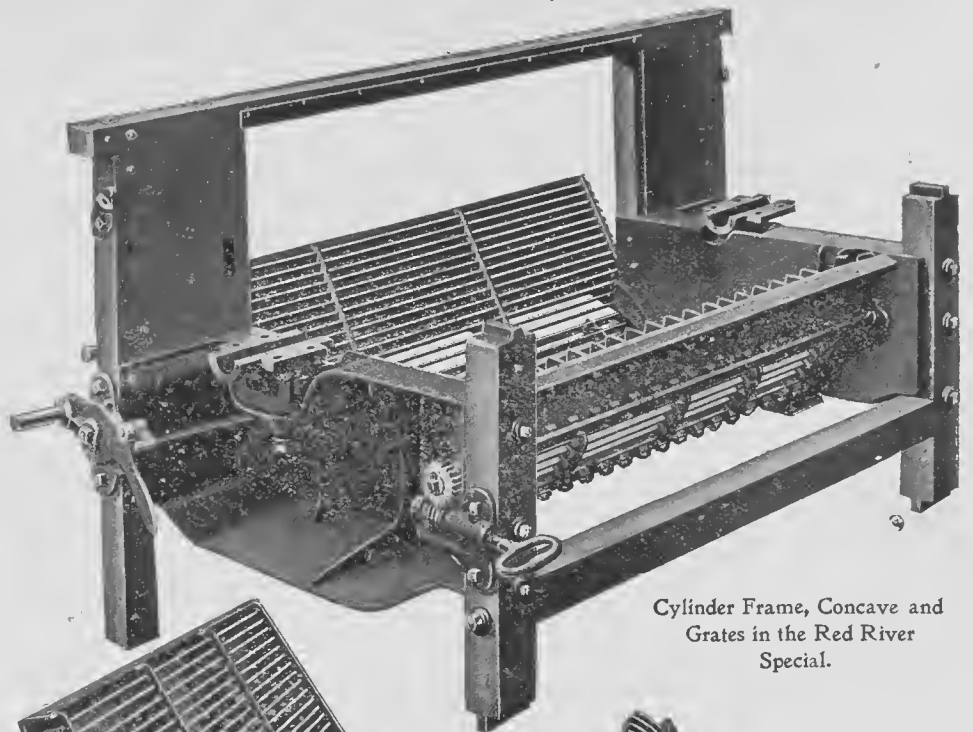
or The Bellamy Co'y, Edmonton, Alta., D. A. Macdonald, Regina, Assa., Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man., and many other representative implement dealers throughout the Canadian Northwest with whom we have arrangements for the sale of our machinery.



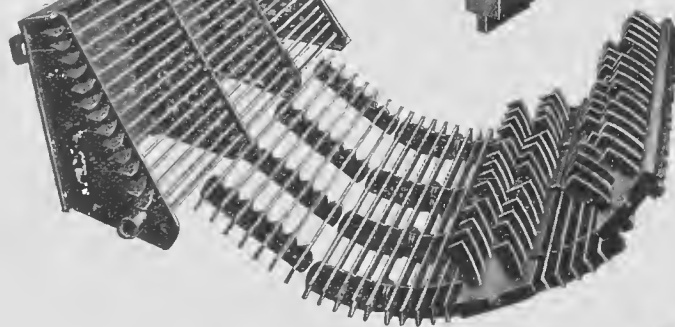
The BIG CYLINDER in the Red River Special, speed 700.  
Note the Large Pulleys.



The Small Cylinder used by Others. Speed 1100.  
See the Small Pulleys.

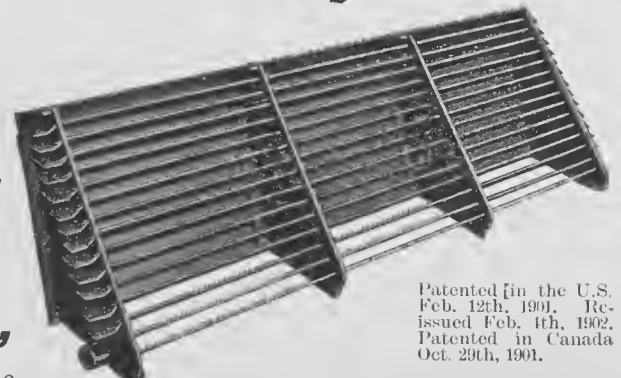
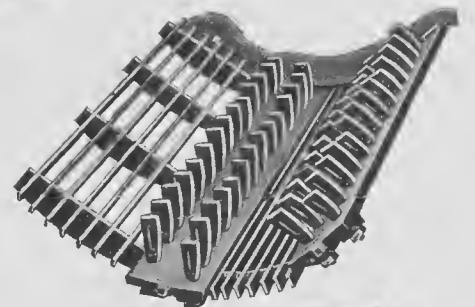


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The Separating Grate and Check Plate that Stops Flying Grain. Used only in the Red River Special.



PRIMITIVE TRAVELLING OUTFIT.  
Moose in harness at Athabasca Landing.

hunt, and sell to the highest bidder. Advances are made to the Indians in the fall, but not to the same extent as formerly. The furs traded are those common to all parts of North America, viz., badger, bear, black, brown and grizzly, and some Polar bears from the Esquimaux; beaver, ermine, fisher, foxes—cross, kit, red, white, blue and silver; lynx, marten, mink, musquash, otters, skunks, wolves, wolverine; weemusk and musk ox. Nearly all the fur killed in the north goes to London for sale. The Hudson's Bay Co.'s furs all go there, and most of the other merchants trading furs also ship there for sale by Messrs. Lampson & Co. It is now no uncommon thing for northern traders to come to Edmonton in March and get the results of the London sales by wire.

All furs, with perhaps the exception of beaver, increase, and decrease periodically. Lynx, foxes and wolves are numerous when rabbits are plentiful; when mice are numerous, and sometimes they are incredibly so, marten are thick; a good crop of berries generally insures a good hunt of bears, and mink and muskrats are most numerous in years of high water.

Beaver are hunted with steel traps and the gun, and some tribes kill them in nets. Bears are snared, shot and trapped, both with steel traps and dead falls. Lynxes are mostly killed in snares. All other furs are caught by dead fall or steel trap and, of course, some are shot. The repeating rifle, Winchester or Marlin, is taking the place of the muzzle loading smooth-bore for big game shooting. The shot gun used is of 25 bore, carrying a ball 28 to the pound.

Edmonton is the Mecca of the northern trader as Fort Garry was to the plains hunter in the good old days of the buffalo. During the season the streets are made lively by the traders and their men. They may be noisy at times, but an Indian is seldom a rowdy. As a rule their conduct is in striking contrast to what that of white men placed in their position would be.

#### PROTECTION NEEDED.

The fur trade will remain a source of wealth for many years to come, especially if killing of unprime skins is forbidden and protection be given the beaver. If not protected, in a few years it will be extinct. A great fuss is made about protecting a few wood buffalo in the north. The beaver needs protection far more, and is more valuable in every way, but no one raises a voice to save them from extermination. Beaver are the most helpless of animals, find their lodge and the rest is easy. The export should be forbidden for a period of years, and only winter hunting allowed afterwards.

With regard to unprime skins, it is

no use to forbid an Indian killing furs out of season, for the law cannot be enforced, the country is too large. Forbid a trader to have unprime skins in his possession and he won't trade in them, and then the killing will cease. Neither the Hudson's Bay Co. or any other traders want unprime fur, and all discourage the practice, but the Indians force their hands, saying, "if you do not take my poor fur, when I have good fur I won't bring it to you."

Forest fires are very destructive to fur-bearing animals. A fire running through a good fur country will destroy more fur than a large band of Indians in 20 years.

The agricultural possibilities of the northern districts are probably greater than most people imagine, and valuable finds of minerals may yet be made, but any great rush of white people might affect the fur trade unfavorably. However, for many years to come the northern districts of the Territories will remain the great fur preserve of the world, and a growing source of wealth to our Dominion.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects. 16

#### Planning the Farm Home.

By A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.

Each year many of the farmers who have been a number of years in the country, are building new and expensive homes on their farms. The first important thing, if the farm is not already laid out, is to select a dry site with good drainage. The second thing is to get a good supply of water handy to the kitchen doors, with a view of some time putting up a windmill and having the water forced into the house.

Third. A year before you want to build take a large sheet of paper and a square and draw a plan to a scale of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to the foot, and lay off the cellar, ground floor, and first floor. Study this plan at intervals and compare with any buildings you may visit with a view to improvements on your first draft. The cellar should have room for a dairy, also vegetables, and be so laid out that a furnace can be put in any time. Have a large cistern for soft water so located that a force pump can be used to pump the water into a tank upstairs for bath purposes and a good supply for the kitchen.

The ground floor should be so laid out that the kitchen door should be towards the east or south. The kitchen

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rings. We have some neat  
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TORONTO

and pantry should be the main consideration, as in the country the wife and mother has to be maid of all work in most cases, so that every convenience should be added to make that work as light as possible. Then have a large dining room which is usually the living room also. A country home should not be without one bedroom on the ground floor so situated that it can be easy to reach from the kitchen in case of sickness; then another room as an extra, a best room or parlor may be added, but not made so good that it cannot be used for fear of getting some dirt in it. The top floor can contain the bath room and sleeping rooms, with closets for clothes.

After getting your plan drawn up, then consider what to build with, whether frame, brick veneer, solid brick, stone, or cement concrete. These materials vary in cost in different localities, and if you cannot figure the probable cost yourself, get some one that can. Be sure to get the material on the ground during the winter. Having made all this preparation, you are then ready to build, and no doubt you will have a handy house, let the size be what it may, and you will not wish after it is up that you had it some other way.

I am building this summer, a cement concrete house, and I may in some future issue of your paper give the plan and total cost.

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.

"Have you tried it?"

Save the tags; they are valuable.  
(Advt.)



"OF THE ROAMING HUNTER TRIBES, WARLIKE AND FIERCE."



"TRACKING" ON ATHABASCA RIVER.

The men on the shore are towing the boats by ropes.

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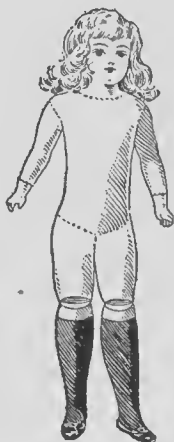
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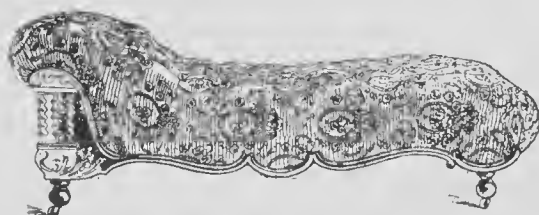
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## Jerry Flannagan & Co., Scouts.

By Basil C. d'Easum, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.



THREE or four troops of Canadian Mounted Rifles, some New Zealanders, West Australians and two guns of the Royal Artillery were camped in a grove of trees near the farmhouse of Nooitgedacht. This was not far from Pan Station, on the railway line, in the eastern part of the Transvaal. Stray parties of Boers were patrolling the neighborhood, and there was a strong commando of them close at hand. That is to say, it might be close at hand one day and the next day might be forty miles away, annoying a small British outpost, or playing unpleasant practical jokes with the railway track. And the following day there might be no commando at all, the Boers having broken up their laager and gone to visit their loving wives and relations at their own homes.

Jerry Flannagan and his partner, Long Dick, were members of the staff of head-quarters scouts. It was their business to find out what movements the Boers were making, and to find out if any of the burghers were visiting their homes. For this purpose Jerry and his comrades used to ride about the country, call at farm-houses, and bring back more or less information and (incidentally) more or less loot.

Such work was not always smooth sailing. Sometimes the good man of the house chanced to be at home and welcomed his visitors with a Mauser; occasionally the gentle housewife took a shot at them. At such times it was "the luck of the Canadian scouts" that brought them away in safety. They also searched the Kaffir kraals and questioned the natives. As a rule, you cannot get reliable news from a Kaffir. The Kaffir is no fool. He has thought the matter out, and come to his own conclusions. British soldiers come to his kraal, ask questions, buy a few eggs and a fowl or two—and pass on. Colonial troopers come, ask questions, take what they can get in the way of "tombe," milk, eggs, fowls and pigs—and pass on.

If the Kaffir gives them false reports or true reports—it makes no difference

to the Kaffir. Not so with the Boers. A Boer patrol comes to the kraal, gets what it needs in the way of food, and gets information too. If the Kaffir gives false information, he is likely to hear of the matter again. The sjambok is a very unpleasant thing, and the Boer knows how to handle it in a thoroughly artistic fashion.

And worse things may happen to the native. Some Kaffirs, near Middleburg, gave information to a British column. The column passed on in pursuit of the Boers; the Kaffirs remained in their village, and here the Boers, who had doubled back, found the poor wretches who had given information to the British. Then did these deeply-religious, God-fearing burghers take two of the native men and cruelly mutilate them. They did not stop at this, but they also most barbarously mutilated two of the Kaffir women. Perhaps you don't believe that; it is a fact. Pro-Boer apologists may say that the Boers have got into the habit of looking upon the natives as being little better than animals.

This all goes to show that scouts, in South Africa, could not rely much upon the natives for accurate information. A real scout does not put much trust in anything but his own skill. There are scouts and scouts. A slouch hat, with a feather in it, does not make a scout. And a colonial trooper is not, necessarily, a scout from the mere fact that he belongs to a corps of colonial horsemen. He may tell you, in a vague way, that he "was scouting in South Africa," when (if the truth were known)

he loyally served his queen by driving a grub waggon, or by looking after his officers' bedding, jam-pots and whiskey bottles.

But Jerry Flannagan and Long Dick were scouts. They were Western plain-men, accustomed to roughing it in a far more severe climate than that of South Africa. They could find their way in any country by day or night; they were not afraid to take desperate chances; and, of course, they could ride and shoot a bit above the average.

One day, in September, 1900, Jerry and Dick had been out since daylight, visiting farmhouses and spying out the land. They were returning to camp about noon. Dick rode away from Jerry, over a ridge half a mile, to look at a Kaffir kraal and see if he could pick up a few chickens, for the loot that day had been most unsatisfactory. As Jerry was slowly riding along, a Boer, on a fine, black mare, suddenly appeared on another ridge close by, saw Jerry, and immediately gave chase to him.

The Boer thought that he had only one Canadian to deal with, so he galloped with much spirit, sending a few shots at Jerry, who steered in the direction taken by Dick, who heard the shooting and promptly turned back. When the Boer saw that he had two men to reckon with, he pulled up his horse, turned and galloped away. Jerry and Dick went after him, and, as they were mounted on the blundering Argentine remounts which the British authorities thought were good enough

for colonial troopers, it looked as though the Boer would get away. Unfortunately for him, he tried to ride across a swampy bit of ground, with the result that his mare became bogged. Then he realized that he was in a very unpleasant position. Here he was, with his horse struggling in a muddy swamp, and two accursed, big-hatted Canadians riding down upon him. If his foes had been nice, clean, Imperial Yeomen, bumping along on sore-backed English horses, that Boer might be alive at this day, enjoying the comforts of home life, with a "pass" in his pocket and a Mauser rifle hidden in his barn. The pass would come in handy when he wished to visit British camps and pick up news which might be useful to the nearest commando, and the rifle would come out of its hiding place to take perfectly safe pot shots at British sentries or patrols.

But Jerry and Dick were not gentlemanly yeomen. At home, in Canada, I am afraid they would both be termed "hard citizens." There was a strong dash of Indian blood, Sioux Indian blood, in Long Dick; and that is not a mixture that makes for tenderheartedness. So that Boer died, more or less suddenly. A Kaffir herdsman, who had watched the whole scene from behind a pile of rocks, now came up and smiled upon the Canadians. With much difficulty, the two scouts managed to get the mare out of the swamp. The Kaffir was ordered to bury the dead man, and the Canadians returned to camp, taking with them the mare, saddle and bridle. They also took the Boer's rifle, a long-barreled, sporting Mauser. Evidently it had been a favorite weapon, for the stock was neatly carved in several places with the name, date of birth, etc., of its late owner, Jan Van Ondestrand.

On his arrival at camp, Jerry reported himself to the Colonel and was told of a piece of work which that officer wished him to undertake that night. There was a certain Boer field cornet, Paul Vernay by name, who, for some time past, had been making himself very much disliked by our men in that part of the country. This Paul Vernay was a daring fellow, and he had gathered round him a following of about a score of bold spirits who had made several raids upon small convoys and patrols. Vernay's wife lived upon a farm about ten miles from the Canadian camp, and news had been brought to the Colonel that she was expecting a visit from her husband that night.

The farm was situated within the line of Boer outposts, but it was just possible that a small party of men might manage to slip past the outposts without being seen and surprise and capture Vernay. Of course, it was a risky job, but Jerry was known to be fond of risky jobs. A Kaffir had brought the news; he offered to go with the party and guide it safely past the Boer outposts. There was a chance that the Kaffir might be lying; however that might be, Jerry was prepared to risk it.

He decided to take seven men with him, in addition to the guide. The men he picked out to go with him were Jack Irish, a sturdy Westerner, Klondyker and miner; Long Dick; Ed. Tiny,



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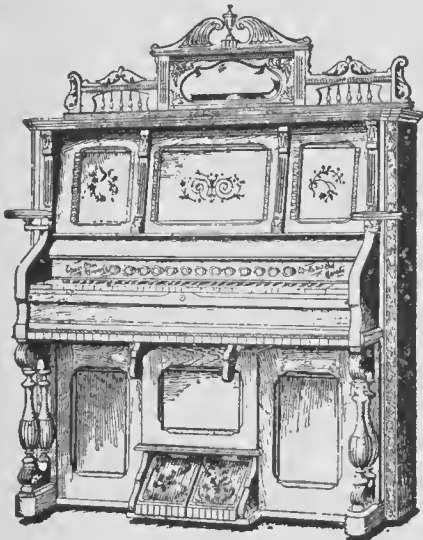
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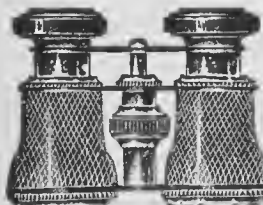
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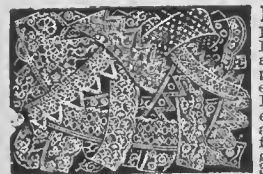
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who had served in the Cuban war as one of "Roosevelt's Rough Riders; Dacre, an ex-member of the Bechuana-land Mounted Police; Charley West, cowpuncher, noted, among other things, for the fluency, originality and strength of his language; and two other men. All were men to be depended upon in a tight corner. The horses were given an extra feed of grain, and Jerry and his men looked carefully over their rifles and revolvers.

It was a very dark night. About 9 o'clock Jerry and his party left the camp and rode in the direction of the Beer lines. Our sentries had been warned, so they allowed Jerry to pass without a challenge. The Kaffir guide and Jerry rode in front. The guide had been made to understand that on the slightest sign of treachery he would be shot. After an hour of slow riding, the men halted while the guide visited a Kaffir kraal. He came back with the news that a Boer outpost of four men was on a little kopje about half a mile away. It was necessary to make a small detour to avoid this outpost. The party then rode across a dry, river-bed and along a valley with ridges of hills on each side. It was known that there was another outpost close at hand, therefore Jerry and his men went forward very cautiously.

Suddenly they noticed the flickering light of a small fire on a ridge on the right hand side of the valley. Another halt was made, and Jerry and the guide dismounted and went to reconnoitre. They had not gone far before they snelt the smoke of tobacco—Boer leaf tobacco. A short distance away, with his back against a rock, a Boer sentry was lying down, puffing away at his heavy wooden pipe. Half a dozen Boers were sleeping round the embers of a little fire, and some horses were picketed close by. A horse snorted and pulled at his rope; a Boer turned in his sleep and cursed the horse in drowsy, guttural Dutch.

The sentry did not appear to notice anything; Jerry did not disturb him, but went back quietly to his men with the guide. Then each man dismounted and led his horse for about a mile. When it was thought that all danger from that outpost was past, the men mounted and went forward. They were close to an abandoned farmhouse when they heard the sound of a horse galloping towards them. There was just time to hide themselves and their horses in a stone kraal before a rider dashed past and went in the direction of the Boer outpost. After waiting a few moments, they mounted and went on, down the valley. They were now getting close to Vernay's house. It was nearly midnight when they came to the farm-buildings. Not far from the house was a tent and a big "trek" waggon. The house was in darkness, and everything seemed to be quiet.

"This place, Baas," whispered the Kaffir to Jerry.

The horses were given into the keeping of the guide, and the men went towards the house. Jerry, Long Dick, Jack Irish and Charley West went to the front door, while the rest of the men held themselves in readiness. Jerry rapped on the door with the butt of his revolver. For a time, no notice was taken of his hammering, then women's voices were heard, speaking hurriedly, inside the house; presently a light was seen through the window and the door was opened. A very handsome young woman stood there, with a lamp in her hand. Behind her, was a scowling old lady and two or three Kaffir wenches, wide-eyed and open-mouthed. The young woman seemed to be perfectly at ease; she held up the lamp and looked at the Canadians in a scornful way.

"What do you want?" said she, speaking excellent English.

"We want Paul Vernay," said Jerry, who was somewhat taken aback by her unusual beauty and cool behaviour.

The woman turned and said something in Dutch to the old lady, and then burst into a fit of hearty laughter.

"Come in, Canadians, come in!" she said. "My husband, Paul Vernay, left

here only half an hour ago! How sorry he will be to think that he did not wait to see you! It is rather late for you to call upon a lady, but pray come and look for yourselves if you think that he is here!"

No doubt the horsman who had galloped past them while they were hiding in the kraal was the man they were looking for. It was certain that the field cornet was not in that house, for Jerry and his men searched every corner of it, the handsome Mrs. Vernay holding a lamp for them and laughing in a way which was distinctly annoying. A very disgusted little band of Canadians it was that went out of the house, Charley West consoling himself by uttering weird and fearsome anathemas.

"No doubt you are annoyed, gentlemen," said Mrs. Vernay. "If you will kindly let me know when you are likely to call again, I will tell my husband, and I feel sure that he will make arrangements to meet you."

Then she bowed politely and shut the door.

"Let's have a look at the tent," said Jerry. It was a small tent, a few of the Canadians went inside and saw, by the dim light of a candle, two stout young Dutchwomen and three little children sitting on a small heap of mattresses and bedding.

The children were crying, and the women looked very much afraid. However, the Canadians were not looking for women or children, so Jerry was about to come away from the tent when Jack Irish noticed that a part of the mattress was moving in a curious way.

He sprang forward and hastily pulled off the women and children, getting his face scientifically scratched before he succeeded in scattering the bedding right and left.

Beneath three mattresses, flat on his back, fully dressed, with bandolier and rifle, lay a red-faced Boer. Almost suffocated, he sat up and blinked sheepishly at his captor.

"What might your name be?" enquired Jack Irish.

"Pete Van Ondestrand."

The name seemed familiar to Jerry, but at that time he could not think of any reason why it should be so.

"Well, Mr. Van Ondestrand, I'm thinking you've got to come with us. I guess you're booked for a trip to Cape Town and St. Helena," said Jerry, "where's your horse?"

"Got no horse," said the Boer.

"Oh, yes, you have," said Ed. Tiny, who had been looking into one of the out-buildings and found a horse, saddled and bridled. The Boer was made to mount this horse, and the little party set out on the way back to camp.

Jerry and his men, though rather disappointed at having missed Paul Vernay, were glad to be returning not empty-handed. They talked and joked together, almost forgetting that they were in considerable danger of themselves being captured. The prisoner was the first to remind them of it.

"For God's sake, don't make so much noise!" said he. "There is a Boer outpost upon that ridge and they may fire upon us."

"You'll be badly out of luck if they do," replied Jerry, "for if there is any shooting done at us I'm going to plug you!"

The return trip was made without seeing any of the enemy, and, upon arriving in camp, Mr. Van Ondestrand was given some breakfast and tobacco. He did not object to talk, and said that he and his brother were members of Paul Vernay's band. His brother was away on a scouting trip; when he returned and heard of Peter's capture, no doubt, he would make reprisals.

While the Boer was talking thus, Long Dick went by with the rifle which he had taken on the previous day. The Boer saw it, and cried excitedly: "Let me look at that! Let me look! Yes, that's my brother Jan's gun!"

Then Jerry remembered why the name Van Ondestrand had seemed familiar to him.

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## Reindeer of the Jotunheim.

By Hamblen Sears.

## I.

Though it was within a few minutes of seven, we were still sitting in the front room of the Maristuen shanty, otherwise known as the Maristuen "Hotel." In fact, it was the only room of note in that lonely hostelry, that sits uneasily upon its rock over against the skys station of the same name, some thirty odd miles up the Christiana road from Lardalsoren. We were sitting there—that is to say, one of us, who never has possessed his soul in patience, was walking up and down the room—looking occasionally down the valley through the stupendous Scandinavian twilight, waiting, after the fashion of Mr. Micawber, for the proper thing to turn up. For it was the sixth day of our wanderings in search of a guide and deer-hunter.

Such was the situation, then, at seven o'clock, when the door of the room, which was also the door of the "hotel," opened to admit the very thing in the shape of two tired Englishmen and a singularly self-possessed Norwegian. And as it seem to be the law of strangers who meet in foreign lands to at once fall upon one another's necks and tell one another the secrets they would never disclose to intimate friends, there was nothing extraordinary in our apprising the new-comers of the plight in which we found ourselves.

The fine salmon trout served us at dinner was scarcely done for when we learned not only that the two Englishmen had just come out of the Jotunheim, whither we were bound, but that the self-possessed Norwegian was none other than Johannes Vigdal, sometime schoolmaster of Solvorn, in the Sogne Fjord, but now the leading guide and hunter of the Jotunheim, whose fine qualities in these capacities we had heard much talk of in Bergen. The venison was but just gone after the trout when we had bargained for the alpenstocks and climbing-ropes of the Englishmen; and at the appearance of the seven kinds of cheese we were all discussing the failure of the Englishmen to get a reindeer and our chances of escaping their luck.

Tea and pipes found Vigdal in our possession, at six krona the day; and by the time we had risen again to observe the strange phenomenon of the twilight, which in the interim of an hour and a half had not changed one iota, our hearts were possessed in peace and thanksgiving. Of course we might not get a deer, but at least we had Vigdal, than whom there was no better. Naturally, as man is weak, we might miss a shot, but we had our good rifles, and they were 45-70s. And as for the game—if there were any game at all in the Jotunheim, we, and others, should see!

Vigdal from the first moment of our acquaintance became a source of interest and amusement to me. He spoke English a little. Indeed, he taught English literature, so he proudly told me, in his school during the winter, and his extensive and familiar acquaintance with American biography consisted in his knowledge of the lives of two of our compatriots—Ralph Waldo Emerson and Jesse James. It could not be expected that he would speak English fluently, but there was such an intimate resemblance between his phrasology and that of a three-year-old infant that the sufferings we underwent during the next two weeks in endeavoring to understand him were but slightly alleviated by the amusement his language furnished us.

The costume he wore that night, and through the entire trip, consisted of light top-boots of the dancing type of fifty years ago, a suit of steel gray, with a coat cut after the Prince Albert fashion that has since become the vogue on Piccadilly and Broadway, and a Derby hat perched upon his yellow hair. And yet through all the hard days we had later on, walking over debris, struggling across snow-fields, and scrambling along the sides of glaciers, he was the fastest, easiest walker it has



"A PERSONAL FRIEND OF THE OLD JOTUN GIANTS."

ever been my fortune to meet. He never seemed to notice the large army knapsack he carried. He never appeared tired. He never refused to go anywhere—after he was once started—except when it rained.

On our side the outfit consisted of six-pound satchels, or side-knapsacks, and rifles. Our costumes, which had originally been knickers and negligee shirts, had in my case given place to a Scotch kilt and sporran, owing to an untimely slip on the side of Ben-Nevis, when the knickers had become so disarranged as to render something else an immediate necessity.

Thus the morrow found us early ready for the journey further into the interior, with all the clouds of uncertainty cleared away by the appearance of Vigdal. At breakfast the five now fast friends sat together again. All were in good humor—especially the Englishmen, for they had not only been relieved of stocks and ropes at the moment when these were about to become a useless burden, but they had received in exchange more than their value in small compact silver krona, which invariably pleases an Englishman, as it does any one who lives in a land where there is so convenient a medium of exchange. We never saw these two red-faced Englishmen again, but I have no doubt they lived happily ever after. I should not know them now if I met them anywhere except in that Maristuen Hotel on the Christiana road. For all this was seven years ago, when the world was young.

By eight o'clock, with a distinct sense of heavy frost in the autumn air, our hearty hand-shakes were unquestionably sincere, therefore, as we stood outside

the hotel waiting for the little boys to bring our travelling equipages across the road; and then in a moment the Englishmen were trotting in their stolljare down the long valley, while we began our day's toil up its steep end, Vigdal and I ahead in another stolljare, and Harburton following in a cariole, with his little government coachman standing up behind on the luggage rack. Our faces were turned towards the Jotunheim, and the goose honked high—at least we thought it did.

## II.

The reindeer of Norway is a fine example of big game. He is not unlike his North American cousin, the caribou; and as you see them together—although no one ever has seen them together—there is, or would be, little at first to distinguish them. The reindeer fans his antlers less at the upper extremities, and his snout is not so large as his American cousin's; but his peculiar trait is that he dodges bullets with remarkable precision, and usually runs upwards of twenty miles afterwards without stopping.

As there is practically only one herd in that huge country, the only shooting to be obtained is at the opening of the season, if you can stumble upon that herd. Then a shot is reasonably sure. After this, when the deer learn their peculiar trait of getting into training for long-distance runs, and when they become more or less separated from the herd, it is wiser to go into that cold country to see the mountains and have a long walk, with the idea of incidentally getting a deer if you run against one, than to set out for the game alone.



CROSSING THE GLACIER STREAM.

In one case your trip is sure to be a success; in the other there is frequently cause for silent but sincere regret. Further north, towards the North Cape, and all through Finland, one finds reindeer hitched to Esquimaux sleds, trotting along as contentedly as a horse. In fact, on the edge of the Jotunheim, the keeper of the Skogstad skys station (which, being interpreted, signifies government relay station at Skogstad) led out a huge and ugly reindeer, that looked as if he might have been a personal friend of the old Jotun giants who used to live thereabouts several æons ago, and offered to lead him away fifteen or twenty yards, or even further if we wished, and give us a shot, so that we might avoid the dangers and the hardships of the Jotunheim, and yet return homeward rejoicing with our antlers. As to the dangers and hardships we learned more later on, but there was such a generous amount of interest and amusement to be secured from the learning that the disagreeable qualities usually linked with these two terms were apparent only in limited quantities.

The big ridges and peaks are entirely of rock in these Norwegian mountains, and the frosts of centuries have cracked off small bowlders, ranging from no size up to any size, which, following the law of gravitation, never failed to descend from their high places into the valleys beneath them. As most of these valleys are in the shape of huge dry docks, it can be readily understood that they are usually filled with the tali of the cliffs on either side. The result is a jumble of rugged rocks, over which one must proceed hour by hour, exerting all the vigor that is in his thighs to save himself from a stony grave. He is constantly employed in jumping from bowlder to bowlder; and this absorbing occupation of picking out your next step, of deciding what point or slab you will try to reach next, is a nerve-straining, heart-rending affair after a day or two, only relieved now and then by a snowfield or a climb up some little glacier. A prodigious amount of gray matter—of a second-class grade, to be sure—can be saved by letting the guide go ahead, and permitting him to tax his judgment in selecting proper steps, while you meekly follow, as if playing that entertaining game of our youth known as "Follow the Leader," your one care being to step exactly where he steps.

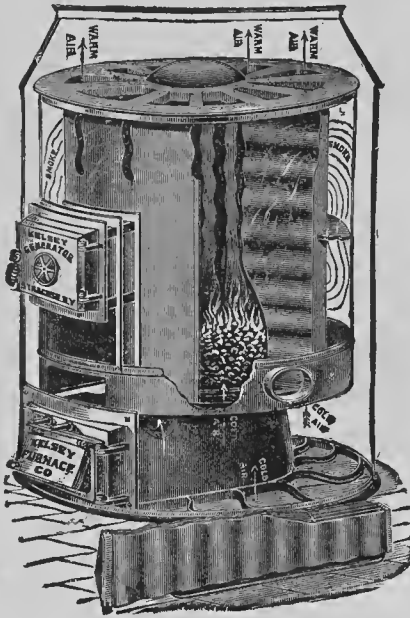
At first you become winded. Then you begin to see black spots before your eyes. Later ridges and peaks, rocks and valleys, take upon themselves life and wobble about; and suddenly you fall upon your unoffending nose among the debris. There is a temporary delay for the purpose of gathering scattered wits, and then, picking yourself up, and discovering the rest of the party, fifty paces ahead, jogging along as before, you have a lung-splitting scramble to overtake them. After a while the traditional second wind arrives, and at the end of an hour you perhaps feel better. At the end of two hours, if you are still in the game, you are doing very well; and at the end of three you begin to wonder how under this bleak arctic sun you have kept up so long; and finally you discover that anxiety as to your powers of endurance has taken to itself wings and flown away.

The one great trouble with deer-stalking in that rough country, which for most of the year is under snow, is that there are neither trees nor vegetation of any kind, only miles upon miles of this broken rock, called, in technical parlance, debris, and hence there is little or nothing to serve as cover. Not infrequently one gets a glimpse, from the top of a ridge, of a couple of deer three or four miles away, but in order to still-hunt them it is necessary to walk some fifteen miles around and into the valley, and, as a rule, the deer catch sight of you, as you stand silhouetted against the sky or framed by the white snow-fields, long before you are within a mile of them.

One of the kindest, most thoughtful things that human being ever did for his own kind is what the Norske Touristforening, or Norwegian Alpine Club, has done for hunters in building little

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wooden huts here and there in the Jotunheim of Norway, and in stowing them away in deep valleys out of the force of the arctic blizzards that play over the country every few days. Entering one of these huts in the evening—if we were lucky enough to come up with one—Vigdal acted as interpreter between us and the one or two women who, with their husbands, keep them open for three months in the year. Sitting close by the fireplace, we were invariably furnished with the same meal. The first night at the hut on Lake Tyin, after we had worked northward into the Jotunheim from Skogstad, they gave us boiled eggs to start with. Where eggs could come from in this land that would kill a hen in twenty-four hours was a profound mystery, until Vigdal informed us that the club had a custom of purchasing three thousand eggs in March and April, and distributing them among the huts at that time. It is conceivable, therefore, that these eggs eaten in September were approaching crabbed age, and yet they were the best part of the supper. With them came hand in hand seven kinds of cheese—goats' milk cheese, cows' milk cheese, brown, white, blue cheese, hard cheese, soft cheese, and buttery cheese—until cheese became a word to excite wrath in our souls. The bread was unleavened and hard. Butter there was none. Indeed, there was nothing else but raw dried salmon; and yet those huts became friends for which we developed sincere affection, and the food appeared wonderful in our eyes after twenty-four hours of fasting.

Once, for example, after a hard morning of stalking, this affection turned into longing in the bosom of at least one of that small party before we reached a hut. A driving blizzard-like storm had dropped down upon us about three o'clock and shut out everything. Four hours went by, and we were still walking along in single file, treading carefully after each other, each jumping to the rock the one ahead had just left. We had scarcely spoken for the last three hours. The storm was heavy in the mountains, and the sleet cut into our faces. Our course had been for a long time by the side of a glacier stream, which, growing louder and louder as we went down the valley, had increased to such a pitch that no one thought of conversation.

Suddenly Vigdal stopped, and we came close together. It was time, he said, to make a crossing, for the end of the valley we had been travelling along all the afternoon was near, and he knew that the stream crossed our track there. A half-hour was spent in trying to find a place, and then, without wasting more time, Vigdal stepped down the rocky bank and walked above his knees in glacier water. It was cold, terribly cold, but there was no other way of crossing, and we waded silently along, keeping our balance by thrusting our alpenstocks into the ground. On the other side a moment was lost in starting circulation again; and then, amidst rocks, ice, snow, and storm, the same monotonous step, the same silence, was resumed, and our little quartet went on, with heads bent against the wind, and a certain distaste for these Jotunheim boulevards and afternoon zephyrs growing within us.

The end of the valley was reached, the turn made, and the same slow, careful step continued into the new one. I had given up all thought of doing anything in life again but jump from one sharp boulder to another, when, as we suddenly rounded a crag, Vigdal stopped again, and turning to the left, entered a door that seemed to go into the rock. It was a solitary saeter, or stone hut, standing in the lonely valley by itself, and quite different from the club huts we had already seen. Two hunters with their wives live here during the summer months, the men hunting reindeer and their wives keeping house. The hut consisted of a few feet of earth enclosed by a wall of stone, six feet thick, six feet high, and covered by a foot of earth laid upon boards. Inside a partition divided the space into two rooms, the one nearest the door for cows, dogs, and kettles, and the other, with the earth for a carpet, for cooking,

eating, sleeping, and general living apartment.

Before the meal which was served us by the two quiet women was finished, their husbands entered, and sat down to their raw meats and cheese without a word. They two had followed a deer all that day, and missed him when the darkness came on.

The room was now quite as full, not as comfort, but as square feet of space allowed; and supper being over, Vigdal asked us if we did not want to get off our wet clothes and go to bed. We glanced at the two women, but Vigdal did not seem to see anything unusual in their presence, and forthwith began to undress. He hung his outer clothing by the fire, and then got into one of the beds with his wet underclothes on. Even the presence of the two women could not force us to do this, and after looking inquiringly at our guide again, we gathered ourselves into a corner and prepared for bed, with some doubts as to the conventionalities of Norway.

We might have spared ourselves the worry. The women took not the slightest notice of us, but went on clearing away the supper and washing the dishes. When we were in bed they took our clothes and calmly hung them one by one in a semi-circle before the fire. Whether the women were going to spend the night in the hut or not did not now seem so important an affair as

the comfort within, the little hut and its occupants sank into repose.

### III.

We had been trudging along for two days after leaving Tyin, looking for tracks but failing to find any signs of deer, when, one night at the Eidsbugaden hut, it was decided that the next day we should all skirt the head of Lake Bygden, near which the hut stood, and that then Harburton and Vigdal should move eastward and to the north, while the hunter and myself should keep further to the west, both parties having in mind to meet that night, either at the Gjendeboden hut or further on at Spiterstulen. This same silent hunter who took me in charge bore such a close resemblance to the Knight of Spain that I gave him that historic gentleman's name, his own being quite unpronounceable to New England lips. And had I been the faithful Sancho Panza himself, I could not have been led a more grotesque and lung-stirring dance. For from the time my Don Quixote started in the morning until we reached the end of the valley in question, three hours later, I had little to do but pray for strength and wind, and I did this so fervently and constantly that the souls of the rocks must have been moved and their hearts melted had they possessed any.



"THE HUNTER GOT UPON HIS HANDS AND KNEES AND STUDIED THE TRACKS."

the solution of where they were to sleep. But this was soon settled, when Vigdal, on being anxiously questioned, said they were going a mile or two up the valley to another hut. And our wonder at Norwegian customs increased as we thought of the storm in full force outside, and the calm manner in which Vigdal had made us part agents in turning out these kindly hostesses.

Vigdal and the two hunters, who were in the other bed, lit their pipes, and as they lay in a row they were soon engaged in a guttural discussion, just as the two women bade us a soft farvel and went out into the storm. As the hunters puffed away, the smoke spread over the small room, and made all the objects within it dim and uncertain. The smouldering logs added to the effect, and by their light the sundry under-clothes strung across the room assumed grotesque shapes. The great round cheeses in the caves, the rafters of the hut, the tin pans and kettles, all grew larger in the indistinct light, and we lay fascinated by the fanciful sight.

The logs burned lower. The hunters' voices grew indistinct in confidential talk, and the smoke gathered and rolled about the hut in slow waves that seemed to scoff at the whistling of the storm outside. And with the distinct noise of a mountain stream sounding through the stone wall and suggesting

Suddenly, as we turned around the spur at the end of a valley, we came upon tracks that were like those of a small cow. The hunter got upon his hands and knees and studied them for some time, after which he stood up, turned to me, and held up four fingers, pointing with his left hand along the trail—and we trotted on across the snow after our four friends, who had evidently but a short time before passed that way.

All was going well, when a stray cloud dropped down upon us and shut out everything that was more than fifty yards distant. Quixote addressed himself vigorously in Norwegian, and precipitately beat his head with his fist.

I perceived the arrival of the cloud to be inopportune.

A moment later the reason was evident. We crossed more debris and came upon another field of snow. There were the tracks again, but they were sadly different now. At first they were regular as before. A few yards on they became confused, and still further ahead the snow-field was well stamped down, and little holes had been dug here and there. Finally the four distinct trails stretched away into the fog in parallel lines, each footprint widely separated from those before and behind it.

Nothing could be clearer. The deer had scented us, paused to make sure,



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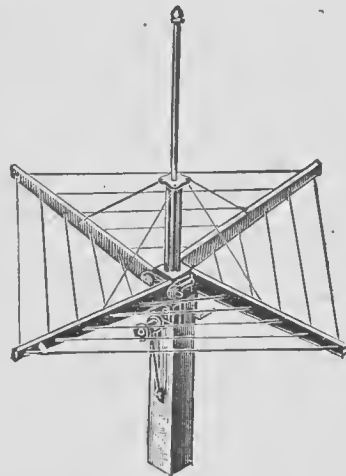
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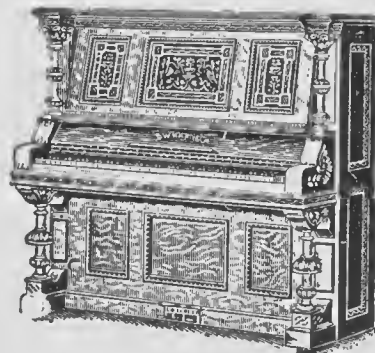
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and then made off. And I knew enough to be sure that they would not stop in twenty miles. But that time I was mistaken, for a little further on we came upon the trail again, running up over a sharp pass into the next valley, and evidently quite fresh. It was necessary to cross a ridge, and no time was to be lost. The pass was not to be thought of, as the deer might be just over. Hence we began to scramble up the snow of the slope; then came a tough bit of climbing up the rocks, where the rope that these men always carry with them was put to use; and finally, in something more than an hour, we were close to the top of a sharp ridge, perhaps half a mile above the pass over which the trail had disappeared. Quixote then pulled me down flat against the steep slope and crawled to the top himself. A look from him called me to his side by the same method of locomotion.

On reaching the summit it turned out to be literally like a gabled roof. One could have bestridden it as women bestride horses in Switzerland. There, far away, lay a big dry-dock valley in the bright sun. I could follow the tracks of the deer running from the pass through the ridge, down across the snow, and at last the field-glass covered a little stream, finding its level by a winding course through the bottom, with four deer standing upon its bank drinking.

They were a good three miles away, in an open valley that extended several miles in either direction, without a spur or crag that could serve as cover. There was nothing for us to do but to descend the steep rock and return to our valley, walking back the way we had just come and crossing behind the shoulder, trusting that we should find irregularities of ground in the bottom to conceal our approach.

It was getting toward the end of twilight, four good hard-worked hours later, when we finally got into the valley of the deer. No cover of any kind was to be found, except such as the rocky bottom of the valley offered. Quixote began at once dodging about behind boulders, crawling upon his stomach or on his hands and knees, and I followed in the same way, as we gradually worked down the stream towards the spot where we knew the deer had been earlier in the afternoon.

We were within three-quarters of a mile of the spot when, straining my glass through the gloom, I made out the four animals standing on a bit of sand bar where a small grass grew. They could not be less than four hundred yards away, but it was useless for us to try to get nearer, as the stream broadened just beyond us, and the sheltering boulders receded on either side to the slopes.

Without consulting Quixote — indeed, after pulling him down behind a bit of stone—I laid my rifle across a flat spot on the rock, set the range at four hundred yards, and took a long aim. It meant a good deal, did that same shot, and I did my best, but it was a fearful distance to fire in the dark. Out cracked the rifle finally, and away went four dark objects down the sand bar, into the stream, and on beyond the open space. The jump of the nearer one, however, as he started, showed that he was hit, and just as they disappeared one dropped a little behind the others.

With a quick cry Quixote and I started down stream, across the bar, in pursuit. As we crossed where the deer had just stood I could have cursed our luck in coming upon them at so late an hour. In an instant, however, Quixote grabbed me and pointed them out, still running over the debris down near the stream, and we kept on. One certainly was not gaining on us, at least so it seemed, for in a few minutes the three were completely lost down the valley, but the fourth was still running, and just about holding his own.

This particular run holds a somewhat important place in my small catalogue of experiences. The course could scarcely have been worse, for the whole valley was nothing more than a huge dump of rocks, and in the gloom, breathing hard as we were and tearing along



"IT MEANT A GOOD DEAL, DID THAT SAME SHOT."

at our highest speed, I constantly missed my footing and fell among the rocks. Even Quixote went down several times, and once in particular I feared I had a maimed man on my hands in this desolate land. He fell, and before I could change my direction I had literally jumped upon him, adding the force of my weight to crush his chest on the stones beneath. As I got up he groaned, and rolled over on his back with his eyes shut; but the hardy life in him, and the chance that led me to knock the wind instead of the bones out of him, saved his and my peace of mind, to say nothing of lives.

As soon as I could get him up we looked for the deer. There he was, still scrambling along, but far ahead. Again

the chase began. Now it seemed as if we gained. Again we lost sight of him altogether. Finally, with a big lump of vexation and regret in my throat, I was about forced to the realization that darkness was here and the jig was up, when Quixote began to jabber in his extraordinary lingo, and I saw that the deer had fallen among the rocks. We both leaped ahead over the boulders, and before he could recover his feet we had gained materially on him. It was now only a question of his strength and ours, with the twilight still in the race. How long we ran and jumped no one could tell, least of all the three most concerned, but I remember dropping upon a rock at last, and holding my rifle with a shaking fist, as I uttered inar-



FOUND!

tulate supplications, and pulled the trigger on that dark spot swaying along ahead. Then I shut my eyes, and lay there waiting.

Any one who has hunted will appreciate the secret thoughts and feelings of their winded companion in the craft when he heard the joyous shout of the Norwegian which told, in any and all languages upon the earth, that a valiant deer was dying.

#### IV.

Six or eight days more, with two long still-hunts, but no success in getting near more game, and we made the Spiterstulen hut. There, in back of the great monarch of Norway, the Galdhopiggen, Harburton by some unforeseen luck got one, but he was so insufferably calm and self-possessed in his description of the hunt that I never could listen to the whole of it. But those two big graceful heads meant a good deal on a certain night at Spiterstulen, as we sat by the fire looking at them thinking of what they had cost us and what joy the search after them and the journeying thitherward had been to us.

And so our hunt was done. We had a day or two of climbing, and then before we could realize it we were at Aardal, on the big Sogne Fjord, just in time to catch a fortnightly steamer for somewhere, which would put us on board a weekly steamer for somewhere else, which in turn would bring us to the Atlantic in season to reach New York on some particular day that really was of no importance at all.

You will say that this was not much of a hunt, and perhaps that is quite true. We did not load a steamer with antlers. We did not make any great shots. But the experience was quite sufficient unto itself and unto us, so that perhaps the getting of much game is not everything, but, as Mr. Bain would say, the emotion of pursuit is the important detail. At all events we had obtained a general sufficiency of pursuit, and we had more than a sufficiency of trouble and nuisance in getting the antlers home; and finally our pointless wanderings among the homes of the musty old Jotuns had taught us much optimism, and given us the opportunity of the friendship of Johannes Vigdal, school-master of Solvorn in the Sogne Fjord, and climber of sundry snow-capped peaks in the Jotunheim.

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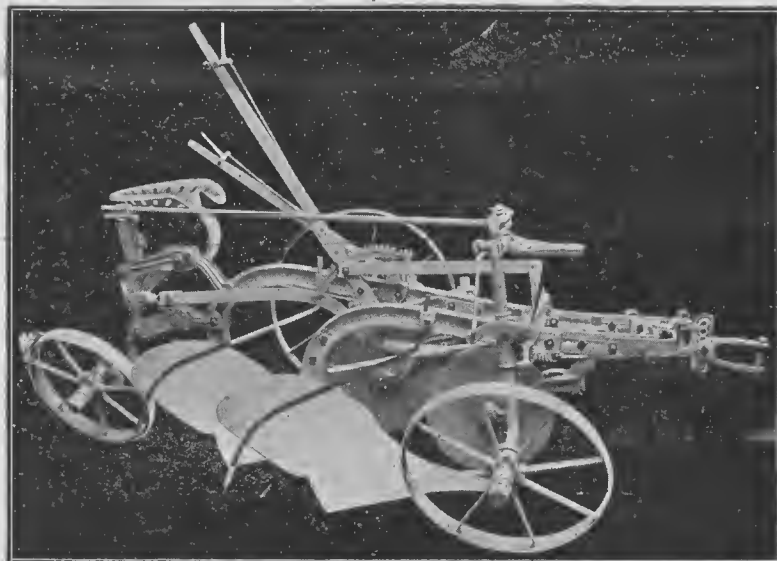
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BELLY BANDS — \$1.25 per pair. Folded, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. buckles.

BACK BANDS — \$1.90 per set. 3 x 18 harness, leather housing, heavy felt lined,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch lams.

TURN BACKS & HIP STRAPS — \$2.00 per set.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. back strap,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. hip strap, folded cruppers to buckle on, and trace carriers.

BREAST STRAPS — \$1.25 per pair.  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch extra heavy straps, snaps and slides, with harness.

MARTINGALES — \$1.25 per pair.  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch extra heavy straps.

Carefully packed in box and shipped prepaid to any address.

**Price \$28.00**

A good reliable harness for general farm and team work.

Same harness with Breeching in place of Cruppers and Hip Straps

**\$34.00 Complete.**

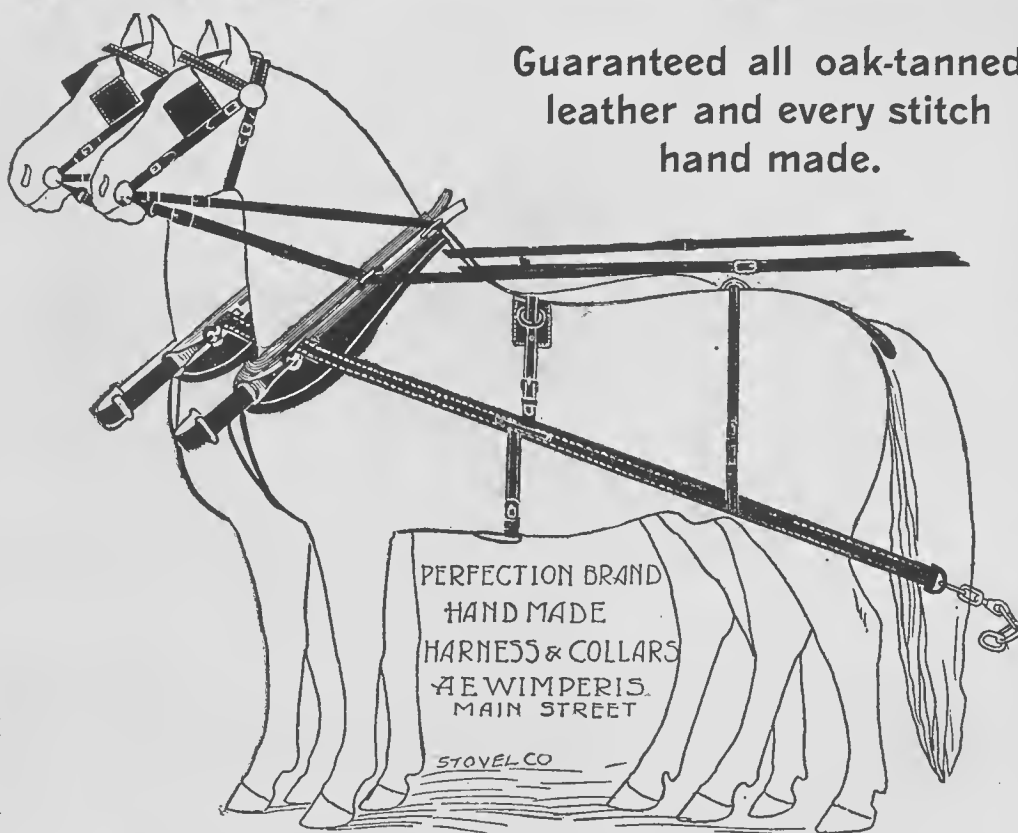
Freight Prepaid.

BREECHING — \$3.00 per set. Seat folded, fold  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.

LAIR —  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., hip straps  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., with large ring on top, loin straps  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., trace carriers  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, side straps 1 inch, and snaps.

SWEAT PADS — Brown backs, 11 inches wide, any length, 75c. per pair.

COLLARS — \$4.50 per pair. Perfection brand, hand sewn, hand stuffed, russet leather face, black leather backs and rims.



Guaranteed all oak-tanned leather and every stitch hand made.

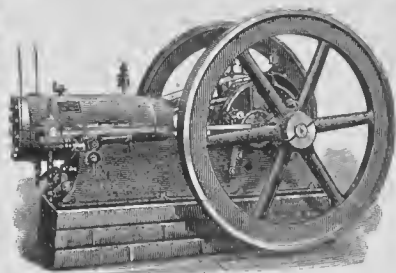
**A. E. WIMPERIS,**

Manufacturer of Perfection Brand Horse Collars

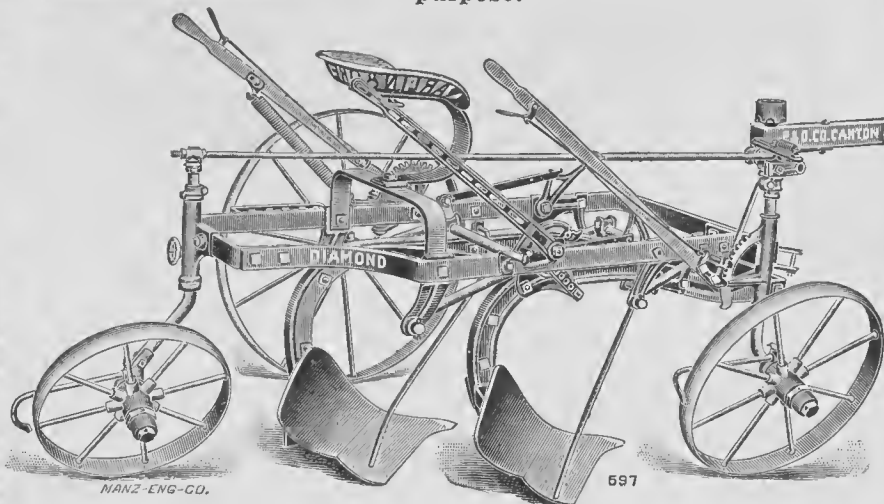
592 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

# POWER

## FOR ALL PURPOSES.



Foos Portable and Stationary Gasoline Engines are manufactured by the Foos Gas Engine Co. Springfield, Ohio, the largest manufacturers of gasoline engines in America. See these engines before ordering for any purpose.



## P. & O. CANTON PLOWS.

Canton Diamond Sulky Plows Canton Diamond Gang Plows  
Canton Success Sulky Plows Canton Engine Gang Plows  
Canton Walking Gang Plows Canton Combination Plows  
Canton Walking Plows Canton Disc Harrows  
The largest line of Plows and Harrows in America.

## Fish Bros. Wagons.

John Campbell & Son---BUGGIES, CARRIAGES and CUTTERS.

Windmills, Disc and Shoe Drills, and everything in implements wanted on the farm. When at the big fair call and see us.

JOHNSTON & STEWART 776 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

ASK FOR

## Rodgers' Cutlery

And Please See that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.



James Hutton & Co.

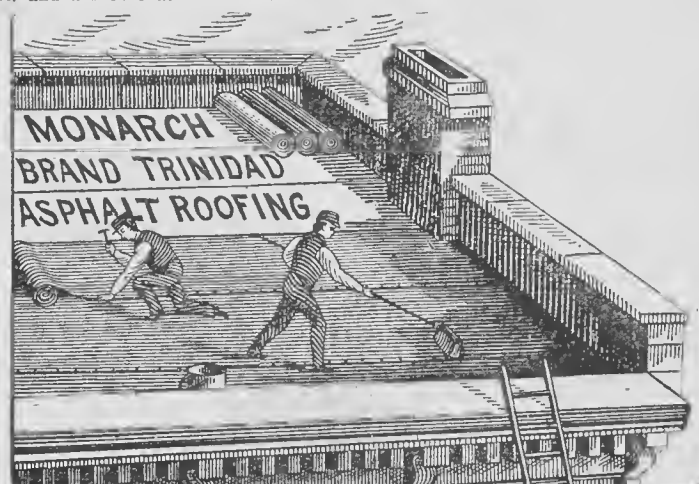
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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

## MONARCH BRAND

PREPARED ROOFING.

THE prepared roofings made from other than Trinidad Asphalt are little, if any better, than the roofings made with coal tar. The Monarch Brand Roofing is the only roofing in which nothing but Trinidad Asphalt is used, and is what has long been sought for by all owners of buildings, namely, a roofing that will last, without any expense after the first cost, and a roof that WILL NOT LEAK.



TRINIDAD ASPHALT contains a very large percentage of fatty mineral oil. This is a natural oil which will not evaporate under 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and which keeps the asphalt from becoming hard and brittle in extreme cold weather; consequently the Monarch Brand Roofing will remain pliable and elastic for many years.

Most of the so-called asphalt prepared roofings offered on the market to-day are manufactured with American Asphalt, which is all right as an asphalt, but unfortunately it contains a very small percentage of natural oil, and in order to use it for roofing purposes it is necessary to reduce it with petroleum oils, which readily evaporates in the sun's heat, and in a comparatively short time the roof becomes dry and brittle and then cracks.

Any intelligent man can lay this roofing as well as an experienced roofer hence the great saving to the farmer.

Manufactured by

WRIGHT, BARRETT & STILWELL CO.,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Samples and all information given by our Manitoba and N.W.T. agent.

CHAS. E. DINGLE,

288 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG.



# The Wm. Gray & Sons Co.

LIMITED

CHATHAM, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## High Grade Vehicles

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

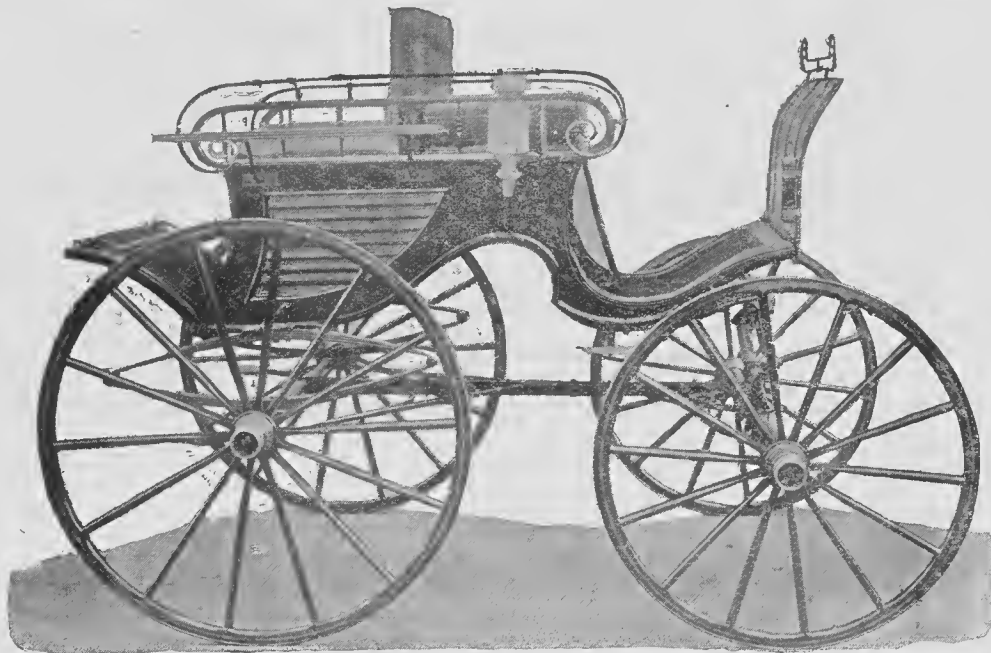
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TORONTO



WINDSOR



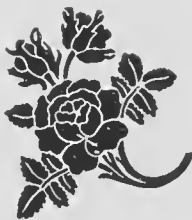
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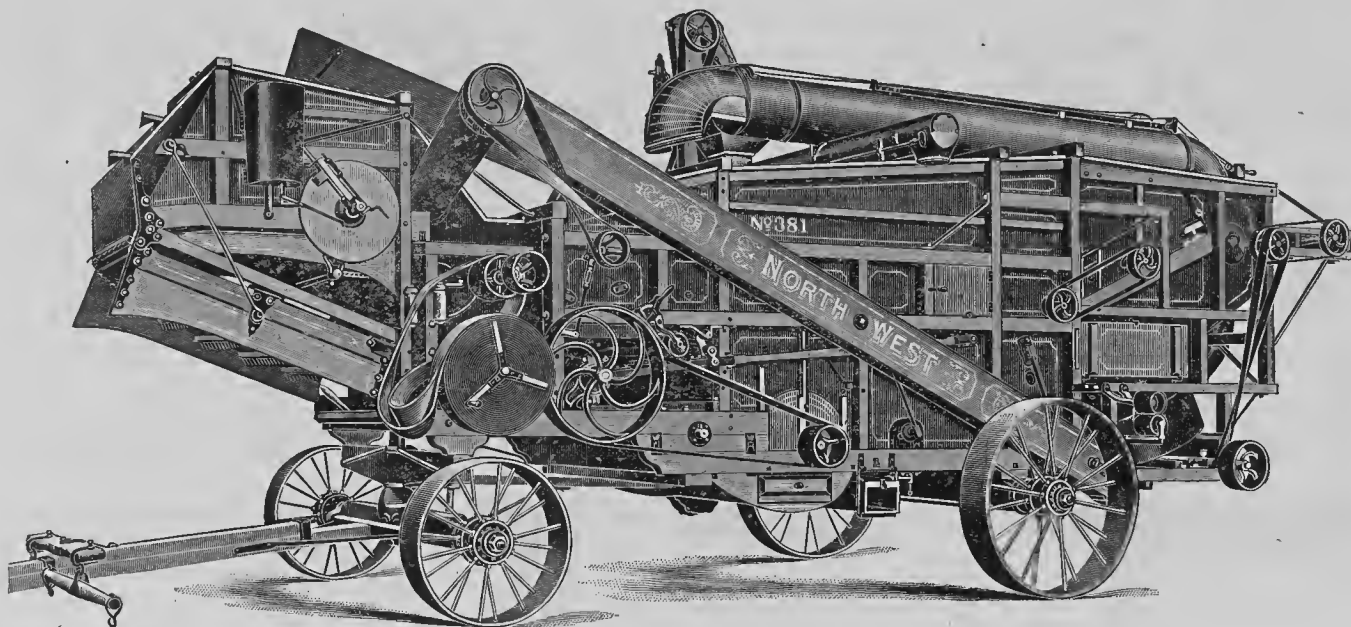


Carriages  
Buggies  
Cutters  
Sleighs



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

# THE NORTHWEST SEPARATOR.



In many sections competition among the threshermen is so keen that it is only with the very best machinery that any money can be made.

In order to make threshing profitable the Separator

- Must thresh the grain out of the straw,
- Must separate from the straw,
- Must clean the grain or seed absolutely,
- Must do fast work while doing good work,
- Must run from morning till night without breakdowns,
- Must be built to last and stand the strain.

We claim superiority for the Northwest Separator in all the above essentials. The Northwest Cylinder always threshes clean.

The Double Separating Table always separates perfectly.

The Northwest Shoe with the Northwest Fan is a combination that cleans all grains and seeds perfectly under all circumstances.

Because of the perfect action of the above essential parts of the Northwest Separator it is the fastest thresher made.

In order to make it the most lasting machine, we build the Northwest without any cranks. We use large smooth-running eccentrics instead.

Buy the Northwest if you want the best.

We also make the best Engines without exception, namely, the New Giant Engine and the Northwest Engine.

Send for catalogue.

## NORTHWEST THRESHER CO., STILLWATER, MINN.

MANUFACTURERS.

JOHN STEVENS, BOX 727, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, AGENT.

# STOP!

# LOOK! LISTEN!

## STOP!



*to consider our  
machinery  
before buying.*



*We are the most  
progressive  
manufacturers of  
Steam  
Farm Machinery.*



*Factorles at  
Port Huron, Michigan  
and  
Sarnia, Ontario.*



## LOOK!



*through  
our catalogs  
carefully.*



*Write us if you  
haven't them.*



*FREE FOR THE  
ASKING.*



*See our sample outfit  
in Winnipeg.*

## LISTEN!

*TO THE ARGUMENTS WE OFFER IN FAVOR OF OUR GOODS.  
We have more time and labor saving devices than any others.*

*Then "WRITE US" either at*

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

NO. 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SARNIA, ONTARIO, CANADA

**PORT HURON ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY,**  
**Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

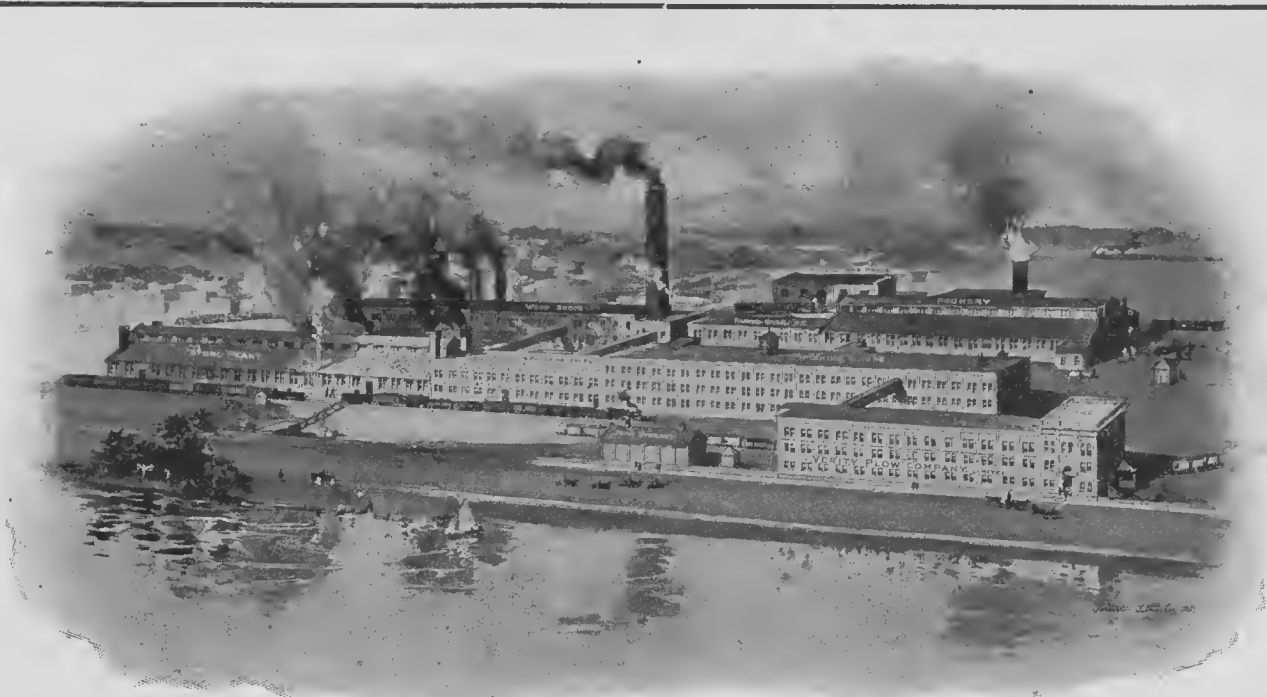
**JOHNSTON & STEWART, Transfer Agents.**



# **VERITY PLOW CO.,** *Limited.*

**Brantford, Ontario,**

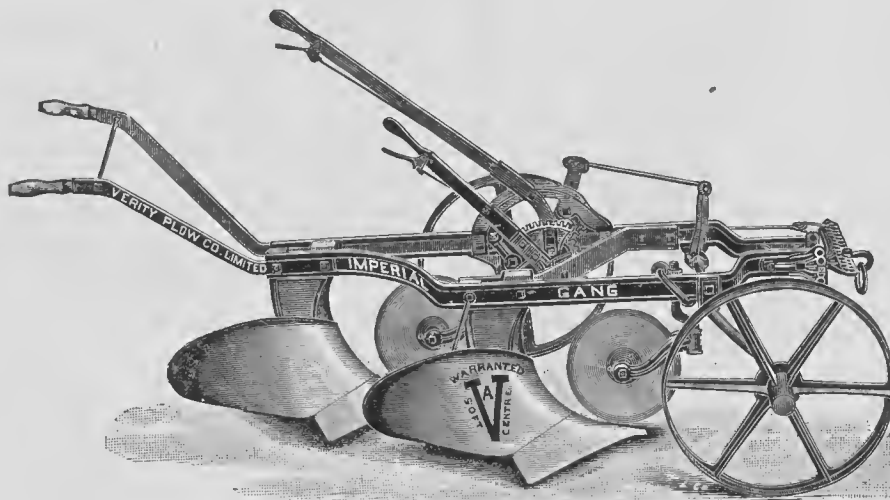
Operate One of the Largest, Best Equipped and Up-to-date Factories  
**IN THE WORLD.**



**Walking Plows,      Sulky Plows,**  
**Gang Plows,      Disc Plows.**

ALL THE BEST OF THEIR CLASS

The  
Imperial Gang  
is an  
Ideal Plow  
for working  
Summer  
Fallow



Can be Easily  
Handled  
by  
Three Horses  
and  
Cuts Two  
12-in. Furrows

ALSO FURNISHED WITH BREAKER BOTTOMS.

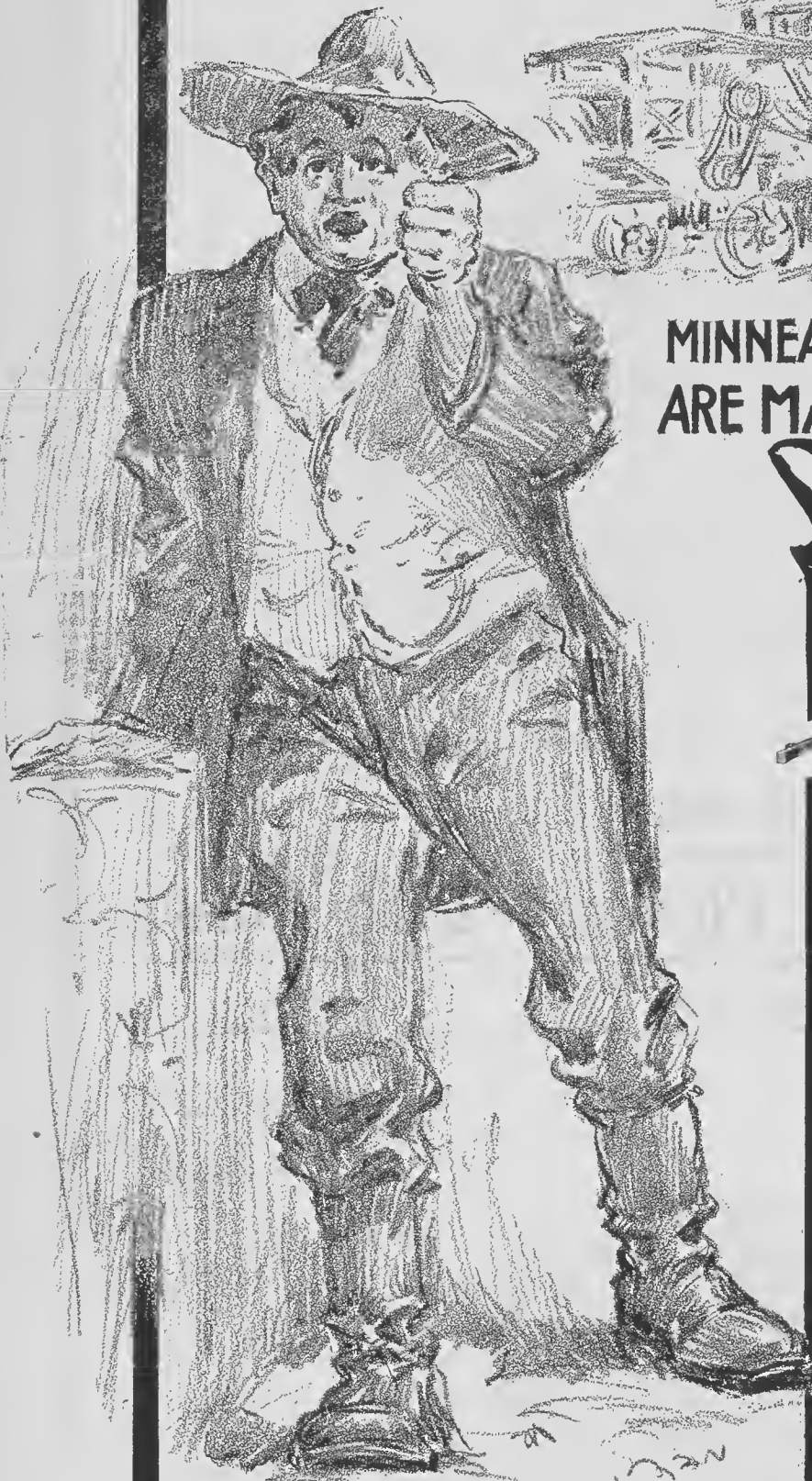
A Third Furrow Attachment can be ADDED to above Equipment when used for Stubble Plowing.

**Massey-Harris Co.** are the **Sole Selling Agents**  
for the entire Output of the above Factory

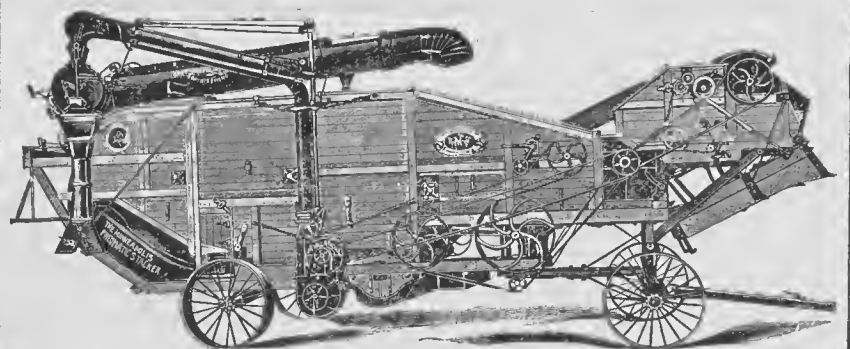
THERE IS A PILE OF DIFFERENCE  
IN THRESHING MACHINERY.  
SOME ARE MADE FOR THE REPAIRMAN'S PROFIT,



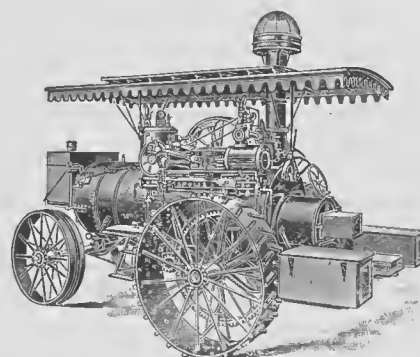
MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINES  
ARE MADE FOR THRESHERMEN'S PROFIT.



OUR LATEST  
IMPROVED  
SELF FEEDER



A PERFECT SEPARATOR



A  
POWERFUL,  
RELIABLE  
AND  
ECONOMICAL  
ENGINE.

MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING  
— MACHINE CO. —

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., HOPKINS, P.O.  
OUR 1902 CATALOGUE IS READY WE WILL  
MAIL IT FOR THE ASKING.

BRANCH HOUSE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way.

Already this year about 25,000 people have gone from various parts of the world to settle in WESTERN CANADA.

Are you going to join the march?

On the 18th June, 1902, Mr. Peter Muirhead, of Orchard Lake, Michigan, U.S.A., wrote to the Canadian Government Agent at Detroit, as follows:—

"I have just returned from the Canadian West, and beg leave to make a very short report of the country. I have lived all my life in Michigan, and to tell the truth always intended to live here, but after seeing your exhibit at the 'State Fair' last year at Pontiac and having several talks with you regarding the country, I decided to take your advice and go and see it for myself. I visited every part of it, and found the farmers contented, prosperous and happy—the climate grand—the land, I believe the best on earth. The country will go ahead and the settlers will do likewise."

This is a sample of many similar letters that might be produced, and Mr. Muirhead has backed it up by investing \$51,000 in a ranch and stock in WESTERN CANADA. He says, further on in his letter, "Beautiful Southern Alberta will be my home after the first of the coming month." That is his choice, and it is a sound one, no doubt, but almost all parts of WESTERN CANADA are alike attractive, some people preferring one neighborhood, others another.

Land seekers will do well to get general information about the country, the FREE LANDS, etc., etc., by applying to

**FRANK PEDLEY,**

Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa, Ontario,

or if in the Old Country, to **W. T. R. PRESTON,**

Canadian Commissioner of Emigration,  
17 Victoria St., London, S.W., England.



A Threshing Gang in Western Canada.



# WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

*Brighter, Better, Larger and More  
Successful Than Ever This Year*

MONDAY  
—TO—  
FRIDAY... **JULY 21 to 25**

**COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD**

**\$40,000 in Prizes and Attractions**

*Greatest Exhibit of Pure-bred Live Stock in  
Northwestern America will be Shown This Year*

**THE PLATFORM ATTRACTIONS** will include the great spectacular pyrotechnic display, "*The Burning of Moscow*," Jabour, the new Barnum, will be at the fair with his ten immense shows in one. They include the greatest sensation of the age, "*Loop the Loop*," performed by Diavolo, the only man who successfully performs this seemingly impossible feat.

## DAILY EXCURSIONS

Going and Returning the same day will be run from all points on the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Railway Systems during Fair week.

After July 12th double fees will be charged for entries. All speed entries close July 17th.



HUMAN PYRAMID—EXHIBITION PLATFORM PERFORMERS.



EXHIBITION PLATFORM PERFORMERS.

## Prices of Admission

*To Grounds 25c.  
Children 15c.*

*Grandstand Admission  
25c. and 15c.*

*Reserved Seats 25c.  
extra.*

Prize Lists and Illustrated  
Programmes of Attractions may  
be had on application.

J. T. GORDON, M.P.P.,  
President.

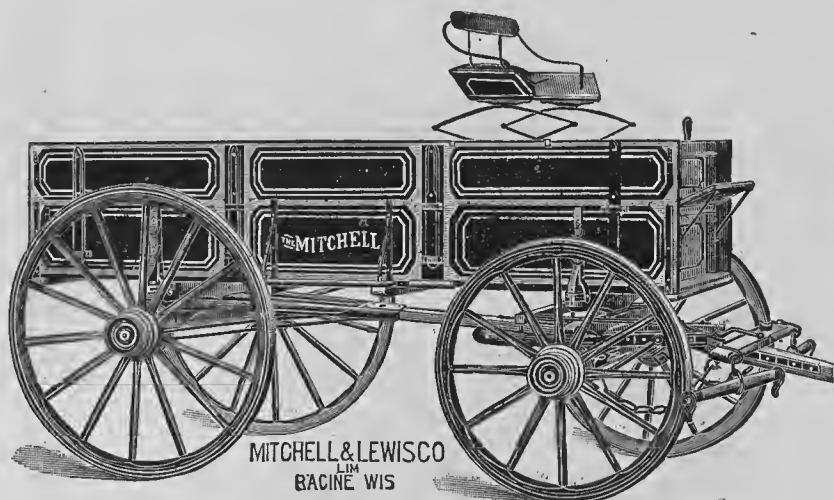
F. W. HEUBACH,  
Gen. Mgr., Winnipeg.

# MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., LIMITED,

RACINE, WISCONSIN

Manufacturers of

## THE CELEBRATED MITCHELL WAGON



THE MONARCH OF THE ROAD.

Lightest running Wagon in the market, only one Grade, that the Best.

For Catalogue and Prices write to

## JOSEPH MAW & Co.,

WINNIPEG

General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

# Are You Building?

Eddy's Impervious Sheathing is the best building paper made. It is much stronger and thicker than any other (tarred or building) paper. It is impervious to wind, keeps out cold, keeps in heat, carries no smell or odor, absorbs no moisture, imparts no taste or flavor to anything to which it comes in contact. It is largely used not only for sheathing houses, but for lining cold storage buildings, refrigerators, dairies, creameries, and all places where the object is to keep an even and uniform temperature, and at the same time avoiding dampness.

Write our Agents—

**TEES & PERSSE,**  
WINNIPEG

for samples.

## The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited,

HULL, CANADA

# TRACTION ENGINES

**T**HAT traction engine which is the cheapest and most profitable to the user is the one that develops the most power for its rated horsepower, and which wears the longest, it being apparent that such an engine will give the most and best use for the money expended in its purchase.

Nichols & Shepard Company have no cranky notions of their own that they desire to foist upon the users of thresher engines. It has always been their object to build that which gives the best results to threshermen for the money which they pay for them. It is for this reason that they have always built their traction engines upon double-riveted boilers, and upon boilers made out of the very best quality of steel, thoroughly tested and constructed by expert workmen.

It is cheaper to use single riveted boilers. It is cheaper to use thin sheets and to use unskilled labor in the construction of a boiler but the boiler will not wear as long, nor will it give the purchaser the return for his investment which he should have.

It is cheaper to build a traction engine with the old-style small axle spindle, but the spindle will easily bend, and will rapidly wear away so that the traction wheels will be loose enough upon the axle to permit the traction gear to get out of line and rapidly wear out or break.

It is also cheaper to build a traction engine with the old-fashioned light main shaft boxes, but the boxes will soon wear out and need replacing, permitting the main shaft to get out of line with the engine cylinder, causing great loss of power and damage to other parts of the engine.

The Nichols-Shepard traction engine has a large axle, square its entire length. A sleeve nearly six inches in diameter fits over the spindle upon which the traction wheel turns. The bearing is large and easily lubricated, and with ordinary usage, cannot wear so as to interfere with the effectiveness of the traction gear.

The main shaft boxes on the Nichols-Shepard traction engine are constructed long and massive, and are so arranged and chambered for lubrication that the main shaft journals run constantly in oil.

Every other feature of the Nichols-Shepard traction engine is built for severe usage and long wear, so that the engine affords a profit to the buyer.

Before you buy investigate carefully. Send for the Nichols-Shepard 1902 catalogue, which fully describes their traction engines built in sizes from ten to thirty horsepower, and their Red River special separator which is revolutionizing thresher construction, and has attained a reputation as a fast and effective thresher unequalled by any other machine made. It also describes their full line of stackers, self-feeders, weighers, measurers, and 11 thresher attachments.

Write to

## NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY

BATTLE CREEK,  
MICH.

or

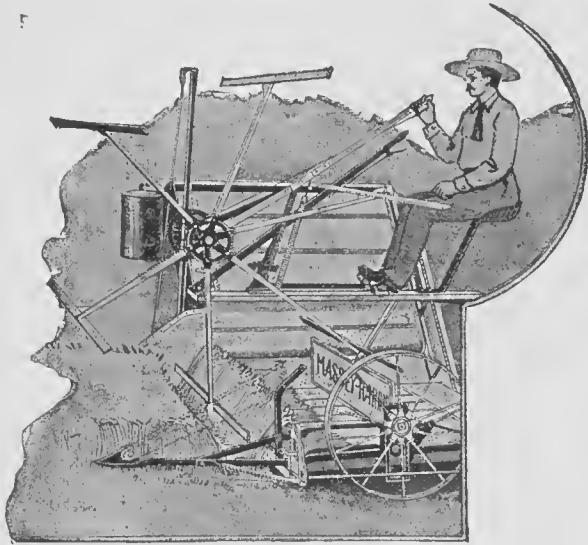
216 JAMES STREET,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### BRANCH HOUSES:

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Lincoln, Neb.

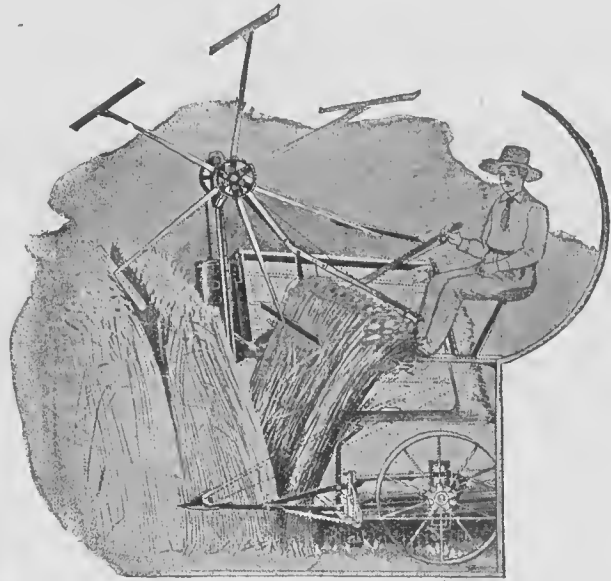
# MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

*Handle Any Kind of Crop*



No Grain too Short

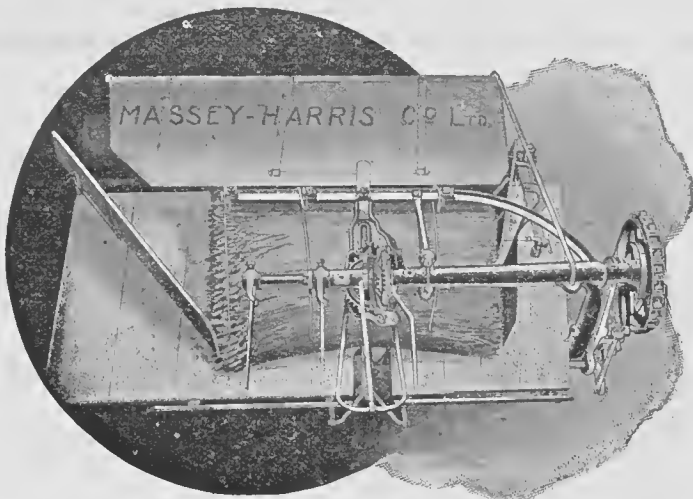
SUCCESSFULLY



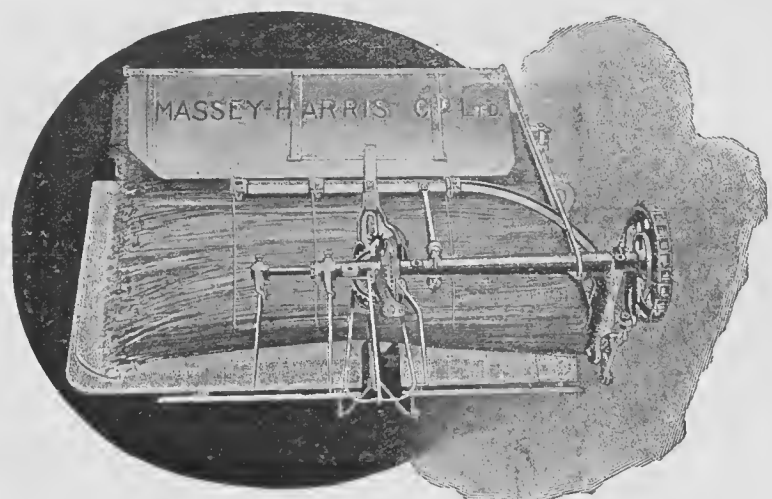
None too Long

to be Well Handled

*By the Massey-Harris Reel*



Note how the Head-board guides the grain in making short sheaves.



In making long sheaves the Massey-Harris Head-board can be laid FLAT on the deck.

*The above are but a FEW of the many points of excellence of*

## MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

*There are many others of equal merit which it will pay every prospective purchaser to look into.*

**Our Agents will take pleasure in pointing these out.**

OVER 200 AGENCIES THROUGHOUT MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES  
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Princess Street,  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

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